

objects shall appear to be connected with its religious professions; or if its religious objects should be found, whether by connection with other associations, or by the tendency of their own principles, to be in hostility with those of their more immediate Institution,—the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

In proposing these principles we shall probably be unacceptable to the more zealous and bigoted partisans on both sides. For these, however, we care little; and we shall be happy if this dispassionate view of the question appear neither unserviceable nor unacceptable to Dr. Wordsworth and Lord Teignmouth.

We shall close the whole with a statement of the funds of the Society, which, notwithstanding his parade of figures, have been misunderstood by Mr. Dealtry, appealing to every sincere member of the Church for that assistance which is conscientiously due to so ancient and well-tried an Institution.

‘ I suspect that Mr. Dealtry has by no means well considered the application of the term “ receipts ” in his calculation, and the proper nature of many of the items which it covers. If that had been so, I think he never could have remarked, that “ it should be *particularly observed*, that the *funds* and *subscriptions* of both societies received their greatest augmentation in the same year, viz. in the year ending in March, 1809,” (p. 21.) In fact, many things tended to swell the “ receipts ” of that year, quite distinct from the prosperity of our Society, indeed quite opposite to it. For, first, with regard to the amount of *subscriptions* quoted in the Report for the year in question, it ought to be known, that the Society, from its great necessities and poverty, has been compelled recently to make extraordinary exertions for the recovery of arrears. Thus the amount of subscriptions received in the year referred to by Mr. Dealtry was

	£. 3413 9 0
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While that in the year immediately preceding was only	2697 0 0
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Which leaves therefore a difference of	£. 716 9 0
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‘ A sum of which, you will see, but a very small part can be accounted for by any accession of subscribers to the latter of the two years. It is to be attributed to those exertions which I have mentioned. The year in question then is richer by that sum at least than it ought to be. Subsequent years will not possess the same advantage: the money cannot be had over again. And it is plain also, that not only is this year *positively* richer than it ought to be, but *relatively* also. Its excess of riches is the result of the poverty of the several antecedent years in which the arrears were incurred.

‘ Similar considerations are applicable to the amount of “ receipts ” for *arrears* for packets of books, which in the year particularly specified by Mr. Dealtry were

	£. 2952 15 7
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While in the year immediately preceding they were only	1376 16 7
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Making an excess in favour of the year 1808 of	£. 1575 19 0
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‘ Again :