The history of nations proves, that no two distinct races can co-exist on terms of social and political equality; one must ever rise superior to the other. The object of the American Colonization Society, contemplating as it does the establishment of such of the colored population among us, as are willing to emigrate to that true and original home of the colored man, where they may enjoy the rights of freedom and national distinction under a constitution like our own, is at once both humane and patriotic. Its Christian aspect is still more important, as furnishing the only practical and efficient means of spreading the benign influences of the Gospel in that most benighted of all lands. rending from it the veil of heathenism, and revealing unto it the "sun of righteousness with healing in his wings." The pure form of Christianity already there, encourages the hope, that in its progressive development Africa shall yet be redeemed; the whole of that vast and populous continent be reclaimed to Him whose right it is to reign over all the earth.

We would here mention two circumstances that have transpired during the past year, by which the Colonization movement has acquired a new interest. One is, the consolidation of the Maryland Colony in Liberia with her more advanced neighbour, the Liberia Republic; imparting greater strength and a more extensive territory to this Americo-African Nation, and auguring for its future, an indefinite and rapid expansion. The other is, the establishment of a mountain settlement, sufficiently removed from the coast, as to furnish almost complete security from the malaria which prevails along its shores; practically attested in the fact, that of seventy-two immigrants, who repaired at once to this new mountain home, in January, 1857, all were alive and well at the latest advices.

In view of these and other facts, we believe that no former period has the prospect of African Colonization been so flattering as at the present, and your Committee, therefore recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the cause of African Colonization with increasing interest, and will give it our cordial support.

Resolved, That we commend to the Church and to the public generally, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Cullum and the Rev. P. D. Lipscomb, agents of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and other authorised agents, within the bounds of this Conference; and that we will co-operate with them on all suitable occasions in our respective charges, for the furtherance of the objects contemplated by their agency.

REPORT OF BALTIMORE CONFERENCE ON COLONIZATION.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Colonization, beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the colonization of Colored Persons in Liberia presents itself as the only feasible plan for the proper elevation of the race, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we most heartily approve of the operations of the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries for the accomplishment of this purpose.

2. *Resolved*, That we will cordially welcome the agents of these societies whenever they may visit our respective fields of labor, and render them such assistance as may be in our power.

3. *Resolved*, That we have undiminished confidence in the stability and prosperity of the Liberian Republic.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Committee of the South Carolina Legislature have submitted their report upon that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to slavery, in which they strongly urge the policy of re-opening the African slave trade. The resolutions adopted in support of their views are,

1. That the chief and almost entire productive industry of the slaveholding States is agriculture; to the successful prosecution of which the labor of negro slaves is indispensably necessary.

2. That there is a great and growing deficiency of agricultural labor in the said States, which the natural increase of the slave population is inadequate to supply.

3. That the effect of prohibiting the importation of slaves from abroad is to limit the expansion of the productive industry of the said States, and of the population which that industry sustains, to the ratio of the natural increase of the slave population.

4. That the importation of slaves from abroad would accelerate the developement of the agricultural resources of the slaveholding States and promote their progress in wealth, population and general improvement, and that such importation carried on under proper regulations, would not be inconsistent with the principles of justice and humanity.

5. That the effect of an entire suppression of the African slave trade, would be to confine the negroes to their own country, and preclude them from such means of relief from the pressure of a redundant population, as might be afforded by emigration in the only form in which its benefits can be extended to them.

The concluding resolution argues that "the Act of Congress declaring the African slave trade to be piracy, if it be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, affirms what is untrue; and inasmuch as it purports and intends to convert into piracy what is not so in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, the said Act is unconstitutional, null and void."

The following letter from an officer of our navy may well seem as an appendix to the above humane resolutions.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Mississippi at St. Helena.

Island of St. Helena, Nov. 24th, '57.

In my last I spoke of the revival of the slave trade on the Coast of Africa. By occasional arrivals since, we have heard of more captures, of cargoes waiting shipment, and large sums of money offered for vessels for their conveyance; and now we have actual demonstration of the awful traffic, in the arrival at this port a few days since, of H. M. Steamer Alecto, with a prize schooner having on board about 600 poor Africans in all their nakedness, it being the seventh capture by that steamer within two months. She is an American built vessel, of about 170 tons, a fast sailor, name unknown, it having been painted out on the stern, though it shows faintly through, as the "Windward, of New London." She arrived under the name of "*Lucia.*" She was captured on the 4th inst., about five degrees off the coast, (so that she was well off,) after a hard chase of ten or twelve hours, and was only taken by the fear, and consequent refusal of the crew to work her, after having been fired on some seven or eight times. She had one or two passengers (from captured

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