

had been so different, church architecture was an imposing surprise of beauty and admiration. His examinations in Latin, Greek and English were successfully passed. Ordination was also passed with impressive ceremonies befitting the importance of a life of religious service. The King's bounty to all Americans on ordination was £19-7-6.

Among those who entertained him was Benjamin Franklin. His son and four ladies, who were in full dress, did not remove their hats. Everything was most agreeable.

On March 26th they embarked for America, reaching there May 28th. Their return was mentioned in the Boston *News-Letter* of June 4, 1760, telling also that he is to be at Pownelsboro, on the Kenebec River. On the Kenebec and Penobscot Rivers were erected crosses in the name of the King of France. The land was called Acadia, and reached from Cape Breton to Long Island Sound. About the same time, James I of England gave a Royal Charter, first to Virginia, and second to Plymouth, and a few huts were erected there. On the shore at Atkin's Bay the ritual of the Church of England was first observed.

In 1751 a number of Germans arrived in Boston and generous offers were made by the Plymouth Company which induced them to make a settlement named Frankfort, afterwards changed to Dresden. The German emigrants were Protestants, but extremely poor. The Catholic Church was active in its work among those who were too poor to employ a pastor to share their poverty. Under these circumstances many became converts. In 1754 the Protestants presented a petition to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" to send a missionary. One was sent, the Rev. Mr. MacClenochan, who arrived in 1756, remaining until 1758; his home was Fort Richmond. The title was "Itinerant Missionary of the Eastern Portion of Massachusetts Bay." His family joined him there. Mr. Bailey's parish was one hundred miles long and sixty in breadth; travelling in canoe in summer and by sledge in winter. The limit was exceeded when an urgent call was made. There was no Court House until three counties had been taken off. In 1853 the ancient Court House in Pownelsboro still remained. It was built in 1761. Mr. Bailey went there in 1760. It served as Church and Court House. A communion service was presented them. As the settlement increased the pressure to forsake Protestantism increased, but the poverty did not diminish. The houses had no chimneys, and the beds nothing but straw. These selections were some of the difficulties surmounted. It was 1760 when Mr. Bailey returned, and his mission among the colonies re-commenced under the auspices of the Society. Throughout the years that prefaced the Revolution of 1776 faithful and incessant labors marked his life. New churches were built and schools