

planted. But with the advancing prosperity of the settlers were the mutterings of a disaffected people. Every idle speech was quoted, until disaffection culminated from rebellion to revolution. Mr. Bailey married in 1762, Miss Sally Weeks, daughter of Dr. John Weeks of Hampton, New Hampshire. She was much younger than himself, and was a faithful wife and mother in all the misfortunes that befel them. Mr. Bailey won for himself respect where ever placed. A gentleman presented a communion service. Settlers were coming in, and the congregation increasing. The aid of his congregation was extended to others. Indians were their frequent visitors. A church convention was held in June, 1766. Fifteen clergymen in cassocks and gowns was a novelty in America. The Catholic Church visited the Indians, giving absolution once a year. Among Protestant Dissenting Churches he was popular. Eight different persuasions were around him, many people not able to read or write. The distribution of books and Bibles at cost in London was a great help. While insufficiently paid, his hardships were increasing. As Pownelsboro became the county seat, a new element predominated of people who had property, rank, and controlling influence, with power often abused. For years he lived in an unsuitable dwelling. Mrs. Bailey also worked among the people. His careful observation of the times continue without comment. Facts are recorded, leaving the inference to be drawn by the reader. Nothing escaped his observation. His home had been made comfortable. Fruit trees were planted, and outside of Boston there was no garden or orchard that gave such promise. On September 8, 1774, are noted the first threatenings of the approaching change. Mr. Bailey was obliged to leave his home and find safety in concealment. Letters could not be sent with safety. As time passed on the dangers increased. After Lexington Mr. Bailey was assaulted, and other clergymen were treated in the same manner, being made prisoners in their own houses. In 1777 Mr. Bailey was summoned before the Committee for not reading the Declaration of Independence, and for not omitting Prayers for the King. His property had been confiscated and sold, and his servant Macnamara was fined and imprisoned. "The Sons of Liberty" were the most violent among the persecutors. Mr. Bailey was obliged to leave his family without money or food, except what the garden afforded and the care of his faithful servant. Under a fog he escaped to Falmouth, and unexpected benefactions helped him to Portsmouth. Burgoyne's defeat was celebrated with Revolutionary rejoicings. At Christmas he returned to his home, a prisoner in his own house. English bankers supported him, and other clergymen in similar circumstances, to the amount of £50. His clothes were patched with materials unlike the original; his hat was full of