

nion (what it was, nobody could find out) with their Reverend Brother; but as they soon discontinued their wrangling opposition, the business of the day proceeded. Resolutions, and an Address to the QUEEN, &c. were carried unanimously, after some well-put remarks by Dr. KINGLAKE, who has shown his fellow townsmen that an able physician may be also a good patriot; and by Mr. BUNTER; from both of whom, we have no hesitation in saying, not only the Members for Somerset, but even better men, might take an useful lesson in public speaking. The latter Gentleman enlivened his speech with an anecdote of Mr. Fox. That celebrated Statesman, Mr. B. said, was remarking upon the bad memory of a certain public defaulter, who, like the scoundrel *Majocchi*, could not bring to his recollection a fact, that from its very nature, it was not possible he could have forgotten. The passage in Mr. Fox's speech had been put into rhyme by some pleasant fellow, in the following manner:—

Suppose that you should ask a man,
Just to inform you, if he can,
Whether, upon a certain day,
He happened in a room to stay;
And there, if mixed with other folks,
There chanced to be one *John A-Nokes* ;—
Why, you might very well expect
He'd say, he didn't recollect :—
But, should you ask him to disclose
If *John A-Nokes* then pulled his nose,
And rudely too his bottom kick'd,
Because *John's* pocket he had pick'd ;—
Would you believe him, then, I pray,
Should he by way of answer say,
That really he had quite forgot
If *John A-Nokes* did so or not?

We see from these things how the faction in power proceed; and we see too how willing the Clergy are on all such occasions to aid in their crooked designs. But for the perseverance of the friends of liberty, Taunton would have been baffled in its desire of conveying to her MAJESTY its congratulations on her escape from the hands of the malignant: but for their firmness, the rights of all the inhabitants of the borough would have been prostrate at the feet of five officious Tories; namely, one Brazier, one Grocer, two Parsons, and one Squire—and that Squire, too, WEBB STONE!—Verily, gentlemen, we are compelled to think, that you had all better in future abstain from such ill-judged interferences.—And with all due consideration, we must be allowed respectfully to hint to the two accomplished Bailiffs,—the Brazier and Grocer,—that before they again presume to write on public matters to their fellow-townsmen, they would obtain a little knowledge of the business they write upon:—to WEBB STONE, Esquire, that he would be graciously pleased to take upon himself the office of Magistrate in a place where he is less known or more respected:—to the Reverend JOHN GALE, that before his next appearance as conservator of the laws, he would condescend to get a little knowledge both of their letter and spirit:—and to the Reverend F. WARRE, as he seems to possess the feelings of a gentleman, that without infinite trouble or “hindrance of business,” he might probably find better company in which to appear, than that of WEBB STONE.

“How would DEMOCRITUS (says BURTON) be affected, to see a man roll himself up, like a snow-ball, from base beggary to right worshipful and right honourable titles,

he derives his profound veneration for rank, and birth, and *legitimacy*, we really cannot conceive, when we ruminat on the facts above communicated. Seeing what we see, we begin to suspect that there is “much virtue” in a chuckle-headed and savage profession of ultra-loyalty.—The *Courier*, we believe, could tell us exactly the *profit*, whether received in the shape of plate, or wine, or payment for loyal and other Government advertisements; Sir HENRY BATE DUDLEY could explain the honours which follow on a successful course of adulation; and Parson CUNNINGHAM will no doubt shortly be able to unfold the other advantages that an Orthodox Bully cannot fail to reap from his labours in the cause of falsehood and corruption.

unjustly to screw himself into honours and offices.”—And yet among such men, we have all lately beheld the most bitter revilers of the QUEEN, for her asserted patronage of “low-born wretches.”—Why, as *Mrs. Slipslop* would ask,—“why do the *Genteels* so furiously rage together?”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

Private letters from Troppau of the 24th November, from a source of information entitled to credit, confirm the assurance previously given of a pacific termination to the deliberations at Troppau. This result, however, it is hinted, owes nothing to the good disposition of the Emperor of Austria, who has been strenuous in urging united opposition to the newly-manifested principles of liberty, but who, compelled to yield to the determination of the other Sovereigns to preserve the peace of Europe, has been, in fact, outvoted in the Congress. The arrival of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Troppau is said to be in consequence of an alliance on the *tapis* with one of the daughters of the Emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—While opinion respecting what may be decided at Troppau gives rise to so many various reports, what we see pass before our eyes seems to prove that a resolution is taken on the arrival of a certain contingency, to effect the military occupation of the kingdom of Naples. Several more regiments have commenced their march from Bohemia to Trieste, Gortz, &c. and several other regiments from Moravia and Galicia will follow them.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain fulfilled his promise of returning to Madrid. He made his public entry, amid great rejoicings, on the 21st ult. His presence in the capital is said to have restored general tranquillity and confidence.

PORTUGAL.

(Extracted from the French Papers.)

The Portuguese capital was very unsettled after the occurrences of the 11th. All classes are said to have desired the re-establishment of things as they were previous to November 10: 150 officers resigned in consequence of what had occurred. On the 13th General Teixeira notified by a proclamation that his health would not allow him to attend to public affairs. On the 16th a deputation of 70 superior officers went to Col. Sepulveda, and offered him the assistance of the army to restore the Junta to what it had been, and to remove and punish the Vice-President Silveira. The Colonel replied, that he had already received overtures from General Teixeira on this subject. In fine, it was determined that the General and superior officers, including Cabreira, should be instantly convoked, to deliberate on the situation of affairs, and 24 of the principal merchants were to be admitted to the meeting. In this first meeting it was agreed that the army had been made subservient to the ambitious views of Silveira, and that the imputations against the majority of the Junta were destitute of foundation. All the heads of bodies and the officers unanimously approved of these resolutions, and agreed to re-establish things on the same footing as before the 10th, with the exception of the elections, which were to be made accordingly to the Spanish Constitution. This proceeding was immediately made known to the new members of the Junta, who were assembled in the palace of Rocio. They replied that they were ready to resign—that they had accepted of their office against their will—and that they would see with pleasure those at the head of affairs, who had before their appointment conducted them so well. Couriers carried the news to the Supreme Junta, who, before consenting to resume their functions, demanded that Silveira should resign, and leave the capital. This was done; and as soon as it was known, the Supreme Junta mounted a carriage, and went to the palace, accompanied by the Judge of the people. The palace was covered with an immense multitude, who received them with acclamations. At 11 o'clock at night the people dispersed in the greatest order, and the city was spontaneously illuminated.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Nov. 14.—We are assured that Cardinal Consalvi has replied to the note which the Duke of Campo Chiaro addressed to him that the Holy Father was extremely sensible of the sentiments of friendship which were expressed by his Sicilian Majesty, and that his Holiness had given assurance that the Austrian troops would respect the inviolability of the states of