

were spread throughout the East, even in India and China, remnants of which they confidently believe may yet be found in those remote lands. In the bold independent bearing of the Nestorians of the mountains I saw abundant evidence that they were the true sons of "the missionaries of Balkh and Samarcand," who, according to the testimony of the infidel Gibbon, "pursued without fear the footsteps of the roving Tartar, and insinuated themselves into the camps of the valleys of Iman and the banks of the Selinga."

If in the early age of the church, according to the same writer, "In their progress by sea and land the Nestorians entered China by the port of Canton and the northern residence of Singan," and were found in great numbers on "the pepper coast of Melabar and the isles of the ocean, Socotora and Ceylon," what may we not hope from their dauntless and untiring zeal, when the power of the press and all the increasing means of modern times are brought to their aid? My soul is fired in view of the prospect.

J A M A I C A ,

BLESSED WITH FREEDOM AND THE GOSPEL ;

AS DESCRIBED IN THE

SPEECH OF THE REV. W. KNIBB, AT EXETER HALL, MAY 22, 1840.

[The Committee, who superintend the publication of the *Magazine*, have resolved to present its readers with this mighty address, though the gift requires an *extra* half sheet in this month's number. The additional expense is most willingly incurred, as it is hoped that all our friends will be delighted with the perusal of a speech that throws so much light on the state of Jamaica, and foretells a happier era for down-trodden Africa. We say to all—read it, read it.

We hope too, that our subscribers will regard this seasonable present, as a proof, that there is a sincere desire to make the periodical fully worth their money and justly entitled to their support.

The Editorial remarks, taken, along with the speech, from the London *Patriot*, will far better prepare the reader for perusing the speech, than any observations of our own.—Ed.]

One of the most crowded assemblages we ever witnessed, filled Exeter Hall, on Friday evening, almost to suffocation, to greet the Rev. W. KNIBB on his return to this country from Jamaica, for the purpose of being present at the approaching great Anti-slavery Convention, and also, of vindicating himself and his brethren from the unjust and unworthy imputations cast upon them by the present Governor of Jamaica, in dispatches written within three weeks of his arrival in that Island. We do not know, however, whether we are correct in stating these as Mr. KNIBB's chief inducements for visiting his native country; for the object upon which his heart is chiefly set, is the establishment of an African Mission, to be carried on principally by the agency of Christian negroes, whose deep solicitude to be instrumental in sending the Gospel to their father-land, bespeaks the genuineness of their own piety, and the strength of their social affections. Mr. KNIBB pledged himself to raise £1000 for this object from among the negro Christians of his own flock? His very powerful and pathetic address, embracing a defence of the Missionaries, an exposition of the present state of affairs in the Island, and a plea for aid in his noble undertaking, excited intense interest; and the impression was not a little aided by the previous addresses of the two sable brethren who have accompanied him to this country. One of these is EDWARD BARRATT, whom the Chairman, Mr. STURGE, introduced to the meeting as the individual who received a present of £10 from the House of Assembly for having, during the insurrection of 1832, kept the negroes at work upon Oxford estate, when all the whites had fled. The proprietor offered him his freedom, but he requested, as he was in the decline of life, that his son might be set free in his stead; which was granted. At length, his own chain was broken in 1833, and in the sixtieth year of his age he appeared before the meeting as a freeman. His companion was also a prædial slave, but is evidently a man of superior intelligence, and