

by their name. After he left College, his first cure of souls was the Presbyterian (Unitarian) congregation of Stand near Manchester, in which place he lived and laboured for three years. But he only accepted their invitation as a Presbyterian, under which name he conceived he was better able to preach the Gospel of Christ, as a spiritual religion, unfettered by sectarian definitions and articles of faith. On his retirement from Stand, he was first invited to Warrington, on the removal of the Rev. Thomas Hincks to Exeter, as a Unitarian, and in that form declined the invitation; but when the Chapel Committee invited him as a Presbyterian, he accepted the call in 1846, and for 16 years up to January 6th, 1862, with an interval of two years, when he visited America, he worked as the pastor of the Cairo-street congregation, as perhaps few ministers there, or anywhere else in Warrington, had ever worked before or since. His power and faculty for continued labour was a great gift from God, and something marvellous in itself. He never seemed to rest, or rather, as he used to say, he found rest in continual change of occupation. He united in himself great intellectual power, and culture worthy of the power, with a not less constitutional piety and religious enthusiasm—at once a scholar and a gentleman—and superadded to all this a faculty for business of all kinds, worthy of being named in combination with his intellect and his piety. Not very long after his settlement in Warrington came the memorable period of the Irish famine, which was accompanied in England with much distress in the manufacturing districts.

It was felt in Warrington that the Poor Laws were inadequate to meet the emergency, and public subscriptions were entered into, and a committee appointed to administer relief. One of the plans resolved on was the establishment of industrial schools for the employment and support of the able-bodied men and women out of work. In these schools trades were carried on, as shoemaking, tailoring, bag-making, book-binding, and letterpress printing, for the men, and sewing for the women. Amongst the chief agents and directors of the actual work done in these departments were Mr. Carpenter and his sister, now Mrs. Robert Gaskell, of Weymouth. With the return of business prosperity, the schools were of course discontinued; but Mr. Carpenter removed the printing press and the man he had taught to work it, to a room which he built at his own expense for the purpose, behind the Cairo-