

saken me, in my trial: thou wilt not forsake me now."

He made himself acquainted with two languages, the Onondago (an idiom of the Six nations) and the Delaware. About 1768 he wrote two Grammars of the Onondago, in English and German, and a Dictionary, German and Indian, of more than 1700 pages. In the Lenape, or language of the Delaware, he published a Spelling book, first in 1776, and an enlarged edition in 1806; also Sermons to children, and an Hymn book of 360 pages, containing upwards of 500 hymns, translated partly from German and partly from English. He left in manuscript a grammar in German of the Delaware language, which has been translated by Mr. Du Ponceau; also a Harmony of the four gospels, translated into Delaware. It is believed, that the last has been published by the female Missionary society of Bethlehem.—*Amer. Reg. v. i.; Heckevelde's narrative.*

ZENGER, John Peter, a printer in New York, came from Germany, and established a press in 1726. In 1733 he established the Weekly Journal. In consequence of some strictures in that paper on gov. Crosby and the council, he was imprisoned by a warrant from the governor and council in Dec. 1734 and kept in close confinement 35 weeks. Andrew Hamilton, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, though aged and infirm, repaired to N. York to defend him at his trial. Prosecuted for publishing a false libel on the governor, Mr. H. admitted the publication but insisted, that the writing was not false. The court would not allow the witnesses of the truth to be examined; would not allow the jury to judge of the law as well as of the fact; yet the jury, notwithstanding the direction of the bench, brought in a verdict of *not* guilty. Afterward in England Mr. Owen, prosecuted by desire of the commons, was in like manner acquitted. This precedent had its weight in the trials relating to the writings of Junius. It is to America and to Andrew Hamilton, that the principle may be traced, that the jury have a right

to examine the truth of the alleged libel and the motives of the writer. The common council of N. Y. presented Mr. H. the freedom of their corporation in a gold box. Zenger died in 1746; his widow, Catharine, and his son, John, continued the paper.—A narration of his trial was published at Boston; also at London, with the trial of Wm. Owen, 8vo. 1765.—*Holmes, ii. 5; Thomas, ii. 95.*

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Louis, count, the founder of the sect of the Moravians, was born at Dresden in May, 1700. He studied at Halle and Utrecht. About the year 1721 he purchased the lordship of Bertholdsdorf in Lusatia. Some poor Christians, the followers of John Huss, obtained leave in 1722 to settle on his estate. They soon made converts. Such was the origin of the village of Hernhut. From this period count Z. devoted himself to the business of instructing his fellow men by his writings and by preaching. He traveled through Germany, and in Denmark became acquainted with the Danish missions in the East Indies and Greenland. About 1732 he engaged earnestly in the promotion of missions by his Moravian brethren, whose numbers at Hernhut were then about 500. So successful were these missions, that in a few years 4000 negroes were baptized in the W. Indies, and the converts in Greenland amounted to 784. In 1737 he visited London, and in 1741 came to America, and preached at Germantown and Bethlehem. Feb. 11, 1742 he ordained at Oly in Penns., the missionaries, Rauch and Buettner, and Rauch baptized 3 Indians from Shekomeco, east of the Hudson, "the firstlings of the Indians." He soon with his daughter, Benigna, and several brethren and sisters, visited various tribes of Indians. At Shekomeco he established the first Indian Moravian congregation in N. America. In 1743 he returned to Europe. He died at Hernhut in 1760, and his coffin was carried to the grave by 32 preachers and missionaries, whom he had reared,