

electd at large. On the 31st of December, 1788, the vote was counted in council. It was as follows:

Frederick A. Muhlenburg,	8,707	John Allison,	7,067
Henry Wynkoop,	8,246	Stephen Chambers,	7,050
Thomam Hartley,	8,163	William Findly,	6,586
George Clymer,	8,094	William Irvine,	6,492
Thomas Fitzsimmons,	8,075	Charles Pettit,	6,481
Thomas Scott,	8,068	William Montgomery,	6,348
John Peter Gabriel Muhlenburg,	7,417	Blair McClenachan,	6,223
Daniel Hiester,	7,403	Robert Mitchell,	5,850

The eight gentlemen who had received the highest number of votes were declared duly elected.

On the 24th of March, 1789, Mr. Lewis, in the Pennsylvania Assembly, moved, and Mr. Clymer seconded, that a call be issued for a Constitutional Congress to revise the Constitution then existing. Mr. Clymer was a member of this Convention, which was the third he had attended.

He served one term in Congress, viz., from April, 1789, until March 4, 1791. This year President Washington, who was extremely anxious to retain his services in the National Government, appointed him Supervisor of the Internal Revenue for Pennsylvania. His efforts to collect the duties on spirits led to the famous Whiskey Rebellion. It is worthy of note that his son, Meredith Clymer, and son-in-law, George McCall, were members of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry (Captain John Dunlap), and acquitted themselves with honor during that perilous period. Among their comrades we notice a Mease, a Wilcock, a Conyngham, a Ross, a Ringgold, a Nixon, and a Ewing—names familiar to old Philadelphians. George Clymer displayed great fearlessness in the discharge of his arduous duties.

In 1796 President Washington appointed Mr. Clymer and Colonels Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens a Commission to treat with the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia. This was Mr. Clymer's last official act. He justly considered that he was now entitled to retire from a public life, which had covered a period of nearly thirty years, spent in behalf of a nation struggling for freedom. He had signed one of the first appeals to Britain for a redress of wrongs; had seen that and subsequent appeals disregarded; he had seen three millions of people rise in their might, and declare that "taxation without representation is a failure;" he had signed the glorious Declaration, which