

been made the subject of a memoir in this Magazine, and her sister, Ann, became the wife of Colonel Henry Hill, a notable man of his day.

In April, 1765, Reese Meredith took his son, Samuel, and son-in-law, George, into partnership with himself—the firm becoming Meredith & Sons. November 7, 1765, the three partners attended the great meeting in the State House yard, called for the purpose of protesting against the usurpations of the British Government, and signed their names to the six stirring resolutions then and there adopted, now historically known as the Non-Importation Resolutions. This, Mr. Clymer's first public act, was but an earnest of his greater and more hazardous action at a subsequent period of his country's need and danger, and may be taken as the keynote to his future public life. The records of the next five years are silent in respect of Mr. Clymer; they were undoubtedly spent in the pursuit of knowledge and business. In 1770 Mr. Clymer took his seat in the Common Council of Philadelphia, and for the next forty-three years took an active and honorable part in the stirring events of the day. From the Common Council Mr. Clymer retired in 1775, and became an Alderman. On the 27th of April, 1772, Governor Penn appointed Mr. Clymer "Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia." In October, 1773, he attended the meeting held in Independence Hall, called for the purpose of resisting the importation of tea, and was appointed chairman of the committee selected to request the tea agents to resign. In June, 1774, Mr. Clymer attended the great meeting in the State House yard, held to take measures in regard to the Boston Port Bill. The presiding officers were John Dickinson, Thomas Willing and Edward Pennington, all three of whom subsequently opposed independence, and the last of whom was sent to Virginia under arrest.

At this meeting a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with John Dickinson as chairman and Mr. Clymer as one of its members. This committee issued the call for the famous First Continental Congress, which met at Carpenter's Hall, September 5, 1774. January 23, 1775, he took his seat in the Provincial Convention, which met for the purpose of ratifying the actions of the late Congress. They remained in session until the 28th. On the 24th of April, 1776, he attended the famous meeting in the State House yard, and was one of the foremost to urge the organization of the "Associators," and to further prove his zeal for liberty accepted a captaincy in Colonel John Cadwalader's "Silk Stockings" (3d Battalion), of which his brother-in-law, Samuel