

the state of things, when the system was in full action, and any considerable progress had been made. The English Missionary would be indispensable, to direct the course of proceedings, and to give respectability and energy to the Mission; while the Native Missionaries would be necessary, not only for the tasks assigned them, but to give the English Missionary easier access to the Natives, and to assist him in encountering opinions and habits with which an European must be less conversant. It is difficult to determine, or rather to conjecture, how many Stations thus constituted, the College, with the proposed number of Students, might in any given period supply: much, of course, would depend upon the age of admission and the time required for their studies, according to which the succession would be quicker or slower; but the admission might be so regulated as to supply any demand not beyond its actual power, which demand would be limited by the funds applicable to the support of Missionaries, &c. brought up in the College. Upon any reasonable supposition, however, a College of ten students would very soon supply all that could be required for three Missionary Stations constituted as already described; after which, if necessary, the admissions might be reduced. With respect to the English Missionary, who should be a Clergyman, he would require a salary of 250*l.* per annum, and his assistants from the College from 150*l.* to 300*l.* each, according to the class of persons to which they belonged; or among them 350*l.* per annum;—and small dwellings, or bungalows, as we call them in this country, should be provided; of which, however, the original cost is little, and it could not frequently recur. Independently of this charge, and of a small Chapel at each station, to be built in due time, which might cost perhaps 500*l.* we should have three Missionary Stations well provided, at the expense of 600*l.* each, or 1800*l.* for the three; and if

these should have the blessing of God, and means were found to extend the system, it might be done almost indefinitely with a moderate addition of expense within the College; without any, in fact, till it should be found necessary to increase the number of Students.

But in this detail of annual expenditure, which I should hope does not exceed what may be expected from the public benevolence at home, when appealed to by the highest authorities, and assisted perhaps in India, I should observe, that some time must elapse, even in the most prosperous commencement of the work, before the funds required can be nearly so considerable as I have here supposed. The expense, which is to accrue without the walls of the College, could not arise for some time; and even the whole of the charge for Students would not be immediate, inasmuch as the Professors or Teachers must devote some time after their arrival to the acquisition of the languages, before they could instruct pupils unacquainted with English. The Establishment would at first consist of the two English Professors, perhaps a very few pupils acquainted with our language, two Moonshees, and a few servants. In process of time, indeed, such an Institution might, if blessed by the Almighty, multiply its labours and extend its operations through so wide a field as to baffle all present calculation of its future wants: but the Society, I apprehend, will not consider this remote contingency as an objection to such appropriation of any resources which Providence may place at their disposal.

No funds, however, can ensure a reasonable prospect of success in such an undertaking, unless the persons selected to execute it have the requisite qualifications. The Clergymen, sent out to conduct the labours of the College, must possess considerable endowments; he, of course, especially, who is to be at the head of it. They should be, if