WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and numbers, the subscriber has concluded to print thirteen numbers in the second volume of [illegible] series. These numbers will be [illegible] gratuitously to those who commenced [illegible] and No. 6, and who have paid [illegible] or who shall have paid [illegible] No. of Volume 2 is issued. [illegible] subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged six DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgements are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland next preceding this application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of his trust, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3m. GIDEON WHITE.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed thereto, and the said John T. Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland preceding the time of this his application, and the said John T. Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T. Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1834.

GIDEON WHITE.

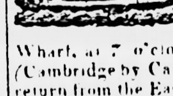
April 3.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which led him to adopt this disagreeable alternative. He became security for an individual in Anne-Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, since which time the individual alluded to has left the state of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgement against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.

J. T. LARMER.

April 3.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



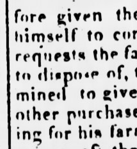
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday 22d April leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from *Annapolis*. 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

NEGROES WANTED.

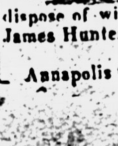


THE subscriber has again located himself in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing a number of slaves of both sexes, under thirty years of age. It is well known that the subscriber has heretofore given the highest prices, and he pledges himself to continue to do so. He furthermore requests the favour of persons having servants to dispose of, to give him a call, as he is determined to give as high prices at least as any other purchaser in Maryland. He is purchasing for his farm in Tennessee, and will give the prices of the West, deducting the expenses.

H. ROBERTSON.

July 17.

CASH IN MARKET.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1834. NO. 34.

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PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WALDIE'S
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BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, or on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass: written by himself: a very piquant work, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

[illegible] Sir Walter; a tale by the author of [illegible] Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. one of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and [illegible]

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $ 50!!!

Office No 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

A BY-LAW

Imposing a tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and Precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of fifty cents in the hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland and of the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

A BY-LAW

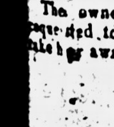
Relative to the duties of the Market Master.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That it shall not hereafter be necessary for the Market Master to attend personally at the Market House, except at such times as the City Commissioners shall from time to time prescribe, any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

State of Maryland—Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that James Clark of Anne Arundel county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a BLACK MARE, about nine years old, fifteen hands high white left hind foot with marks of a collar, and barefooted all round. Given under my hand the day and date aforesaid.



SAMUEL NICOLS.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES CLARK,
Clarkesville, A. A. county.

A BY-LAW.

A supplement to the By Law to preserve the health of the City of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, passed August 10th, 1829.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis and by the authority of the same, That there shall be annually appointed a Health officer for the City, and Port of Annapolis, who shall discharge the duties prescribed in the By Law to which this is a supplement.

Be it further established and ordained, that so much of the 1st section of the By Law to which this is a supplement, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this By Law, be and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

A BY-LAW.

To confirm the additional assessment of Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that the addition and amendments made and reported by Alexander Cowan, duly appointed and qualified to assess and value the same, of the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, for the current year, as amended, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of September next, no animal of the Dog kind shall be kept within the city and precincts, unless the owner [illegible] of first obtain a License therefor, every year, from the Treasurer of the Corporation, [illegible] which License [illegible] shall be paid yearly to the Treasurer one dollar for each male dog, and three dollars for each female dog.

Be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall after the first day of September next, keep or harbour any dog of the male or female kind without first obtaining License as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay three times the cost of the License respectively as above [illegible] to be prosecuted and collected as other fines of the Corporation ordinarily are, one half of which shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the corporation.

Be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the city Constables forthwith to make [illegible] and return to the Treasurer a complete list of all dogs in the city of Annapolis, specifying the description and owners [illegible] and it shall also be the duty of the said Constables to kill every dog of either kind permitted to run at large after the first day of September next, which has not a collar on the neck, with the name of the owner thereon, and for which a license has not been obtained as aforesaid.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.
June 24, 1834.

ON application by petition of Sarah Simmons Administratrix of Gassaway Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1834.

SARAH SIMMONS, Adm'x.

June 26.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

FOR RENT,

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on East street, fronting on the Public Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms apply to J. GREEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORSHIP BY THE ROSE-TREE.

Author of beauty, spirit of power,
Thou who did'st will that the Rose should be,
Here is the place, and this is the hour
To seek thy presence, and bow to thee.
Bright is the world with the sun's first rays;
Cool is the dew on the soft, green sod.
The Rose tree blooms, while the birds sing praise,
And earth gives glory to Nature's God.
Under this [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thy name is in [illegible] delicate lines,
On [illegible] and [illegible] the stains
The [illegible] wisdom [illegible]
In [illegible] the thorn that is guarding them
Now would the Rose that has [illegible] her cup,
Open [illegible] heart [illegible] freely throws
To me [illegible] odours, I offer up
Thanks to the Being, who made the Rose.

Newburyport, Mass. July, 1834. H. F. G.

From the Washington Mirror.

"A discourse on the Professional Character and Virtues of the late William Wirt, delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, March 18, 1834. By S. L. Southard.—8vo. pp. 59.

A beautiful edition, in pamphlet form, of the Discourse bearing the above title, has just issued from the press of the National Intelligencer. The perusal of this address is well calculated to reward the curiosity which has eagerly expected its publication from the time when it was pronounced.

Of the many eminent men to whom our nation has given birth, few have acquired and maintained so strong a hold on public admiration, as WILLIAM WIRT; and yet fewer of such instances has this sentiment been so closely and so extensively associated, with one of cordial and almost affectionate regard. Standing in the highest rank of a profession which, in this country, gives prescriptive title to pre[illegible] distinguished in the De[illegible] Belles Lettres, at the time when [illegible] had made the very name of [illegible] gratifying at [illegible] great state which gave [illegible] the greater State [illegible] honoured his genius, and [illegible] of States to whose [illegible] contributed; [illegible] elegance [illegible] of conversa[illegible] best [illegible] life, for [illegible] at [illegible] Mr. Wirt pos[illegible] all promptly [illegible] Like many [illegible] but few [illegible] terity of the justice [illegible] praise, and it is in the [illegible] wondered, that future history will [illegible] gather [illegible] most [illegible] memory. It is fortunate for a name so well deserving perennial honour as that of Mr. Wirt, that the office of commemorating it was confided to Mr. Southard, a gentleman fitted by congenial qualities to appreciate the exalted merit of his subject, and secured by his good devotion to truth against exaggeratory praise.

To attempt a Review of this excellent Discourse is forbidden by our limits, and foreign to our purpose. We shall therefore, after remarking that, in our judgment, it is a specimen, singularly successful, of biographical eulogy, minute, without tediousness in its details, and glowing yet just in its commendation, content ourselves with presenting a few extracts to our readers.

'In 1803 he wrote the letters of the British Spy; in 1812 those of the Old Bachelor; and in September, 1817, published the Life of Patrick Henry. The two former were newspaper essays, which have been collected into volumes, and have been sufficiently popular to pass, the one through three, the other ten editions. The severity of criticism ought not to be applied to the style or matter of these works, without recollecting the circumstances under which they were produced. They were essays intended to appear in the ephemeral journals of the day, and expected to perish with them. They were the results of a few leisure hours stolen from the laborious pursuits of his profession. They were not subjected to the *limæ labor et mora*. When these facts are considered, they may defy the severity of criticism, and claim equality with any which have been produced under similar circumstances. They add a wreath to his fame, which any jurist might desire to have bound around his own brow.

'He commenced one of them, it is said, to repel the rude insolence of foreign travellers and critics upon our country. But he had a higher aim—to turn those very strictures to our own profit; to prune away our faults, and thus wipe off the reproaches which had been cast upon us; to increase the love of literature; to benefit the manners and morals of society, and to hold out to the young fit objects of pursuit. He designed to draw a picture of living manners, and he has given one, new, original, and entertaining. He went into what, in his own language, 'was a vast field covered with a heavy harvest, which no sickle had entered,' and which, some other has remarked, no reaper of equal skill has since entered. All his sketches, whether of persons or manners, bear evidence of close observation. He endeavoured to bring his lectures home to the bosoms of his readers; but not in the mode of Aristophanes, who hoisted his philosopher to the clouds in a basket, thence to lecture his pupils below; nor like Villiers, who exhibited the living general and the admired poet in farce; or, like Foote, who entertained the public with the natural defects of the impassioned minister of the gospel, and assumed the dress and mimicked the manners of those he satirized and burlesqued; but, like Addison, he presented a delightful, moral, literary work, drawn from living manners, with the interest of fiction, and the illustration and force of moral truth.

'At this period of his life, and up to the time when he received the appointment of Attorney General, I believe the prevalent impression, out of the circle of his practice, was, that he possessed rather showy than solid talent and acquirement—more of belles lettres and classical, than abstruse legal learning. Such was my own impression; but when I expressed it to a most competent judge, intimately acquainted with him, and the witness of many of his arguments, he replied, 'Your estimate is wrong. His true character is that of a laborious, profound lawyer, more conversant with the black letter than even with works of taste, poetry, and fiction.' He lived long enough to correct the false opinion which the public had formed of his intellect and acquirements. Their error had resulted from some of his lighter productions having been generally read, while there was comparatively an entire ignorance of the vigor and learning which he brought to the discussion of his causes. They had seen his 4th of July oration; a sketch of his speech in the singular case of Shannon; the letters of the British Spy and Old Bachelor; and parts of one of his speeches in the trial of Burr, and some other fugitive pieces; and they inaccurately inferred that the mind which produced them, in the midst of a professional career, must have tendencies and occupations which would prevent it from being stored with the more dry, and, to most men, tedious doctrines of the law books; and that he excelled in the ornamental, rather than the severe and cogent properties of oratory. The inference was, in part, correct. The bias was strong; but imagination, taste, and fancy, were not the ruling powers of his mind. They held, even then, but a divided empire; and as he advanced in life, it became more and more apparent that masculine judgment, and close, logical, and lucid argument, were his decisive characteristics.'

The following is Mr. Southard's graphic view of Mr. Wirt's person:

'His manly, graceful, and elegant person; his powerful, clear, musical voice, are well remembered by you all. His countenance [illegible] combination of intellect and sensibility; broad and open, yet delicate, cheerful, and benignant; giving, perhaps, at first view, more the impression of his generous and benevolent heart, than of his strong mind and lofty genius, the first impulse was to love; the second to admire; the third, to revere and venerate its possessor.'

The subjoined anecdote of Mr. Wirt's infant years will interest every reader:

'In his infant years he received instruction which produced a favourable bias towards religious truth, from his aunt, under whose care he was after the death of his mother. She was a woman of great firmness, yet of equal sensibility; and often read with devotional voice and feeling, several pious books, and especially the old family bible; the appearance of which, even to the clasps and binding, was held in remembrance by him. At about eight years, an incident occurred, simple in its facts, yet sublime in the moral meaning and tendency, and which he related as producing an abiding effect upon his feelings. A storm arose, in which the mingled wind and rain, and thunder and lightning, were terrific to the stoutest—giving awful evidence of the power of Him who wields and controls them. In the midst of its violence, the lightning struck and rent a large tree before the door, and sent one of its branches into the house. The inmates were stupified, and trembled, and sought impotent refuge in the darkest part of the room. His aunt calmly took down her bible, and placing it upon the table, read, in an audible and composed voice, some of its sublime passages; thus deriving courage and support from the words of Him who was speaking in the tempest. This simple act of piety, and the confidence which it exhibited, produced a deep impression on the observant boy; and was recurred to as evidence of the power and dignity of faith in the humblest Christian.'

The religious feelings thus impressively roused, were subsequently weakened, but never destroyed; and, at a late period of Mr WIRT's life, became its proud and governing principle. Mr. Southard thus describes his dying hour:

'He died as a Christian ought to die. After a torpor, which lasted several days, and rendered him almost insensible to surrounding objects, he was enabled to revive, and to recognise his beloved family, and give them the hopes and consolations, infinitely more precious than those which Tacitus has suggested for the weeping relatives of Agricola—such as the world could not give, and cannot take away. His death, in the anticipations which lay before him, was peaceful and triumphant; not the triumph of the scholar, who had conquered the difficulties of science, and acquired applause by the extent, and accuracy, and abundance of his learning; not of the patriot, who had given his all to his country and his fellow-men, which they had a right to ask at his hands; not of the profound jurist and eloquent advocate, who had reached the summit of his profession, and received the award of equal rank with the proudest and the strongest; no, nor even of the father and the husband, who had discharged all his duties with a beauty and fidelity which left nothing to regret; but it was the triumph of faith in the redemption purchased by atoning blood.'

GREAT AGE OF AN ORANGE TREE.

There is an orange tree, still living and vigorous, in the orangery at Versailles, which is well ascertained to be above 400 years old. It is designated 'The Bourbon,' having belonged to the celebrated constable of that name in the beginning of the 16th century, and being confiscated to the crown in 1532, at which time it was 131 years old. A crown is placed in the tub on which it is planted, with this inscription—'Sown in 1421.'

LONDON, April 16.

An air balloon is making at Nantz, in France, upon an entire new plan; it is made of the membrane of an animal, a new discovery and a secret, and is to be filled with gas never yet used or made. Two experiments have been made with small ones, which have answered infinitely beyond expectations. Four men, besides the inventor, are to go up with provisions for fortnight's voyage. It is remarkable that this person has found out a means for preventing the least escape of the air, or change of it.

From the New Yorker.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Despatches have been received in London from Capt. BACK and his gallant band to the close of 1833, by which it appears that he still perseveres in his enterprise with undiminished hope and undaunted courage. We do not learn that he has yet been apprised of the welcome return of Capt Ross and his crew; and it is perhaps better that he should not be. We should certainly infer from the westerly course which he has pursued since our last previous advices, as also from the fact that he has gained little in lattitude, that he intends visiting the shores of the Pacific, by the Mackenzie or Coppermine river; but this would be inconsistent with the original object of his expedition and with the supposition that he is yet unaware of the return of his hardy precursor.

FORT RELIANCE, East End of Great Slave Lake, Dec. 7th 1833.

I overtook Mr. King at Cumberland house, and got him fairly off with the two boats heavily laden with 124 packages, 90 lbs. each, by the 7th of June.

The accounts I had received from different persons of the low state of the water in some of the rivers foreboded considerable detention to the boats; and, other circumstances considered, it was evident to me that they could not reach the eastern end of Slave Lake before the commencement of cold weather. Giving up all hope of seeing them again before the accomplishment of my plans, I stimulated my crew to the utmost, and actually worked them, until my arrival at Fort Chipewyan, which was about the end of July, for 18 hours a day. On my route I met Mr. McLeod, an old acquaintance of mine, and for whom I had a letter from the resident governor, Mr Simpson, intimating a wish that he should accompany the expedition, and I am sure you will be happy to learn that he immediately consented to place himself under my orders, and undertake the management of the Indians at our winter quarters.

On our reaching Fort Chippeway, as we made every inquiry relating to the direction of the rivers that debouched at or about the Fond du Lac, and though there evidently appeared to be a nearer way to the Barren Grounds than by the circuitous one originally intended to be followed, yet the vague and unsatisfactory answers of the Indians, together with their obvious ignorance of the distance to the Great Fish River, made me at once decide to go by Great Slave Lake.

It was on the 7th of August when we landed at Fort Resolution, owing to the detentions incurred by sending to the Salt Plains, (a little to the westward of the Slave River,) for a winter's stock of that invaluable article.

Many Indians had assembled at this trading post, and their principle Chief, Le Grand Jeune Homme, was waiting my arrival, under a sort of promise held out to him that he should accompany me. But as I was fully aware that his services must be purchased at a greater rate than our limited means could afford, and that he knew nothing about the country to the eastward, I was glad to compromise the affair and reward him for his loss of time by a present of the value of 40 beaver skins.

The season was advancing too fast to admit of any more delay, and being unable to procure a guide in the Thlew-eecho-dezeth from among the Indians, not one of whom