

\* Again: another thing to be remarked is this:—

The receipts for packets in the year 1808 were	£.4379 12 0
Ditto for 1807	3126 12 1

Difference	£.1252 19 11
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Now, though this increase is the pride and glory of our Society, yet, in any calculation respecting the actual funds of the Institution, it must be very cautiously appealed to. In fact, in a religious sense, it is our *riches*, but in a financial sense it is our *poverty*. The *greater* our "receipts" are of this kind, the *smaller* does our monied capital become. Every pound begets its corresponding loss of cash to the Society. At any rate, such an increase may well indeed be adduced as a proof of the growing sense among ourselves of the value of our Society, and the increasing zeal and efforts of its subscribers, and of our need of much further support and patronage; but it supplies at best a very inadequate medium of proof, that "the Bible Society does not injure ours by drawing away its subscriptions." (Mr. D. p. 16.)

Look down to the foot of the report of receipts for the year 1808, and you will see another item, which has still less right to come into Mr. Dealtry's calculation, and to be blended with his average of "receipts" in the years subsequent to the establishment of the Bible Society. The article which I allude to is—

"The produce of sale of 1765*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* three per cent. cons.—1195*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*" a part of the capital stock of the Society. How much *more* triumphant and decisive would Mr. Dealtry's calculations of averages have become, than even now they are, if he had possessed a copy of the Report (not yet printed) of "Receipts" for the year 1809. There he would have seen, among other particulars of a like character, a sum not less than 3000*l.* instead of 1195*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* added to the receipts of that year from the sale of capital. This would indeed have made a very noble accession to his averages; but yet, it would supply, surely, a very indirect and imperfect species of proof, that "the Bible Society does not injure ours by drawing away its subscriptions," (p. 16.) still less would it shew that the *permanent* state of our receipts and finances is in a flourishing condition. Such a statement of accounts, in any private concern, it is clear, would only be indicative of a rapid approach to bankruptcy and ruin.' pp. 64, 67.

'The number of subscribing members admitted in the year between the spring of 1789 and that of 1790 was 129; and in like manner of the rest, thus:

In the year 1789—1790 - 129	In the year 1799—1800 - 212
1790—1791 - 120	1800—1801 - 234
1791—1792 - 101	1801—1802 - 204
1792—1793 - 105	1802—1803 - 216
1793—1794 - 112	1803—1804 - 235
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