ket in the ranks of Charles Edward, than he would have borne the baton of a marshal of the Elector of Hanover. This stern Jacobite left his native place about seventy years ago, and having acquired the rudiments of the barber business, stopped a short time in New-castle upon Tyne, where he was gradually getting into employment. Unlike his brother Strap, whom Smollet celebrates, he had no antipathy to instruments on proper occasions, and having an ample share of border fierceness in his composition, was deemed qualified, should circumstances excite his wrath, to use the sharp-edged instrument of his trade for other purposes than that of smoothing the chins of his customers; and in those times it would not have savoured of "absolute wisdom" to have disputed with any degree of keenness, in his presence, the divine right of James to the throne of these kingdoms. This man had been employed as a guide to the portion of Charles' army that passed through Hawick; he had the honor to converse with Lord Lovat, to assure him of the devotion of his townsmen to the good old cause, and to touch his Lordship's coin upon the occasion. These things had sunk the impressions of attachment so deep in his soul, that he would have travelled to Palestine with unboiled peas in his shoes, were it to have saved the life of that unfortunate nobleman. When this eccentric demi-savage sojourned in Newcastle, a person resided there who had given evidence on the trial of Lord Lovat, and rumour had made current that it was principally by the testimony of this man the Highland Chieftain had been sacrificed. The loyal whig had been pointed out to the Jacobitical Borderer, who, on passing the opponent of the house of Stuart on the street, used to turn his head away with indignation, and gnash his teeth. One evening as Strap was occupied in repairing the damage his razors had sustained from a busy day's shaving, who should enter the shop but this Whig witness, this reputed murderer of Lord Lovat! The man was ignorant of his hostility to him, never having exchanged a word with him in his life; so, being on his way home on a Saturday evening, with a seven day's beard upon his face, he noticed the shop, and stepped in. Strap's situation can be more easily conceived than described. The wild emotions of his nature began to boil within him, 'like Etna's breast of flame.' He continued to whet the razor on his hand for a few seconds, incapable of speech. His customer observed something unusual in appearances, yet took possession of the chair with saying he wished to be shaved. The confounded barber attempted to smother the rage that was accumulating in his bosom, and proceeded to lather the face of the devoted man. The lathering continuing for a minute or two, the Northumberland grew impatient, and desired him to go on. The infuriated shaver, not knowing what he did, kept splashing the soap upon his victim from ear to ear. At length, on drawing his weapon to commence ulterior operations, he tremblingly articulated, 'I believe, Sir, you gave evidence against Lord Lovat?' 'Yes, I did.' 'It was a serious case that,' muttered Strap, half choaked with wrath 'It was a glorious case!' rejoined this votary of revolution. His fate was sealed. 'By the G—d of Heaven,' cried the barbarian, 'you shall never bear witness more!'—when the maniac absolutely despatched the wretched man, 'unanointed, unaneled,' to the other world. The barber was never heard of afterwards.—*History of Hawick.*

Extracts from Foreign Journals.

TAKING OF THE HEIGHTS OF ANDAGE.—From the letters of a Subaltern of the army of the Peninsula.

It was, as nearly as I can now recollect, about four o'clock next morning, when I was roused from my slumber by the orderly sergeant of the company. By this time the storm had completely passed away, and the stars were shining in the sky perfectly cloudless. The moon had however, gone down, nor was there any other light except what they afforded, to aid the red glare from the decaying fires, which, for want of fuel, were fast dying out. The effects of this dull light, as it fell upon the soldiers, mustering in solemn silence, was exceedingly fine. You could not distinguish either the uniform or the features of the men—you saw only groups collecting together with arms in their hands, and it was impossible not to associate in your own mind the idea of banditti, rather than of regular troops with the wild forest scenery around. Of course, I started to my feet at the first summons; and, having buckled on my sabre, stowed away some cold meat, biscuit, and rum, in a haversack, and placed it, with my cloak, across the back of my horse, and swallowed a cup or two of coffee, I felt myself ready and willing for any kind of service whatever.

In little more than a quarter of an hour, the corps was under arms, and each man in his place. We had already been joined by two other battalions forming a brigade of about fifteen hundred men; and about an hour before sun-rise, just as the first streaks of dawn were appearing in the east, the word was given to march. Our tents were not, on this occasion struck. They were left standing, with the baggage and mules, under the protection of a guard, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy's pickets, in whose view they were exposed, with the belief that nothing was going forward. This measure was rendered necessary, because the state of the tide promised not to admit of our fording the river till past seven o'clock; long before which hour broad daylight would set in; and hence, the whole object of our early movement was to gain unobserved, a sort of hollow close to the banks of the Bidaossa, from which, as soon as the stream should be passable, we might emerge.

As we moved in profound silence, we reached our place of ambuscade without creating the smallest alarm; where we laid ourselves down upon the ground, for the double purpose of more effectually avoiding a display, and of taking as much rest as possible. Whilst lying here, we listened, with eager curiosity, to the distant tread of feet, which marked the coming up of other divisions, and to the lumbering sound of the artillery, as it rolled along the high road. The latter increased upon us every moment, till at length three ponderous eighteen-pounders reached the hollow, and began to ascend the rising ground immediately in front of us. These were placed in battery, so as to command the ford, across which a stone-bridge now in ruins, was thrown; and by which we knew, from the position which we now occupied, that we were destined to proceed. By what infatuation it arose, that all those preparations excited no suspicion among the enemy, whose sentinels were scarce half musket-shot distant, I know not; but the event proved that they expected, this morning, any thing rather than an attack.

Before I proceed to describe the circumstances of the battle, I must endeavour to convey to the minds of my non-military readers something like a clear notion of the nature of the position occupied by the right of the French army. I have already said, that its extreme flank rested upon the sea, its more central brigades occupied a chain of heights, not, indeed, deserving of the name of mountains, but still sufficiently steep to check the progress of an advancing force, and full of natural inequalities, well adapted to cover the defenders from the fire of the assailants. Along the face of these heights is built the straggling village of Andage; and immediately in front of them runs the frith or mouth of the Bidaossa, fordable only in two points, one opposite to Font-Arabia, and the other in the direction of the main road—Close to the French bank of the river is a grove or strip of willows, with several vineyards, and other enclosures, admirably calculated for skirmishers; whilst the ford beside the ruined bridge, the only one by which artillery could pass, was completely commanded by a fortified house, or *tete-du-pont*, filled with infantry. The main road, again, on the French side of the river winds among overhanging precipices, not, indeed, so rugged as those in the pass of Irun, but sufficiently bold to place troops which might occupy them in comparative security, and to render one hundred resolute men more than a match for a thousand who might attack them. Yet these were the most assailable points in the whole position, all beyond the road being little else than perpendicular cliffs, shaggy with pine and ash trees.

Such was the nature of the ground which we were commanded to carry. As day dawned, I could distinctly see that the old town of Font-Arabia was filled with British soldiers. The fifth division, which had borne the brunt of the late siege, and which, since the issue of their labours, had been permitted to rest somewhat in the rear, had been moved up on the preceding evening; and, reaching Font-Arabia a little before midnight, had spent some hours in the streets. Immediately in rear of ourselves, again, and in the streets of Irun, about eight thousand of the guards and of the German Legion were reposing whilst a brigade of cavalry just showed its leading file, at a turning in the main road, and a couple of nine pounders stood close beside them. It was altogether a beautiful and an animating sight, not fewer than fifteen or twenty thousand British and Portuguese troops being distinguishable at a single glance.

Away to our right, and on the tops of San Marcial, the Spanish division took their station; nor could I avoid drawing something like an invidious comparison between them and their gallant allies. Half clothed, and badly fed, though sufficiently armed, their appearance certainly promised no more than their actions, for the most part, verified.—Not that the Spanish peasantry are deficient in personal courage (and their soldiers were, generally speaking, no other than peasants with muskets in their hands.) but their corps were so miserably officered, and their commissariat so miserably supplied that the chief matter of surprise is how they came to fight at all. Even at this period of the war when their country might be said to be completely freed from the invader, the principal subsistence of the Spanish army consisted in the heads of Indian corn, which they gathered for themselves in the fields, and cooked by roasting them over their fires.

It will readily be imagined, that we watched the gradual fall of the river with intense anxiety, turning our glasses ever and anon towards the French lines, throughout which all remained most unaccountably quiet. At length a movement could be distinguished among the troops which occupied Font-Arabia. Their skirmishers began to emerge from under cover of the houses, and to approach the river, when instantly the three eighteen pounders opened from the heights above us. This was the signal for a general advance. Our column likewise, threw out its skirmishers, which hastening towards the ford, were saluted by a sharp fire of musketry from the enemy's picket, and from the garrison of the *tete du pont*. But the latter was speedily abandoned as our people pressed through the stream, and our artillery kept up an incessant discharge of round and grape shot upon it.

The French pickets were driven in, and our troops established on the opposite bank, with hardly any loss on our part, though those who crossed by Font-Arabia were obliged to hold their fire locks and cartouch boxes over their heads, to keep them dry; and the water reached nearly above the knees beside the bridge. The alarm had, however, been communicated to the columns in rear, which hastily formed upon the heights, and endeavoured, but in vain, to keep possession of Andage. That village was carried in gallant style by a brigade of the fifth division, whilst the first, moving steadily along the road, dislodged from their post the garrison of the hills which commanded it, and crowned the heights almost without opposition. A general panic seemed to have seized the enemy. Instead of boldly charging us, as we moved forward in column, they fired their pieces, and fled without pausing to reload them, nor was any thing like a determined stand attempted, till all their works had fallen into our hands, and much of their artillery was taken. It was one of the most perfect and yet extraordinary, surprises which I ever beheld.

There were not, however, wanting many brave fellows among the French officers, who exerted themselves strenuously to rally their terrified comrades, and to restore the battle. Among these I remarked one in particular. He was on horseback; and riding among a flying battalion, he used every means, which threat and entreaty could procure, to stop them; and he succeeded. The battalion paused, its example was followed by others, and in five minutes a well formed line occupied what looked like the last of a range of green hills, on the other side of a valley which we were decending.

This sudden movement on the part of the enemy was met by a corresponding formation on ours; we wheeled into line and advanced. Not a word was spoken, not a shot fired, till our troops had reached nearly half way across the little hollow, when the French, raising one of their discordant yells—a sort of shout, in which every man hallows for himself, without regard to the tone or time of those about him—fired a volley. It was well directed, and did considerable execution; but it checked not our approach for a moment. Our men replied to it with a hearty British cheer, and giving them back their fire rushed on to the charge.

In this they were met with great spirit by the enemy. I remarked the same individual, who had first stopped their flight, ride along the front of his men, and animate them to their duty, nor was it without very considerable difficulty, and after having exchanged several discharges of musketry, that we succeeded in getting within charging distance. Then, indeed, another cheer was given, and the French, without waiting for the rush, once more broke their ranks and fled. Their leader was still as active as before. He rode among the men, reproached, exorted, and even struck those near him with his sword, and he was once more about to restore order when he fell. In an instant, however, he rose again and mounted another horse, but he had hardly done so when a ball took effect in his neck, and he dropped dead. The fall of this one man decided the day upon the heights of Andage. The French troops lost all order and all discipline, and making their way to the rear, each by himself as he best could, they left us in undisputed possession of the field.

On the right of our army, however, and on the extreme, left of the enemy, a much more determined opposition was offered.—There Soult had added to the natural strength of his position by throwing up redoubts and batteries upon every commanding point, and hence it was not without suffering a very considerable loss, that the light division succeeded in turning it. All attempts, indeed, to carry the Hermitage failed, though they were renewed with the most daring resolution till a late hour in the night. But of the operations of the army in these quarters I could see nothing, and therefore I will not attempt to describe them.

The day was far spent when our troops, wearied as much with the pursuit as with the fighting, were commanded to halt, and lie down in brigades and divisions along the heights which the enemy had abandoned.—With us all was now perfectly quiet; but the roar of musketry, and the thunder of the cannon, still sounded on our right. As the darkness set in, too, the flashes became every moment more and more conspicuous, and produced, on account of the great unevenness of the ground, a remarkable beautiful effect. Repeated assaults being still made upon the Hermitage rock, the whole side of that conical hill seemed in a blaze, whilst every valley and eminence around it sparkled from time to time like the hills and vallies of a tropical climate, when the fire-flies are out in millions. Nor were other and stronger lights wanting. Our troops, in the hurry of the battle, had set fire to the huts of the French soldiers, which now burst forth, and cast a strong glare over the entire extent of the field. On the whole it was a glorious scene, and tended much to keep up the degree of excitement which had pervaded our minds during the day.

Our loss, I mean the loss of the corps to which I was attached, chanced to be trifling. No particular companion, or intimate acquaintance, of mine at least had fallen, consequently there was nothing to destroy the feeling of pure delight, which the meanest individual in an army experiences when that army has triumphed; nor do I recollect many happier moments of my life than when I stretched myself this evening beside a fire near my friend Graham, to chat over the occurrences of the day. The Quarter master coming up soon after with a supply of provisions and rum added, indeed, not a little to my satisfaction, for the stock which I had provided in the morning, was long ago disposed of among those who had been less provident: and my meal was followed by a sleep such as Kings might envy, though the Heavens were my canopy, and the green turf was my bed.

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TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Having found within the last few weeks that much excitement has taken place throughout the county against the supporters of the law increasing the delegation from the city of Baltimore, it becomes a duty to myself to state to you the reasons on which my vote on that subject was given, and also to declare the course which I intend to pursue should I again be honoured with your confidence and support.

The law which passed the last legislature increasing the delegation from the city of Baltimore placed that city on an exact equality with the several counties of the State, and provided in the event of a reduction of the delegation from the counties, that that of Baltimore should be equally reduced. To such a law I have ever been favourable, and not without having given the subject that mature deliberation which one of such importance demands from every representative of the State.

The principal objections to this bill appear to be, first the nature and character of the inhabitants to be represented, and next the diminution of the power and influence of the Eastern Shore.

That a large portion of the inhabitants of Baltimore, as well as of every other populous city, are transient persons collected together for purposes of commerce and aliens naturalized and unnaturalized, many of whom may be supposed to be either unacquainted with the genius of our government, or disaffected to it, and therefore not fairly entitled to representation, is a fact incontrovertible; but equally undeniable is the fact that much the larger portion of them is as virtuous, as well informed, as permanent in their residence, and as patriotic as the population of any other portion of the State. Of 70,000 inhabitants, which she may now be supposed to contain, probably 55 or 60,000 are as virtuous and as much devoted to the promotion of the prosperity of our state as any other portion of her citizens. And should these 55 or 60,000 souls, who are more than 5 times the number contained in some of our counties, who pay more than 10 times the amount of tax imposed on us, and who have more than 10 times the amount of legislative business to transact that we or most of the counties of the state have, to be represented by a delegation only half equal to that of the smallest county of the State? No, it is unequal. Baltimore should be represented on the same principle with other members of the state confederacy. Not in proportion to population or taxation, because then her weight and influence might become dangerous, and no other member is thus represented, but she should be made equal with them, because of her equal and distinct interests. Her weight, her standing, her necessities are as great as those of any other of the confederates, she should then be equal with, but not superior to any one of them.

In the formation of the constitution of our State, the principle which seems to have governed its framers was this; viz: that the several distinct and independent communities then composing the State, and having separate interests and internal regulations, should be equally represented in the legislative assembly. But they thought proper to give to the city of Annapolis then a flourishing place, the seat of fashion, of wealth & of business, as well as the metropolis of the State, and to the town of Baltimore, then a small corporate town, under the government of town commissioners, and with some 3 or 4 thousand inhabitants, which could hardly be said to have interests distinct from the counties in which they were situated, two representatives each; yet neither of these towns was thought of sufficient magnitude or importance to entitle her to the rank of an equal in the confederacy. From the small number of the inhabitants of the town of Baltimore from the inconsiderable extent of her trade and commerce, and thinking too that her population and trade would probably diminish, they ingrafted into the clause giving her a representation of 2 members, that, if the inhabitants should so decrease as that the number should fall below one half the number contained in some one county of the state, then her representation should be withdrawn. But this little corporate town, this port of some 15 or 20 sail, which was then thought to be in danger of sinking to less than half the number of inhabitants of the smallest county of the State, has grown to be the great emporium of wealth and commerce of the State, and to be the 3d city in magnitude in the Union. Shall not then her business, her wealth, her population, her taxation entitle her to an equal rank with her sisters in the confederacy, simply because she is called a city? Shall she still be politically that same little corporation which she was in 1776? Some say she has no need of an increased delegation; that the counties can legislate for her. True they can, and in public matters in which the whole State is concerned they should. But would Talbot, or any other county of the State, be pleased to have her interests in either public or private matters represented by any other than her own delegates; by delegates not responsible to her for their conduct? No, such doctrine is repugnant to the principles of our government. It will be found on examination of the laws annually passed, that Baltimore has a direct interest in about one fourth of the whole business of the legislature.

In answer to the objection that the influence of the Eastern Shore will be diminished by increasing the delegation of the city of Baltimore, I can only say, in the first place, that it was not intended by the constitution that the relative weight of the two Shores should be an inviolable principle, as appears by the clause taking the representation from the city of Baltimore in the event of a specified diminution of her population; in the next place, that I have ever been opposed to the promotion of sectional prejudices—I have ever looked on them as the bane of any State—If the courtesy of the Western Shore has established the custom of giving to the Eastern Shore alternately the Governor and uniformly 2 members of the council when not guaranteed by the constitution, should we refuse to allow them this small accession to their power, when every principle of justice and equality demands it of us? For my own part I have ever viewed the Western Shore as the right arm of our State, as not disposed to oppress us, because of our weakness, but rather to raise and support us.

These, fellow citizens are my views of this question, very hastily and crudely expressed. If I have erred, the error has been in judgment. That judgment shall ever yield to the wishes of my constituents; and as I now believe from the expression of the people in most sections of the county in which I have been, that a very great majority of them are adverse to the confirmation of this amendment in the constitution, if honoured with a seat in the next legislature I shall vote against its confirmation, holding it as the fundamental principle of Republicanism, that a representative should ever speak the voice of his constituents when their will has been fairly and legitimately expressed.

RICHARD SPENCER.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

We are much obliged to our English friend, [Mr. Goodacre] now lecturing on Astronomy at Albany, (where we learn he has a large class) for the following interesting explanation of a passage in one of Mr. Carter's letters from Liverpool.

N. Y. Statesman.

ALBANY, Sep. 13th, 1825.

Dear Sir—I am extremely desirous of possessing a complete copy of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe. He appears to me to possess a sincere desire to see and report things as they are. His letters will be interesting and useful to all who wish to know England as SHE IS. His 9th and 10th letters convey the best account of Liverpool that I have seen, and those Americans who read them well and carefully will have a good idea of that town, its inhabitants, and curiosities. One expression only, have I seen from which I dissent, (and all that he mentions is as familiar to me as my own dwelling house) It is this: —"There is one peculiarity in the audience. Most of the ladies sit in the pit, and judging from our limited experience, there is 'a beggarly account of empty boxes.'"—This no doubt is true, but it conveys a wrong idea. A South Carolinian reading this, will say, 'and so they do sit in the pit in Charleston;' yet no two classes can be more different. In England, three distinct classes of both sexes visit the theatre, besides those of easy virtue. They take their station according to their standing in society. The working mechanic pays his shilling for a seat in the gallery, and treats his wife, sister, daughter, or sweetheart, with another by his side. The tavern keeper, retail tradesman, bank clerk, merchant's book keeper, &c. pays his 2s. 6d. to the pit, and takes his favourite female with him. The landlord of one or two of the principal hotels, the wholesale tradesman or merchant, the clergyman, the esquire, the member of Parliament, and so on, go to the boxes, and take a female relation there. The classes never mix, and if Mrs. A. B. the bacon seller's wife, was seen in the boxes with her husband, it would be an indication that they were rich, and not only rich, but about to change their standing, dispose of their trade, set up a horse and gig, and take a country house. The difference between England and the United States is, that here, every female is 'a lady,' but in England we have that old fashioned species called 'women,' and they go to the gallery and pit of the theatre, while the 'ladies' go to the boxes.

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