TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. JOSEPH EISELY. H. R. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Atley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-ser's Store.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be psid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-ued till ALL arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than SIX MONTRS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.



From the Albany Daily Advertiser THE SPECTRE COON. Ain-"Cork Leg." I'll sing you a song, without any flam, In Ashland there lived a funny old man.

Who every morning said "I am The mighty chief of the Coonery Clan !!! Ritoo, ralloo, &c.

For several years this man was bent, On being elected President ; So in order to give his feelings vent, He swore he would run, and at it he went, Ri too, &c.

He mounted his nag one bright summer's day. And cracked his whip, with "hurrah for Clay! He scoured along, and felt quite gay, Till he found his old racer was running away. Ri too, &c.

He rode along so joyful and crank, While in his pocket his cash did clank But soon off his nag he was jerked with a vank. As he run up a stump on the National Bank ! Ri too, &c.

Old Dan he stood by, with a hearty roar, He laughed till his sides were aching sore; Which made poor Harry so mad he swore. He'd never be served such a trick any more ! Ri too, &c.

His high mettled racer lay in a swoon, But Henry could not give it up so soon ; Says he, I will sing them a different tune. So he swapped off his horse and mounted a coot Ri too, &c.

He scamped o'er hill, and dale, and plain, Thro'snow, hail, sleet, mud puddles and rain ; And when so weary, to rest he'd fain, The coon gave a scream, and was off again Ri too, &c

He galloped along with a bound and a hop, Of speed he went at the ntmost top; His lips with terror began to drop, For he found his coon he could'nt stop. Ri too, &c.

A cornfield now so yellow and bright, Appeared in view ; he tried to alight He called to the coon with all his might. But in less than a minute he was out of sight. Ri too. &c

He screamed aloud, "Oh ye people dear Come help ma off, I feel so queet," But the naughty coon he pricked up his ca And scampered away like a young reindeer Ri too. &c

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL:

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

we have lately stumbled upon ;

ther he was "guilty or not guilty."

A Court Scene in Georgia.

being read, the prisoner was asked to say whe-

He answered, "There's a mighty chance of

lawyers' lies in the papers ; but some part is

true. I did strike the old lady; but she fit me

powerfully first. She can swear equal to a

lisle of anything, and her kicks are awful. 1

reckon what you say about the devil moving

me is pretty tolerably correct, seeing as how

she moved me. I have told you all I know

'bout the circumstances, Mister. I gin 'Squire

Jones there a five dollar bill, and I allow he'll

take it out for me." 'Squire Jones' thereupon

rose and said he had a point of law to raise in

this case which he thought conclusive. It was

an established rule of law, that man and wife

were but one ; and he should like to know if a

man could be punished for whipping himself; he

should be glad to hear what the solicitor gene.

ral had to say that. The solicitoral general an-

swered, that he thought his brother Jones had

carried the maxima little too far; men had often

Here Squire Jones interposed, and defied

the solicitor general to produce any authority

to that effect. The solicitor general looked at

"Green and Lumpin's Georgia Justice" for some

minutes, and then observed that he could not

find the authorities just then, but he was sure

he had seen the principle somewhere ; and he

called on the judge to sustain him. In the en-

offer any evidence us to the guilt or innocence

of Day in the premises. The judge, likewise,

being obvious of the fact, proceeded to charge

the jury. He told them that man and wife

were one. He remarked that in either event,

the man was legally bound to suffer ; and there-

fore, come as they would, Day was undoubtedly

guilty. He said he would not decide the ques-

tion whether if a man kill his wife it was mur-

ties, the juries and bailiffsare still there.

bench for the har

should kill his wife it would not be suicide.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, August 17, 1844.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. We clip the following from an exchange paper-what one we do not now remember. It HENRY A. MUHLENBERG. is as rich in all its elements of fun as anything connected with our provincial and revolutionary A friend of mine has recently returned from

history, that a brief account of the distinguished an excursion into the ---- circuit of this State. He tells me while in the county of -----, he strayed into the Court house, and was present at an arraignment of a man by the name of Henry Day, who was charged with attempting to kill his wife. Day was a pale little man, and the or at the ensuing general election. wife was a perfect behemoth. The indictment

The grandfather of Mr. Muhlenberg, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, Senior of the Lutheran Ministerain of North America, was born in the free city of Eimbeck, now in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, September 6, 1711, of which | journal of 1778-"The name of Muhlenberg is city his father, Nicholas M. Muhlenberg, was greatly disliked and abused by the Hessian and permanent Chief Burgess. He was educated at the Universities of Gottingen and Halle, and was ordained at Leipsic as a clergyman of the can lay hands upon me." When Pennsylvania Lutheran church. In the year 1741 he received a call from the Lutheran congregation of Phil- the Trappe, 26 miles from the city, where his adelphia, New Providence or Trappe, and New Hanover, or Swamp, in what is now Montgomery county. Accepting the call he visited Hanover, proceeded through Holland to London, where, after remaining a few months, be embar. farther from the scene of war, and notwithked for America. He arrived at Philadelphia, standing several threats of a visit from the ene-November 25, 1742, after a very long and bois- my, who sometimes approached within six or terous passage, the vessel having been driven eight miles, he always refused, saying that he into Charleston by stress of weather.

He found his congregation small and in no flourishing condition. That at Philadelphia had been punished for beating their wives. If a man no church, and consisted of about 100 heads try. of families-that at the Trappe was about half as large, and was also without a church, and that at New Hanover or Swamp had an unfinished block church, and numbered about 150 heads of families. Of these congregations he three sons-Peter, Frederick and Henry, immediately took charge, preaching in them alternately, and residing sometimes in Philadelphia, and sometimes at the Trappe, at which vanis, October 1, 1746. In the 16th year of latter place he died in 1787, in the 77th year his age, he was sent to Germany, with his two thusiasm of counsel on the point, they forgot to of his age.

Whilst under his charge, and principally by is exertions, the Lutheran Church in Fifth st., above Arch, was founded, and consecrated 14th June, 1743, by the name of St. Michael's church which venerable edifice is still standing. In 1766 the foundation of Zion's Church in Fourth street, above Arch, was laid, and it was consid. frequently seen at his father's house in Philaered at that time one of the largest and handsomest churches in North America.

In 1745, he intermarried with Anna Maria, der or suicide. He was not prepared to express an opinion on that point ; it was a very

being master of the learned languages, he spoke German, English, Low Dotch, French and Swe-The name of MUHLENBERG is so intimately dish with facility, and was thus able greatly to From this condition he was aroused by the singing of a ball past his head and the cry "pick

off that officer on the white horse," While When the revolutionary struggle commenced, Captain Hubley, of Lançaster, and some of his heads of this steadfast Democratic family, will be, as well as his three sors, then grown to manmen were pulling down a fence which the not be an unacceptable introduction to a short hood, took a most decided stand on the side of outline of the life and character of the individu- liberty and independence, and their influence drew a pistol, and turning in the saddle, saw al whom the Democratic party of Pennsylva. over the German population was freely used, a young officer who had fired at him, personnia have selected as their candidate for Govern- and was, no doubt, greatly instrumental in causing them to support the cause of the revolution with great zeal and vigor. This was well known to the British and Hessian officers, who were lavish of their threats of violence towards all the family. He writes in his manuscript

British officers in Philadelphia, and they threaton prison, tortures and death as soon as they serve. Gen. Wayne in his letter to General was the theatre of war in 1777 S, he resided at house was continually filled with ingitives, sick, wounded and hungry, and none ever left it within readiness, either to support us or cover a retreat in case of accident ; and I have not the out relief and consolation. He received many warnings, and was often entreated to remove During Leslie's incursion into Virginia, 1780. Gen. Muhlenberg held the chief command of the American torces, and he acted under the was of more use than he could be at a greater commend of Baron Steuben during the subsedistance, and would trust to Providence for protection in the cause of humanity and his coun-Philips in 1780 S1, When Cornwallis inarch-

was second in command to Lafayette, and shar-After a long career of usefulness he expired at the Trappe, greatly amented, not only by his ed with him the dangers and responsibilities, own family, but by a large circle of friends, and also the glory of that campaign. In the scattered throughout the United States. He left battle of Green Spring, July 6, 1781, when the Pennsylvania line, under Gen. Wayne, fell in-

to confusion, by a forced march of several miles, Peter Muhichberg, the eldest, was borne at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, Pennsylyounger brothers, to complete his education-The strict discipline, however, of the school where the boys were placed, preparatory to their entering the University of Halle, suited neither his temper nor his habits. Being found unmanageable, he was sent to Hanover, where meeting with a British colonel, whom he had delphia, he was induced to take him back with

daughter of Cel. Conrad Weiser, a highly es- and having prepared him for the ministry, he delicate one, and he had no idea of committing teemed Indian Interpreter, whose influence over was sent to England, and in company with the

him to America as his secretary.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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CJ Sixteen lines make a square.

mocratic candidates, having a majority and being equal, it remained for the House of Representatives to choose between them. Burr threw himself into the arms of the Federalists, on condition that they made him President ; there were 35 ballottings with the same result, until some of Burr's friends becoming alarmed, gave way, and on the 36th ballot, Jeffersou was elected President. Gen. Muhlenberg, as one of the representatives from Pennsylvania, voted for Jefferson on every ballot.

In the winter of 1801, he was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to serve from the 4th of March, 1801. In July following he resigned this situation. In January 1802. he was appointed by President Jefferson, Sipervisor of the Revenue for the district of Pennsylvania, and in the year following he was made plains of Monmouth, June 28, 1778 ; and at the | Collector of the port of Philadelphia, in which storming of Stony Point he commanded the re- office he remained until his death, which took place, Oct. 1, 1807, in the 61st year of his age. Washington says :- "Previous to the attack I at his country seat in the vicinity of Gray's Ferhad drawn Gen. Muhlenberg into my rear, ry. Hisdeath was caused by the effects of the who took post on the opposite side of the march, fatigue and exposure which he suffered during his southern campaigns. He is buried at the Trappe in Montgomery county.

> In 1787, he was elected President of the German Society of Philadelphia, and it is believed that he was annually re-elected during his life.

He was tall in person, moderately stout, very active of body and of undagated bravery. His coolness and determination, combined with his excellent judgment, made him one of the men in whom Gen. Washington during the war relied for success, and on whom, from his previous knowledge of him, he knew he could depend. He was modest in regard to his own actions and claims, and always careless in asserting them. Ever a stern democrat, he was mhesitating and undeviating in his opposition to all aristocratic measures. He was easy and popular in his manners, having always retained the frankness of a soldier.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was the second son of Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, and was manded the First Brigade of Light Infantry, born at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, on the 2d of June, 1750. He accompanied his browhich placed him among the most conspicuous there to Germany, and was educated at the uheroes of the revolution. Col. Alexander Ham- niversity of Halle, in Saxony, being intended ilton commanding one of the regiments of that for the church. After ordination he returned brigade, received the principal honor, which, to America, and was stationed for some time at strictly speaking, belonged to the General, Shaefforstown, in Lebanan county. From whose modesty and easy disposition caused him thence he removed to the city of New York, to acquiesce in the report made of that affair, where he remained as a Lutheran clergyman His father now took charge of his education. His portrait occupies a place in the picture by until the British were about entering the city Trumball of the surrender of Lord Conwallia, Having with his father and bothers been ar

the Germans and their descendants. Besides | overcome with fatigue, having for two days and a night been almost constantly on horseback and without sleep, he sat dozing on his horse.

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General's tired horse was unable to leap, he

ally, engaged in re-loading his musket. Tak-

ing deliberate nim with his pistol, he fired

and blew out his brains. The General was

afterwards heard to say, that he regretted the

death he was obliged to inflict, as the officer

He was at the hard fought battle on the

least doubt of his faithfully and gailantly effect-

ing either, had there been occasion for it."

quent invasion of the same State by Arnold and

ed into Virginia in 1781, Gen. Muhlenberg

Gen. Muhlenberg threw himself, without orders

between the enemy and the disordered Ameri-

cans, and thus saved the Pennsylvania troops

At the glorious siege of Yorktown, he com-

which stormed the British redoubts, an action

from a total defeat.

was an uncommonly fine looking man.

enlarge the sphere of his usefulness,

A Hickory free now crossed their track, All shag-barked around so rugged and black, They never paused, but up it smack. Old Cooney streaked, with Clay on his back Ri too, &c.

They run up as high as they could go. The wind with fury began to blow. And as they waved there to and fro. Poor Clay ! oh, dear ! he !soked-just so ! Ri too. &c

As they were buffeting in the wind, An eagle came-he looked and grinned, Says he, you varmint, enough you've sinned, So the poor old coon he completely skinned, Ri too, &c.

friend.

The coon he died in wild despair, Says the Eagle, "Old Harry, my boy, beware Away he flew-but didn't we stare. To see Clay, like Absalom, caught by the hair Ri too. &c.

He died at last-but every night, As the story goes-I tell it right+ His skeleton all so ghastly and white Rushes over the hills on a cooney sprite. Ri too. &c.

So Whiggies all, come over soon. And join our ranks, or hear your doom, For just as sure as the rising of the moon. You'll all have a ride on that ghost of a coon Ri too. &c.

A BOLD WITNESS .- The late Lord Ellenborough, when Lord Chief Justice, was once addressed by a witness with so much effrontery that his lordship was for a moment struck damb; and being afterwards asked why he did not punish the man, he replied --- "Sir, the fellow completely contounded me ; his impudence was subline.

ther day, that during one night, when he was sailing on the Atlantic, the rain poured in such torrents that the ocean rose 6 inches. There is no mistake said he, because the Captain kept a contempt of court. This being settled, the judge mark on the side of the vessel.

A negro women hung herselt, in New Orleans, some time since. She attached a rope to the balustrade of the stairs, threw herself off, and died instantly.

Gals whose minds have something odd in 'em, Oft seek relief by taking laudanum ; And after all, 'tis not surprisin' Forsaken gals should swallow pisin'.

himself. (Some one here observed that he was them was unbounded, whose name is famous in late Bishop White, ordained by the Boshops of ton. mighty fond of committing others.) He then the early annals of Penns Ivania, and whose London and Ely in the spring of 1772; the called up the bailiff, a tremendous looking valuable services and high character are now Swedish Lutheran Church, for which he was cracker, wearing a broad brim hat with crape, a matter of history.

that did not wear a white hat with crape,) and from Germany, by his father in the year 1710, to be ordained by one. Upon his return he was States, was one of his aides-de-camp. proceeded to admonish him that the jury were being then in the 13th year of his age. In the stationed for a short time at New Germantown very much in the habit of coming in drunk with year 1713 they settled in Schohaire county, N. in New Jersey ; from thence he removed to their verdict, and that if it happened in this Y., on what was then called Queen Anne's Dunmore county, (now Shenandosh) Virginia, case he would discharge the prisoner, and put bounty lands, in the midst of the Indians, with where he had charge of several large congrethe punishment upon him. The bailiff gave a whom Conrad soon became a favorite. He was gations, until the fall of 1775, when, at the sosignificant glance at the judge, and replied that naturalized as an adopted son of the Six Nations licitation of Gen. Washington, with whom for other people besides the jury came into court with whose language he became pertectly fa- several years previous he had been intimately druck, when some people were druck them- miliar, which enabled him to render many im- acquainted, he accepted the commission of coloselves! The jury then retired and so did my portant services not only to the German colony nel of the Sth Virginia regiment on the contiat Scholaire, but to the constituted authorities neutral establishment. The following anecdote

The next day he returned and found matters of New York. Some difficulties occurring in is told of him : After the receipt of his comin statu quo, except that Day and his wife had regard to their title to their lands, Conrad mission, he preached a farewell sermon, in the made up, and were discussing the merits of a Weiser, with a number of others, left Schohaire, course of which he told his congregation that cold fowl and a quart of beer, and now and then and were brought by Indian guides on rafis "there was a time for all things, a time to enterchanging kisses, despite the frowns and down the Susquehanna to the neighborhood of preach and a time to fight, and that now was becks of the officers. The judge, clerk and she- where Harrisburg is now located, from whence the time to fight." After which he descended riff had been up all night, and looked wolfish ; they proceeded to the Tulpehocken creek and from the pulpit, dismissed the congregation, and the bailiff was seated on his white hat at the its branches, where a new settlement was form- put on his uniform, and going to the church door of the jury room, and this indicated that he ed, in which many of their descendants still re- door, ordered the drama to beat for recruits. had swallowed the concentrated venom of a side. During this journey he first met Wils Known as an ardent whig, he had been perthousand wildcats. The most awful curses, liam Penn; he was afterwards appointed by secured by the tories, but he was therefore oaths and sounds proceeded from the jury rooms; him confidential interpreter and special mess the more esteemed by the people whom he had some were roaring like lions, some crying like senger of the Province among the Indians, and before thus time represented in the Virginia children, mewing like cats, neighing like horses was present, assisting in negotiating nearly all House of Delegates. Beiog greatly beloved &c. At last a short consultation was held at the most important treaties between the pra- and enjoying general confidence throughout the the jury-room between the foreman and the bai- prietary government and the Indian tribes. whole of Western Virginia, he found no diffiliff; whereupon the latter, putting his hat one- For the purpose he made many journies to Sha- cutty in filling his regiment, with which he Presidential election following the resignation Henry Ernestos Muhlenberg, the youngest sided on his head, came into the court room mokin, Onondago, the Ohio, &c., and was at immediately marched for the protection of of Washington, he was an elector from Penns of the three brothers, was sent at an early age and addressed the judge thus : "Mister, Tom that time probably the only white man who Charlesloo, S. C. At the battle of Sullivan's sylvania, and voted for Thomas Jefferson, to Europe to be educated. After having been Jakes says the jury can't agree about this here could have passed through these countries with Island, June 28, 1776, and during the whole of whose warm pursonal and political friend he kept some years at a preparatory school, he enman ; and if you keep him (that is Tom Jakes) safety. In 1755 he was appointed Colonel of the trying campaigns in Georgia and South was. without grog any more, he'll whip you on sight." a regiment of provincial troops with the com- Carolina, he acted a brave and distinguished When the great party contest occurred in pletion of his studies he also was ordained as a The judge appealed to the bar if this was not a mand of the chain of forts from Pert Augusta part. Sharing every fatigue and deprivation Pennsylvania, between McKean and Ross, for minister to the Lutheran church, and on his recontempt of court-and "Green and Lumpkin's at Sunbury, to the Maryland line. He also incident to such a campaign with his soldiers, the gubernatorial chair (by which the lines be- turn became his father's adjunct in the Phile-

A TALL ONE .- An old sailor told us the o- to the judge as a private individual, and was to government but to the people. He was much zardous enterprise. was not, under the free and enlightened and de- after his death, were in the habit of making vi- ed by Congress to the rank of Brigadier Gene- Central Committee, composed of Thomas Lei- self obliged to fly at the approach of the enemy. directed the bailiff to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, "the jury should agree if they staid there through eternity." The bailiff retired, and so did my triend-but he gives it as his opinion. repeatedly went to Maryland, New Jersy, N. sequently suffered more severely than any o- son to the Presidency. Wny is a practicing magistrate, like an intem-York, South Carolina and Georgia, for the pur- ther. After a retreat had been ordered, he In the Presidential election of 1801, the elec- Feeling the want of employment and books perate one ? Because he frequently leaves the

now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washing-

destined, having retained bishops at the refor- Major General before the army was disbanded. cI never saw a man south of latitude thirty-three Conrad Weiser was brought to New York, mation, and always required their clergyman Col. Monroe, atterwards President of the U.

from 1785-88, while Franklin was President of next year he was again elected to his honorable the State, he was Vice President. In 1788, he post.

GRESS, to serve as a member from Pennsylva- gomery county to the State Convention, which nia from the 4th of March, 1789, to 1791. On was assembled to consider the new Federal the 22d June, 1789, in conjunction with Madi- Constitution. The Convention elected hum its son and the other republicans, he voted in fa- President, and he voted for the ratification of vor of the amendment to the law constituting the Constitution of the United States. the State Department, which amendment pro- In December 1788, Pennsylvania elected him vided that the Secretary should be removable a member of the first Congress under the new by the President alone. The passage of this Constitution. There was however no quorum resolution settled the disputed question, wheth- present until April 1, 1789, when he was choer the Secate had a right to participate in re- seu Spranna. He was elected to the second, moviels from office as well as in appoinments, third and fourth Congresses, and served again and afforded the friends of General Jackson a as Speaker during the third Congress. satisfactory precedent to justify his removal of He was considered as one of the most useful, the Secretary of the Treasury from office. In active and leading members of the House duthis Congress the question 'what title shall be ring the period he was a member, as the jourgiven to the President " was agitated Gen. nals of that period will show. Muhlenberg strenuously opposed the granting Near the close of Gov. Mifflin's period of of any titles of honor whatsoever.

Congress, and in 1799, a member of the 6th at the time of his death, which took place in Congress from Montgomery county, and in the | Lancaster, in the year 1812.

Georgia Justice" having been consulted, it was acted for many years as a judge, thus render- he became a favorite with them, who always tween the Democratic and Federal parties were delphia congregations, where he remained unfinally decided that it was a threat addressed ing himself extremely useful not only to the readily followed him in any daring and ha- distinctly drawn.) Gen. Muhlenberg took a firm til the British entered the city. Distinguished and decided stand with the Democrats, and with the whole family as an ardent. While, he "whip him on sight," and not on the bench ; it beloved by the Indians, who, for many years On the 21st February, 1777, he was promot- was placed at the head of the Democratic State was threatened with a halter, and found him-

mocratic principles of Georgia legislation, a sits of affectionate remembrance to his grave. ral. September 11, 1777, he took part in the per, Joseph Hiester, Michaiel Lieb, S. Miles, -Leaving the city disguised in a blanket coat, During the long course of Dr. Muhlenberg's battle of Brandywine, where his brigade and Alexander J. Dalles and others. It was at the with a rifle on his shoulder, he had nearly fallen ministry, he was considered the father of the that of Gen. Weeden formed Wayne's division, time freely admitted that his exertions had into the hands of the enemy through the treach-Lutheran Church in America, and styled the which after the day began to go against the A- made McKean Governor. The election of Me- ery of a tory inn-keeper, who advised him to "Father of the Germans." He visited the mass mericans, sustained the front of the battle. At Kenn, after a most severe and bitter contest, take the road upon which the British were apof the German congregations, not only in the the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, his bri- was a great triumph to the Democrats, and as- proaching. Warned however in time by a from the frame of mind in which he left all par- interior of this State as they were formed, but gade penetrated farthest into the town, and con- sisted materially in afterwards electing Jeffer- whig inmate of the house, he effected his es

> pose of healing breaches, and doing good spirit- commanded the rear guard which covered the toral votes for President and Vice President at this place, he devoted himself to the study of , unly and temporally to all, but particularly to retreat of the left wing. During this retreat, were divided, and Jefferson and Burr, the De- natural history, mineralogy and botany, in

ardent supporter of the American cause, he calculated on multreatment should be fall into the He continued in service to the entire close hands of the enemy. He therefore removed to of the war, and was promoted to the rank of the Swamp, in Montgomery county, where he remained a few years.

In 1779 he was elected by the State Legislature one of the Delogates to represent Penn-Under the old constitution of Pennsylvania, sylvania in the Continental Congress. The

was elected by general ticket to the FIRST Cox- In 1787 he was tent as a delegate from Mont-

service, he was appointed Register of the Land In 1793, he was elected a member of the 3d Office of Pennsylvania, an office which he held

> tered the university of Halle. On the comcape and reached the Swamp in selicty.

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