

nous enterprises and men is largely imitated in less signal connections. There is scarcely a benevolent enterprise of any description, in any place where our faith is prevalent, which would not be seriously crippled were aid from its adherents withdrawn or withheld. Perhaps no better proof of the prominence of Unitarians in all benevolent enterprises could be offered, than that given by a glance over the list of officers of benevolent societies in Boston. Looking over a list of such which was published in 1848, without the slightest reference to such a conclusion, we find that, out of twenty-six charitable institutions of Boston, not connected with sectarian objects, fourteen, and possibly fifteen, have the office of their President filled by a Unitarian. There are not more than two or three, at the most, which do not count among their other officers those of "the sect everywhere spoken against," — sometimes "spoken against" because of its supposed bad tendencies practically upon the community.

The number of eminent men, public characters, writers, and others, who have adopted our views, has also an indirect bearing on our subject. Among those who have held high offices under our government, are three Presidents (including Mr. Fillmore,) Christopher Gore, Commissioner under Jay's Treaty, Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in 1800, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and Messrs. Wheaton, Everett, Bancroft, and Lawrence, who have represented our country abroad. The late Chief Justices Parsons and Parker of Massachusetts, and Eddy of Rhode Island, and Judges Story and Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, were Unitarians. Chief Justice Cranch, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Curtis of the United States