

REPORT.

Mr. Jones, Chairman Committee on Federal Relations; (the rules being suspended,) submitted the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS: By a Joint Resolution approved April 10th, 1862, Congress resolved that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

And whereas President Lincoln, in public and private conferences with the Representatives of the Border Slave States, in the year, 1862, and afterwards urged upon them the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their limits, as a measure of very great importance in aiding the United States in bringing to a successful issue the civil war then existing, and by his Proclamation of 22nd September, 1862, declared his purpose to again recommend to Congress the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all Slave States not in rebellion, who might adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their limits.

And whereas, by the 24th section of the Act of Congress approved on the 24th February, in the year 1864, provision was made for enrolling all able bodied male colored persons residing in the United States, as part of the National Forces, and for awarding to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer might owe service, a just compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars for each colored volunteer, and under said provisions and previous thereto, under the Military authority of the United States, a large number of slaves owing service to loyal citizens of Maryland, were induced to leave their owners and to enlist in the Military service of the United States or were received on board of steamers under the command of the said Military, and carried away from the service of the said owners, by the said Military, so that their service