

tarianism by the number of the "Congregationalists" in New England. The extent of Unitarianism thus viewed is remarkable, when we consider that, forty years ago Trinitarianism was not avowedly repudiated in more than twenty churches throughout the whole country. The whole number of Unitarian societies—using the term in its distinctive sense—is about 275. Of these, 162 are in Massachusetts, and 22 in Boston. M. Grandpierre says, "They have only a few churches, in Cambridge, Boston, and in one or two other cities of the Union." Maine has 15, New Hampshire 13, New York 13, Illinois 9. In all the Slave States together there are 6, or at most but 7, churches. That this enumeration fully satisfies sectarian pride, or even reasonable hopes and expectations disconnected with mere sectarian considerations, cannot be affirmed. Still, even in these facts there is much which we may regard with a justifiable complacency.

"Only in Massachusetts are the Unitarians numerous," is often contemptuously said. Those who will examine the statistics of this State, not only with reference to the number of Unitarian churches, but also to the number of schools and benevolent and literary associations found there,—those who know the spirit of her people, and what she has done and is doing for the promotion of all worthy objects,—those who have compared her with other communities in respect to all that constitutes the true glory of a state,—those who consider these things will not count it a small praise that "only in Massachusetts Liberal Christianity has exerted a leading influence during the last thirty years." Further, we are willing to admit, without feeling much chagrin, that Unitarianism has made but very little progress in new States where