

The strength and influence of Unitarianism cannot, however, be estimated by such statistics as these. Its practical effects enter also into the question. Whatever may be said by friends, as well as by opponents, about our short-comings, the practical and indirect effects of Unitarianism are not such as authorize the terms of disparagement sometimes applied to the "narrow influence and small results of the Unitarian movement." To some of these practical effects we propose now to refer. One important class of these has reference, not only to the number of noble and beneficent enterprises which Liberal Christians have supported and fostered, but to those which they have originated. It is not necessary to exaggerate the importance of individuals, who usually are acted upon by influences around, who anticipate others less than is commonly supposed, in order to rightly appreciate those who are regarded as the founders of reformatory beneficent institutions. The Liberal party has furnished, to say the least, its full proportion to their ranks. Dr. Worcester gave birth to Peace Societies. The Temperance movement derived its first impulse from a body of men the majority of whom were of our faith. We do not disparage other sects or other men when we say, that to Horace Mann, now President of Antioch College, the first Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts, and to Edmund Dwight, the cause of elevated education in New England owes its first impulse. The first State Reform School in Massachusetts for the instruction and employment of boys traces its origin to one holding our views, the late Theodore Lyman. The first Institution for the Blind in Massachusetts was established and richly endowed by Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, and until this day