

large a population, until it pleases the all wise Providence of God, in His own good time, to remove this evil from the hearts of the people.

These disadvantages, under which all Protestant missionaries have laboured, and continue to this day to struggle no less than those of Tranquebar in the year 1707, did not, however, operate as fatally against the mission as might have been expected. They did not daunt the courage of the pious and ardent Ziegenbalg. He prosecuted his labors with unabated diligence; and although he encountered many disappointments, such was the effect produced by his zeal as a preacher among all classes, and by his frequent conferences with the Brahmins, which were shortly afterwards published, and form an interesting volume, that he had the satisfaction of founding a Christian church within two years from the time he embarked in his arduous undertaking.

This prosperous state of the mission encouraged Ziegenbalg, and his colleague, soon after this period, to erect charity schools for the native youth. In these establishments, the boys were not only provided with food, but were also instructed both in their own, and the German language, the chief end being, of course, to give them an early insight into the fundamental principles of the gospel. A measure so well fitted to promote the object, for which they had left their families and their homes, must have failed in consequence of the slender resources of these enterprising young men, but for the seasonable support which they subsequently received from Great Britain. They had, indeed, spared part of their own salary for the furtherance of it, and thought to venture taking up money at interest from the Malabar merchants themselves for the same purpose, yet all their exertions effected little, until, at length, they were induced, in 1709, to make their wants known to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. At that time, the funds of the society did not admit of any very large sum being appropriated to the use of the missionaries, but it undertook so far to assist them from time to time with money, a printing-press, paper, and other necessaries, that they were not only enabled to carry on their schools with success, but to commence the translation of parts of the Holy Scriptures into the Tamul and Malabar languages. The correspondence which Ziegenbalg had with the board, and also with the King of Great Britain, and other princes, upon this latter subject more particularly, rendered it expedient for him, in the year 1714, to return to Europe. His reception in England was very flattering, having been admitted to an audience with his majesty George I., and invited to attend the sitting of the members of the venerable society. He was shown much marked attention by several of the bishops who were assembled on the occasion. One of the members addressed him in a Latin speech, to which he replied in the Tamul language, presenting at the same time a translation of his answer