

six clergymen only being in the whole of New Brunswick. The Rev. Richard Clarke, of Gage town, is known to have visited Sussex in 1787, and it is probable that other missionaries had occasionally been there. Feeling the need of a settled pastor, the inhabitants of Sussex petitioned Bishop Charles Inglis, first bishop of Nova Scotia, to ordain Mr. Arnold as their pastor. And this was accordingly done, for though the time and place of Mr. Arnold's ordination do not seem to be clearly established, it is quite certain that in the summer of 1792 he was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England and as such was ministering to the people of Sussex. The leading citizen of Sussex at that time was the Hon. George Leonard, who conveyed the present glebe land to the Church. In the S. P. G. report for 1793 Mr. Arnold's name first appears as "missionary at Sussex Vale, in receipt of £50." By a letter dated August 31st, 1795, Mr. Arnold informed the Society that the parish of Sussex being very extensive, the House of Assembly agreed the previous winter to divide it into three parts, viz.: Sussex, Hampton and Norton. To this new parish of Sussex, Mr. Arnold gave two-thirds of his time, dividing the remainder between Norton and Hampton. Grants of land were given from time to time for the benefit of the Church. Simon Baxter, of Norton, gave 200 acres of excellent land, thirty of which was cleared. About the year 1800 some Baptist and New Light preachers disturbed the religious equanimity of the parish by holding revival meetings. One of the chief charges urged against them was that they held their meetings on Sunday evenings—evening services at that time being a thing unknown in the Church of England.

A church was built in Sussex and completed in July, 1805. Churches were also built at Norton and Hampton. The Church at Sussex was of the old-fashioned, colonial type with large windows, end gallery and high backed pews, which, in accordance with the policy of Bishop Inglis, were sold or rented to the highest bidder.

The church at Hampton had by this time been completed. The pews in it were sold on June 7th, 1817, for over £242. The first sermon in it was preached by the Rev. Elias Scovil, on August 26th, 1818. In the next spring the S. P. G. sent out the Rev. James Cookson as missionary at Hampton, who commenced his duties on June 27th, 1819. Soon after his arrival, having secured a residence between Hampton and Norton, Mr. Cookson expressed a readiness to relieve Mr. Arnold from the duties of Norton, as well as Hampton; and as the latter was advancing in years, and the frequent journey of twenty miles on horse-back required great exertion, and, besides, two other churches on his extensive Mission needed his attention, the

new arrangement proved highly satisfactory. He had now preached at Norton every third or fourth Sunday for more than twenty years. His stipend, which had been increased to £200 per annum, was continued at the same amount after he was relieved of Norton.

In 1824 a parsonage house—the "old rectory"—was built, where Mr. Arnold resided for the remainder of his active ministry. The S. P. G. report for 1832 mentions him as still missionary at Sussex with his son, Horatio Nelson Arnold, as his assistant. At the close of his long career, on April 9th, 1834, when he closed his eyes in death, his son continued the active duties of the parish and was appointed missionary at Sussex in succession to his father. In the autumn of 1847, however, his mind became seriously affected and he was removed to an asylum in Boston, where he died on December 8th, 1848.

The third Rector of Sussex was the Rev. Thomas McGhee, who received his education at King's College, Cambridge, England, his native town. He came to this country in 1842, and during the illness of Mr. Arnold did occasional duty at Sussex, and was appointed rector of the parish on October 4th, 1848. During his incumbency the Church at Waterford was built. He died on December 18th, 1861, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Parke Bliss, a native of Fredericton, N. B., where, also, at King's College he was educated. He was appointed Rector of Sussex in the winter of 1862, but on account of a weak throat was obliged to resign, in 1867, to accept the position of private secretary to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, then Minister of Customs at Ottawa. His son, Rev. Rural Dean Bliss, is well-known as a zealous missionary clergyman of the Diocese of Ontario.

The fifth Rector of Sussex was Rev. Charles Steinkopff Medley, the third son of the late Metropolitan of Canada. He was born and partly educated in England, graduating at King's College, Fredericton, N. B. He commenced his work as Rector of Sussex on Trinity Sunday, 1867. We are told that it is to his indefatigable labours that Trinity Church owes much of her present prosperity. He rebuilt the parsonage and erected the Church of the Ascension at Apohaqui, and also the new and handsome Trinity Church, Sussex, which was finished and consecrated in 1874, a worthy successor to the old pioneer church which had had its day. To the great grief of his venerable father and all who knew him Canon Medley died of cancer on the face on August 25th, 1889, and was succeeded in the parish by Rev. Henry William Little, the present incumbent—an Englishman, born at Terrington, Norfolk.

Mr. Little has had experience as a missionary, having spent six years of his life in Madagascar and as a missionary in London, England. He is the author of several works published in