

der naked beams, surrounded by plain walls, the wind whistling through the casements, he preached his first sermon," to a mere handful of hearers. At the end of a year he had made nineteen hundred visits; and one hundred and seventy poor families were connected with him as their minister. In six months more, two hundred poor families stood to him in this relation. Not until several years afterwards was there in the United States any institution like that which he thus founded.

Nor need we go back to the past to see that Unitarianism has some vitality.

The religious instrumentalities now existing and employed by Unitarians present many encouraging features. Our Sunday schools will compare advantageously with those of other bodies, in all respects. They are considered as necessary auxiliaries to our religious societies.

In 1845, Mr. George Channing, the Domestic Missionary of the American Unitarian Association, estimated the whole number of Sunday-school scholars in our body to be 27,000; and of teachers, 4,800.

The ministry to the poor is still in successful operation. Established, as we have seen, by Dr. Tuckerman, in 1826, it immediately awakened interest in our body, and when its founder left for Europe, on account of his impaired health, it was taken charge of by the "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches." Since that period, the spacious brick chapel in Pitts Street, that in Warren Street, and the stone chapel in Suffolk Street have been erected by this association of Unitarians.

The Suffolk Street Chapel was built at a cost of \$15,000. Eleven different clergymen of our faith have for longer or shorter periods been employed in this service.