

In 1800 Black attended the English Conference at London, and with Dr. Coke's cordial assistance obtained four ministers to occupy the fields under his charge. There were then only five in the provinces. The names of those who came from England were Bennett, J. Marsden, Lowrey, Olivant. Marsden's first station was Cumberland. The next there was Bennett, then Bamford in 1806. I have not a complete list of others, who occupied it, till 1824, when the name was dropped from the circuits in Nova Scotia. In 1825, in the English Missionary Reports, the name of Westmoreland, which included Sackville, first appears; also Parrsboro and Maccan. Strange to say, at this time the place called Amherst, which had been a preaching place on the Cumberland circuit from the first, had now neither church nor organized class. Shortly after this, the minutes say, Parrsboro and Amherst, then Amherst and Parrsboro, on this part of what had been the Cumberland circuit till 1825, the following ministers were stationed:—M. Richey, W. Smith, T. H. Davies, William Webb, William Wilson. From Mr. Wilson's day—1844, Amherst became the head of a circuit, as well as Parrsboro.

In the meantime the cause was prospering in the Eastern portion of the County. No visit had been made from Cumberland circuit, as far east as Wallace, then called Remshag, until eleven years after Mr. Black began to preach. The first was by Mr. Grandin, 1791. A band of Loyalists who came to Westmoreland in 1783, obtaining lands at Wallace settled there the next year. For eight years they saw not the face or heard not the sound of a preacher's voice, until Mr. Grandin arrived. He was not expected, and no