

HYMNICAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, West River, by the Rev. Mr. Gibb, Mr. GEORGE W. HYDE of this city, to Miss MARY WHITRIGHT, of the Annapolis county.

On Saturday last by the Rev. R. Ruffey, CHARLES T. FLUSSER, to Miss JULIA WATERS, all of this city.

The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph acknowledges the receipt of two anonymous letters from some *Dracconis* Annapolis, threatening him with a whipping, in the event of his continuing to speak irreverently of Kent. In his paper of Friday morning, he states he has sent it to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette, with a request that it may be submitted to the inspection of the friends of the place. Upon the receipt of the letter we shall cheerfully comply with his request.

Since writing the above we have received the letter alluded to by Gen. Ruffey in Baltimore. It can be seen in this office.

ARRIVAL OF THE TELLTALE.
The schooner Telltale, with United States troops for garrison Fort Severn, this place, arrived on Saturday morning from New-London. Their commander Captain Saunders, having travelled by land had reached here some days before them. The Telltale had very tempestuous and disagreeable passage, and had her sails considerably damaged in a gale of wind. It affords us peculiar pleasure to announce the arrival of this vessel, because the cold and stormy weather which has prevailed through the previous month, had created in many minds apprehensions for her safety. The company which was formerly stationed here, sailed in the Telltale on Saturday, under charge of Fire-Lieut. Anderson, for New-London. We wish them a pleasant and speedy passage.

Intelligence from England.
To the 5th of October has been received at New York. It appears from that the European powers had not, at that time, adopted measures of a more exact towards Turkey.

The London Sun of the 3rd of October, states that the ministers of the powers had allowed the Sultan to the 15th of September to give a final answer with regard to his proposals for terminating the war with Greece. The States from Constantinople were to the 8th of September, at which period tranquillity reigned there.

THE SERGEANT'S WIFE.
This piece was performed for the first time in this country at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday evening last. The great success which attended its exhibition at Covent Garden, London, served as a more recommendation of it to the local stage. A notice of the occurrence on which this drama is founded, was published in our paper of Thursday last.

COMMUNICATED.
JACKSON ELECTORAL CANDIDATE DATES.
For the District including the City of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis.

A convention of delegates appointed by the several wards in Baltimore, took place in that city on the 21st instant, for the purpose of nominating an electoral candidate to be associated with the indefatigable republican Thomas W. Hall, the other Jackson candidate in this district, when Benjamin C. Howard, formerly a member of the State Legislature, was unanimously chosen. A voice more acceptable to the friends of Gen. Jackson in this section of the State could not have been made. Mr. Howard is the son of that distinguished patriot and hero the late Col. Eager Howard, whose services, as a pilot soldier, give a bright page to the history of our revolutionary contest. To say that the son inherits the virtues of the sire, and that he is devoted to the cause of the people and the election of Andrew Jackson, is all that is necessary to recommend him to the support of republicans in principle.

Mr. Howard, who had been invited to meet the convention, thanked the meeting for the distinguished honour they had conferred on him, and stated his willingness to serve as the candidate. The Jackson ticket in this district is therefore complete, and consists of
THOMAS W. HALL.
and
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.
Eldridge, Nov. 24.

Jackson Candidate in the District composed of Cecil and Harford.
GEN. THOMAS M. FORMAN.
Admiral Candidate in the same District.
COL. JAMES SEWELL.

From the Richmond Compiler, Nov. 30.
The Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia having returned from his late visitation, a meeting of the Episcopal Clergy of Richmond was yesterday convened, at his residence, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, having heard of the much lamented death of the late Bishop KEMP, of the diocese of Maryland, and being desirous to afford some testimony of our respect, and veneration for his memory, we have therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, with the Diocese of Maryland, and with the Parish of St. Paul's, in the severe and afflictive loss which they have sustained; and that we will offer our prayers to Almighty God, that this dispensation of Providence may be sanctified to them, respectively.

Resolved, That we will wear crape on our left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Richmond Compiler, and copies be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of St. Paul's Parish Baltimore.

Rev. WM. H. HART, Secretary.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, ESQ.
From the N. Y. Albion of Saturday.

The melancholy death of this excellent man and distinguished advocate has been announced to this community, and excited a sympathy as honorable to its possessors, as it was justly merited by the eminent virtues of him whose sudden & appalling demise, all hearts deplore.

When an individual in ordinary life, whatever may be the purity of his character and the general elevation of his views, is snatched away from us, the loss penetrates the hearts of friends, and perhaps destroys forever all the bland and soothing joys, all the affectionate endearments of the social circle in which he moved, but society feels not the event that has occurred, and the great machine rolls on with the regularity of undisturbed and noiseless progression.

But when a man like Thomas Addis Emmett, whose name is engraven on the imperishable tablets of history—whose genius and whose eloquence has received the unobtrusive tribute of both hemisphere—whose public and private course, whether as a patriot or father, was a combination of unspotted honour, of the gentlest and kindest affection, and the warmest charity—the simple beauty of whose life was a commentary on what man may be in this transitory world; when such a man is struck down into the remorseless grave, the blood rushes back to the fountains of the heart, and we are lost in wonder as we contemplate the strength and unaccountable providence which has hurried him so suddenly away.

Emmett passed from before our eyes like a bright vision—stood but now in the glorious panoply of talent and eloquence in the very hall of judgment, pursuing the noble career he had embraced with an ardent and devoted never witnessed at any time, but almost rarely at his period of life. We heard his last effort, which like the increasing splendour of the sun as it sinks to rest, seemed to grow yet more radiant with feelings and energy, and all the attributes of genius—and in a moment the heart that was ever filled with the noblest sentiments, and the colossal mind which could patiently examine the arena of operative fraud, or comprehend with its grasp the profoundest questions of government and politics, were palsied by the cold hand of relentless death! It is a consolation to those who loved him that he died in the full possession of his unrivalled faculties, and in the rich affections of all those who ever approached him.

To this community which he has so long served, his loss is a severe one—but to his brethren of the Bar, perhaps his loss is irreparable. The amenity of his manners, the urbanity of his deportment, the excellence of his heart, and his kindness to the younger members of the profession, all render him a model for imitation, and are forever engraven on the hearts of those with whom he was associated. Of that Bar he might well be called the father—yet decus et tutamen—perhaps we may say, without offence, to those who survive him, that whether we regard the virtues of the heart, the high sense of honour which characterized every action of his life, or the displays of forensic talent, he has not left his superior behind him.

Mr. Emmet was born at Cork, April 24th, 1764—his father was a physician of great practice and reputation, and resided at Dublin—and Mr. E. after receiving a most liberal education, devoted himself to the study of medicine. After passing some time at Edinburgh, he visited the schools of the Continent, and returned to Dublin, having made all the acquisitions, which unremitting labour and a vigorous mind could achieve at that period of life. We believe, however, that Mr. Emmet practised but little; the death of an elder brother who even in this talented family was pre-eminent, changed his determination and gave a direction to his future fortunes, and laid the foundation of his future fame. Dr. Emmet wished him to embrace the profession of his deceased brother, and he immediately entered

into its studies with an ardent proportion to his future success. Called to the bar, he was immediately distinguished among his cotemporaries, and might have looked to the highest honors of his profession, had he squared his politics with his interest. Becoming the associate and friend of Curran, O'Connor, and Grattan and Keogh, he espoused the cause of Ireland—a cause which at last brought his brother to the scaffold; and he was one of the executive committee of United Irishmen in the memorable rising of 1798—and actively engaged in the organization of that society and its plans for revolutionizing Ireland. Such was then his reputation at the bar, that he was invited to the important office of defending Archibald Hamilton Rowan which he declined from the best motives, and yielded that task to the firmness and fearless devotion of Curran. He was soon called to experience the fate of his client—and with McNeven and many others, he was imprisoned in the jail of Dublin, on a charge of high treason. After remaining here for some months without any overt act charged against him, overtures were made by the government to him and the other prisoners to detail the plan of the intended revolution, and the names of those implicated in it, as the price of their release. The proposition was rejected with indignation, as a reflection on their honor. Dr. McNeven and Mr. Emmet were the committee who rejected the offer. The prisoners were then removed to Fort George in Scotland, and thus the bonds which bound Mr. Emmet to a father, a gallant brother and an affectionate sister, were severed for ever. After two more years of lingering captivity, Mr. Emmet was released, and passing to France, he sought in her sunny skies oblivion of past sufferings, and the reparation of a shattered constitution.

In 1804 he found a resting place in New-York, and soon won his way to popular favour and professional reputation, and helped by his matchless eloquence, to add another triumph to the universality of Irish talent. He first distinguished himself here in defending some fugitive slaves, and as he finished his audience by the ardour of his enthusiasm, and the novel excellence of his manner. He had for a short time, in 1812 and '13, the office of Attorney-General of the State, but soon resigned the appointment, and never after sought or occupied a public station.

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Simple and unostentatious in his private life, Mr. E. devoted his whole soul to his profession; amongst a gentleman followed the severe labours of the Forum, and no citizen ever complained that the merits of his case had not been fully and sustained. His knowledge was profound—his researches to his last moments unremitting. He possessed a mind of extraordinary comprehension, and the strongest and most extensive powers of analysis—he enjoyed the secret of identifying himself with his case, and adding a so personal interest to his professional obligation. Endued with a brilliant imagination, fortified with accurate and discriminating views of English history, enriched with all the fruits of various knowledge, and blessed with a noble enthusiasm—he appeared at the bar, the very model of a learned, as completed and eloquent lawyer.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.
It is stated that if Capt. Parry had been enabled to advance 15 miles further, i. e. to the 83d degree, a reward of £20,000 for two discoveries of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, along the northern shores of America also a reward of £5,000 to those who shall approach within one degree of the North Pole; and proportionate rewards, at the discretion of the Commissioners for discovering the Longitude, to such persons as shall first have accomplished certain proportions of the said passage or approach, namely, the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the approach to the North Pole. According to the account published, Capt. Parry reached the lat. 82° 45', which is more than 400 miles from the Pole, and he was still very far, therefore, from fulfilling the condition which would have entitled him to the reward of £5,000.

With regard to the proportionate reward, Captain Parry, in order to be entitled to it, must have reached a higher northern latitude than any former navigator; and the simple question here is, how far has any former voyager proceeded northward; what is the extreme point of human adventure in these polar seas? Few, certainly, have reached so high a latitude as 82. 45. In 1696, Hudson sailed only as far as 82 degrees. The Dutch navigators were never beyond N. lat. 80, 11; and Capt. Phipps, of Terwarth Lord Mulgrave, was, in 1773, stopped by ice in lat. 80, 48. Some of the whalers have, however, gone beyond this. In 1816, the Neptune whaler of Aberdeen, was as far as 83, 20, and if the present Act had been in force, might have claimed a share of the £5000 for accomplishing a proportion of the desired approach. The Act of Parliament does not assign a

reward for reaching any particular latitude short of one degree from the pole, it is only to those who have advanced farthest into those unknown seas; and a share of the £5000 is considered as the extreme limit of reward would attach to this reaching this point. It would have been a give general satisfaction if Capt. Parry were found entitled to the reward, and he was one of the most perseverant, skill and industry with which his arduous voyage had been conducted.

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