

THE
Present Constitution
OF THE
City of DUBLIN,
ADDRESSED TO THE
Citizens of Dublin.

By a CITIZEN.



D U B L I N :

Printed by S. POWELL, in *Crane-lane*, 1758.

[Price one Penny]

THE

Excellent Constitution

OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN

AND THE

City of Dublin

BY A. GIBSON

DUBLIN:

Printed by J. G. Gifford, in the Strand, 1794.

[The end]

Houses of the Oireachtas



T H E
Present Constitution
O F T H E
CITY O F DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN,



T this Time, when many of you wish to have a Change made in the Constitution of this City, as a Body Corporate, it is with great Submission presumed, that it would not be amiss, that some of you should be informed of the Nature of its present Establishment. And it is hoped, you will not think it an Affront offered to your Learning, Experience, or Understanding, to suppose, that there may be some among you who stand in need of such Instruction: As the Study in itself is very dry and laborious, and most of you, I hope, have important Business of your own, sufficient to engage so much of your Time, as to afford you but little Leisure to make separate and particular Inquiries into the Matters that compose the Subject of this Address.

There is one Thing which is not generally known, and yet, though it may sound odd, I will venture to affirm it as a Maxim, That in order to be duly qualified to find Fault with the present Constitution of the City, it is absolutely necessary to know what that Constitution is; for this Reason, I am certain, there is none of you will scruple to devote a Quarter of an Hour to the Perusal of the following Sheets.

From hence also you may be enabled to form a Judgment of the Grievances you now complain of; whether they be Real or Imaginary, whether they need any Redress at all, and whether the Remedies proposed to be applied, will produce the many salutary Consequences, that are so warmly expected from them.

If these Papers should have the Honour to fall into the Hands of any Member of either House of Parliament, It is also humbly hoped, he will not be the less able to debate upon the Subject, by being made acquainted with the following Particulars :

I could, if I pleased, surprize (or what is more probable) tire you all with a Profusion of Quotations from ancient Charters, and the Records of the City. These, I must confess, would be a vast Embellishment to any Treatise, and be highly entertaining to the Reader; but, as I think they would be altogether useless on this Occasion, I shall waive any Reputation I might acquire, by a Display of such Learning, and shall only inform you, that the City of *Dublin* is a very ancient and venerable Corporation. King *Henry II.* the First *English* King that obtained any Dominion in *Ireland*, and King *John* his Son, about 600 Years ago, granted Charters to the Citizens of *Dublin*, whereby they confirmed to them,

them, the Franchises and Privileges which they before enjoyed.

This proves that the City of *Dublin* was a Corporation before the First *English* Invasion, but how long, I know not, or if I knew, it would not be worth your Pains to be informed.

Several successive Kings of *England* granted Charters to the City of *Dublin*, most of which enlarged their Privileges, and altered the Name by which the Corporation was called.

King *Henry III.* granted they might have a Mayor. In the time of *Richard III.* the Corporation was stiled the *Mayor, Bailiffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin.* *Edward VI.* by Charter, erected the City of *Dublin* into a County, and caused those Ministerial Officers, which wers before called *Bailiffs*, to be stiled *Sheriffs*, after the Example of the City of *London.* The Corporation Name then became *The Mayor, Sberiffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin.* Thus it remained till the Reign of *Charles II.* who, to recompence the approved Loyalty of the City of *Dublin*, and for their Attachment to the Protestant Religion, in the grand Rebellion, granted the City several Immunities and Privileges, and a Charge of 500 *l.* a Year, upon the Establishment for ever; and as a particular Mark of Honour, ordained that the *Mayor* should be dignified with the Title of *Lord Mayor*, and from thence to this Day, the Corporation has been called, *the Lord Mayor, Sberiffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin.*

The Confusion that was created in this Kingdom by the Grand *Irish* Rebellion and Massacre in the Year 1641. The Fluctuation of Affairs that succeeded the Execution of King *Charles I.* were

were not entirely calmed by the Restoration; such a troubled Ocean takes a long time to grow smooth after the Storm that stirred it up is blown over. These were unhappy Times of Discord and Confusion; To remedy these Disorders, and for the better Settlement of the Kingdom, an Act of Parliament passed the 17 and 18 of *Charles II.* which was about Five Years after the Restoration, whereby it was enacted,

“ That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord
 “ Lieutenant and other Chief Governors and
 “ Council of *Ireland*, during the Space of seven
 “ Years, to be computed from the 29th of *September* 1665, to make and establish such Rules,
 “ Orders and Directions, for the better regula-
 “ ting of all Cities, walled Towns, and Corpo-
 “ rations, both new and old, and such as shall
 “ be created within this Kingdom, and the elect-
 “ ing of Magistrates and Officers there; and to
 “ inflict such Penalties for the Breach thereof, as
 “ they in their Wisdom shall think fit, so as the
 “ said Penalties do not extend further than the
 “ Removal and Disfranchisement of such Person
 “ as shall be found guilty of the Breach thereof:
 “ And such Rules, Orders and Direction, so to
 “ be made as aforesaid, shall be as good and ef-
 “ fectual in Law, to all Intents and Purposes,
 “ as if the same had been specially and particu-
 “ larly established by Authority of this present
 “ Parliament, and shall continue in Force for
 “ such Time, as in the said Rules, Orders, and
 “ Directions shall be limited.”

The Chief Governors and Council of *Ireland*, pursuant to the Powers thus vested in them by Parliament, compiled a Body of Laws to be observed by the City of *Dublin*, and several other
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* Corporations in this Kingdom, which were then called *The New Rules*, and still retain the same Appellation; tho' it is now above 85 Years since they were established.

These Rules, which have the Authority of an Act of Parliament, ordain that upon all Elections of any Person or Persons to serve in any of the Offices of *Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, or Town-Clerk* of the Corporation of *Dublin*, the Names of the Persons so elected, shall within ten Days after such Election be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, and the Privy Council of this Kingdom for their Approbation. And that no Person shall be capable of serving in any said Offices, till they are respectively so approved of.

They recite, that the Common Council of said City, at that Time consisted of a *Lord Mayor* and twenty-four *Aldermen*, who have usually sat together in one Room, apart by themselves; and also of such who are commonly called *Sheriffs Peers* † not exceeding forty-eight Persons, and of ninety-six other Persons, who are elected into the said Common Council, out of several of the Guilds or Corporations of this City, and who have usually sat together in one Room apart by themselves, and have been usually called the

* The Corporations comprized within the New Rules are, Drogheda,—Limerick,—Galway,—Cork, Waterford, — Kinsale, — Youghall, — Cashell, — Clonmell, — Athlone, — Londonderry, — Carrickfergus, — Coleraine, — Strabane, — Charlemount, — Trim, — Dundalk, ---Kilkenny, ---Wexford, and Ross.

† The Sheriffs-Peers are such as have served in the Office of Sheriff, who are generally from 10 to 20 living at a Time.

Commons of the said City, amongst whom the Sheriffs for the Time being do preside. And reciting that it would tend to the Benefit of the said City, if the Commons so chosen, should be changed, and new Elections of them made once every three Years, by which Change, a greater Number of the Citizens might come into said Places, and be entrusted with the Management of the Affairs of said City. They did therefore order that the Common Council of the said City shall for ever after consist of the *Lord Mayor*, and twenty-four *Aldermen*, who, or any eight or more of said *Aldermen*, with the *Lord Mayor*, shall continue to sit apart by themselves; and also of the *Sheriffs* of the said City for the Time being, who are to preside among the rest of the Common Council of the said City, as hath been formerly accustomed, and also of such who are commonly called *Sheriffs Peers*, not exceeding 48 Persons within the said City, and of 96 other Persons to be chosen out of the several Guilds or Corporations of the said City, from which they have been formerly chosen, who shall enjoy their Places of Common Council Men only for 3 Years from the Time of their Elections; and that the said Guilds some Time in the Month of *November*, at the End of every 3 Years, shall elect double the Number of Persons usually chosen out of each Guild into the Common Council of this City, and the Master and Wardens of each such Guild shall some time within such Month of *November* present the Names of the Persons so elected, to the *Lord Mayor*, who is authorized and required in the Presence of the *Sheriffs* and eight of the *Aldermen*, before the 24th Day of *December* then next ensuing, to elect out of the Persons whose Names shall be so presented, the Number of Persons usually serving in the

Of what Persons the Common Council shall consist. Eight Aldermen make a Quorum with the Lord Mayor.

How the Commons are to be elected.

the Common Council for each such Guild respectively, which said Persons so presented and elected, shall be for three Years and no longer, of the Number of the Common Council of said City.

And the Persons so presented and elected out of the aforesaid Guilds, together with the said Sheriffs Peers, or the greater Number of them, that shall be from Time to Time assembled, so as there be always 40 or more of them present, be and they only are authorized to sit, vote, and act in the general Quarter Assembly, and other Assemblies, as the Commons of the said City. Forty of the Commons make a Quorum.

There is a Provision in Case of the Death or Removal of any of the Commons so elected, and of the Neglect or Refusal of said Guilds failing to make such Return, and a Penalty of Disfranchisement upon any Person, who shall presume to sit and vote as one of the Commons before such Election.

And the antient Power of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of altering or changing the Number of Commons usually serving for any Corporation, and of distributing the same amongst any other Corporations that then were, or hereafter shall be in this City, so as the whole Number do not exceed 96 Persons, was thereby confirmed.

It is also ordained, that the Election of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Treasurer of the said City of *Dublin*, shall be by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only.

This is the Substance of the New Rules, by which the Grand Corporation of the City at this Day is regulated: But as no Method was prescribed by these Rules for the Election of Aldermen, that remains at this Day, as it was before the making of the New Rules; in like Manner there is no mention in these Rules, out of what

Body of Men the Lord Mayor shall be chosen, therefore the ancient Usage is still preserved of electing the Lord Mayor out of the Aldermen only. For the New Rules did not repeal or change any of the antient Charters or Usages of the City, but such Parts of them only as are expressly altered.

I do not find that the Chief Governor and Privy Council exercised their Power of disapproving the Magistrates elected by the Corporation, till the Time of the Duke of *Tyrconnell's* Government, in the Regin of King *James* the 2d. he would have no Magistrates but *Papists*, Hence the New Rules which gave him that Power, became odious to the People.

This popular Dislike has been delivered down by Tradition to our Times, tho' the Cause from whence it proceeded is forgotten; and the other Regulations which appear to have been framed with great Sagacity and Wisdom, are exclaimed against, without Distinction, as loudly as the only Point to which any reasonable Objection can be made: for, except making the Commons Triennial, instead of being for Life, as they were before, I see no Alteration made by the New Rules in the Constitution of the City, from what it was in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, which might be proved by the antient Records of the City, if at this Time there was any Necessity to enter on such an Argument.

As we have seen how the City is constituted in its principal Branches, let us now take a Survey of the Manner in which this Constitution is administered.

The Board of Aldermen with the Lord Mayor at their Head, without the Concurrence of the Commons, elect the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Treasurer of the City of *Dublin*,
and

and all other City Officers are elected by the Common Council in general ; and all Business of what Nature or Kind soever, relative to the Corporation, is transacted by the Common Council at their general Assemblies, held four Times a Year ; when any occasional Business requires their Attendance at other Times, they are particularly summoned by the Lord Mayor, and these extraordinary Meetings, are called *Post Assemblies*.

The usual Method of applying to the Corporation for the Admission of Freemen, the Appointment of an Officer, or for any other Purpose, is by Petition, which, by the Rules of the City, to prevent a Surprize, is to be lodged in the Tholsel Office the Day preceding the General Assembly, before 12 o'Clock at Noon ; or if such Application is intended to be made at a Post Assembly, the Cause of their Meeting is to be inserted in the Summons, and Notice thereof must be published in the *Gazette*. Every Petition is first handed into the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen ; if they approve it, they write on the Foot thereof, the Word *Granted*. It is then sent by an Alderman to the Sheriffs and Commons sitting in their own House, for their Concurrence ; if they agree to it, one of the Sheriffs underwrites the Word *Allowed*, and return it by two of their Members, to the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen ; this done, the Petition becomes an Act of Assembly, binding on the whole Corporation. But if the Sheriffs and Commons reject the same, what the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had granted, becomes a meer Nullity, like a Bill passed by the Lords, and thrown out by the House of Commons, in the Legislative Constitution.

It has often been alledged, that the Aldermen being generally Men of Fortune and Reputation, may have too great an Influence on the Determination

nation of the Commons ; but to guard against this Inconvenience in any Case that may create a Jealousy, upon the Motion of any one of the Commons, seconded by another, the Question is determined by *Ballot*, so contrived, that it is impossible to know on which Side any Man has given his Suffrage : This, of all the Methods hitherto invented, gives the greatest Freedom to the Mind of Man, as has been experienced by many Gentlemen who were Candidates for Places of Importance in the City, who, tho' they had the Majority of Promises among the Commons, found they had also the Majority of Negatives against them.

There is another Part of the Administration of the City, that deserves our Attention. It is well known the City Revenue is very considerable ; and you all firmly believe the Aldermen divide it all amongst them ; but when it comes to be known, that the Aldermen do not receive a single Penny of this (except a Largeſs of 4 l. a Year, which by antient Custom is distributed to each of them, to be by them disposed of in Charity, and indeed I cannot point my Finger at the Man among them, I can suspect of appropriating such a paltry Pittance) I say, when this is once generally known, I am apt to believe the Edge of some Mens greedy Appetites for sitting at that Board, will be considerably blunted.

The Rent-Roll of the City is open to those who have Curiosity to attend to it ; tho' some of its Revenues arising from the Tolls are fluctuating and various in different Years. By the new Rules, the Treasurer, and all other Receivers of the City Revenue, are to account within Six Months, next after the Expiration of the Year in which they have served, upon pain of Disfranchisement ; for this Purpose a Committee of

of the Common Council is appointed, in which there are always two of the Commons for one Alderman. When that Committee make their Report, it is of no Force till it is confirmed by an Act of Assembly of the whole Common Council; that is, till it has passed the Board of Aldermen and the Commons. Is there any Danger here of a Misapplication of the City Revenue? If any such had ever been attempted, should we not have whole Volumes printed on the Subject?

Whence then comes this Outcry against the Aldermen? What have they done? Ask the loudest in the Cry the private Character of every Gentleman at the Board, and you will find them all unexceptionable, many of them distinguished for Probity and Beneficence. And in the Year 1716, we find several Resolutions of the House of Commons much to their Honour, on account of the glorious Stand the Aldermen of *Dublin* made to the Anti-constitutional Measures of the Ministry in the latter End of the Queen's Reign, in which the other Branches of the Corporation were not at all concerned.

The whole Secret is this; as the Office of Lord Mayor generally passes in Rotation, it was found that to elect an Alderman, was in fact to elect a Lord Mayor. A LORD MAYOR is a dazzling Character; he wears a fine Gown, a great Wig, and a Gold Chain; then he is called, *My Lord!* is treated with vast Respect, attended by a Multitude of Constables and Servants, and when he first comes in, the Mob run Huzzaing about his gilded Coach; but above all, his Wife is, *My Lady*, she keeps a *Drum*, visits at the *Castle*, and sends Cards about, with *My Lady Mayoress's Compliments*. This, together with the prodigious In-
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come, he is supposed to receive, (prodigious indeed, if compared to the whole Capital of many that pant to enjoy it) is enough to turn the Head of an ordinary Shopkeeper in a Suburbs Alley; and for his Wife, from the first Moment she entertains the Idea, she scorns to attend the Shop, or sell a Pound of — which, indeed, has proved the Destruction of many a Family in this City. Little do they know the Labour, the Pains, the weary Fatigue, the Attention, the Watchings, the Expence, the Neglect of Business, attendant on the proper Discharge of that Office; or to which Side the Ballance of the Account, at the Year's End, most frequently inclines.

However some of them would be *Lord Mayors* if they were to die by it. To favour this Design, there happened one of the luckiest Accidents in the World; some of the Commons, about the Year 1742, after a Series of seventy Years, discovered, that the new Rules were silent as to the Manner of electing Aldermen, whence they concluded that the Right must be in the Commons.

This was laughed at, at first, but as it flattered the Hopes of all imaginary Lord Mayors in the City, the Doctrine was adopted, and became Popular. The Commons appointed a Committee to search the ancient Books and Records; and indeed it appears they were not Idle, They did Search, and they produced several Scraps, picked up here and there: if the Word *Alderman* occurred, that was sufficient. These were thrown into the Form of a Report; and from thence this Conclusion was drawn, that the Election of Aldermen, of undoubted Right, belonged to the Common Council.

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To this the Aldermen answered, by shewing an uninterrupted Series of Precedents, as far as any Corporation Books exist: That the new Rules made no Alteration in that Matter: That those Elections were caried on at, and since the Establishment of the new Rules in the ancient Manner; That in so popular a Corporation where the Commons have always appeared so jealous of their Privileges, it was impossible to have made so considerable an Incroachment, without alarming the Commons; but their Silence on that head down to the Year 1742, was a convincing Proof of immemorial Prescription founded upon some Charter or Law long since lost: and some intire Corporations exist only by Prescription. Upon this both Parties agreed to refer the Matter to the Opinion of *Eaton Stannard*, Esq; then their Recorder; a Gentleman on whose Probity, Learning and Abilities they equally relied. Mr. *Stannard* gave his Opinion supported by many weighty and learned Reasons in which he says; *That so long an Usage, which might have had either a By-law made since the time of Henry II. or an Usage before the Charters for its Support, is too strong to be overturn'd at this Day; and that the Election of Aldermen, is in the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen.* For which at the *Michaelmas*s Assembly, 1743, the Thanks of the Commons were Voted to him, *Nemine Contradicente*. But this did not long satisfy the Commons; they applied to the Court of *King's-Bench* for an *Information* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, against the Aldermen for usurping the Privilege of electing Aldermen, which upon the most solemn Debate, and hearing many eminent Council on both Sides, the Court thought proper to refuse them.

Thus

Thus private Opinions, and Judicial Determinations, declared the Right of the Aldermen; and if they have a Right, a Right that has been productive of no bad Consequence; a Right they have ever exerted with Discretion and Judgment in the Choice of such Persons out of the Body of *Sheriffs Peers*, as before had given Proofs of their Integrity and Vigilance in the Execution of their former Office; what reason (except popular Clamour which neither gives nor hears Reasons) can be assigned for depriving them of it, in an extrajudicial manner: a Power (with great Submission be it said) which ought to be exercised most sparingly, and if the City of *Dublin* be made a Precedent, what may become hereafter of the other Corporations?

And here it may be observed, that there cannot be a wiser Institution in any City than that of always electing the Aldermen (who in time must come to be Lord Mayors) out of those Gentlemen, who have already discharged the Office of Sheriff. The Sheriffs are constantly attendant on the Lord Mayor, they assist him in the Business, and serve as it were a kind of Apprenticeship in the Office. The Publick also can judge of their Integrity, Abilities, Steadiness, Understanding and Conduct. It may be seen if an Increase of Power inclines them to Cruelty, Insolence or Pride; let me see a Man a *Sheriff*, and I will tell you what kind of a *Lord Mayor* he will make; but the Publick will run a very great Risque in exalting a Man at once to the Chief Magistracy, who never was tried in any inferior Office.

The Method proposed of dividing this City into Wards, I fear, would be productive of many bad Consequences; and I am sorry to say this City is so unlike *London*, that what may be very salutary

salutary there, may here be destructive: *London* preserves a grand Equality throughout all its Parts; go into every narrow Lane, Court, and Alley, and you find them thickly inhabited by wealthy Merchants and Tradesmen of great Opulence; there are a few Parts of this City, and but a few, tolerably built, and inhabited by Citizens of Fortune; but these are confined to a few Districts. Every Ward in *London* is well represented, and I believe three of those designed in *Dublin* might have the same good Fortune; but what shall we say of some, which to avoid Offence I do not chuse to name, in which very few Freemen reside, and those of the lowest Class of Citizens: In these any indigent, noisy, turbulent, hot-headed *Tribune*, furnished with some frothy, Common-place, and popular Terms of Oratory; who talks much of *Liberty*, and abuses all his Betters, may carry away the Ward from the most Deserving, most Grave, and Opulent Trader or Gentleman in the City; and what a fine Alderman should we have! What a Worshipful Lord Mayor!

But it may be said, these Regulations are intended to prevent Disturbances, and to restore Peace in the City. What Disturbances? If we mean the Riots of the *Ormond* and *Liberty* Mobs, we never had less Reason to complain than at present. Even last Summer, when Bread was very dear, we had no Tumults in our Streets, though the People of *England* were rising in every Quarter. Who then disturb the Peace of the City? Is it the Aldermen? Or is it those who are angry they cannot be Aldermen? And will the new Law, now under Consideration, appease them? The Number of Aldermen, elect them as you will, is still to be but Four and Twenty, and what is that among so many? Indeed, if

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there was an Act of Parliament to increase them to Three Thousand, and that every Man might elect himself, then indeed, and not till then, the Minds of some People might be at Peace.

After all, the multiplying popular Elections, the Parents of Discontent, Idleness, and Faction, is an uncommon Method of promoting the Peace and Harmony of a Community; when the wisest Legislators have employed their Wits in devising Means to confine Elections to the Few, without prejudicing the Interest of the Many.

But what they could not devise in Speculation, the inimitable Constitution of *England* has invented by Experience; here a proper Mixture of the three Forms of Government, each imperfect in itself, if duly balanced and proportioned, become a System the most admirable that ever yet appeared in the World.

The Constitution of this City is an Epitome or Miniature of the Grand Corporation of the Kingdom: The KING, *Lords*, and *Commons* are, in some Degree, resembled by the *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Commons*: The *Lords* are the Barrier to keep out *Democracy* on the one Hand, as the *Commons* are to fence off *Absolute Monarchy* and *Aristocracy* on the other. Thus they counterpoise one another; destroy the Equality on any Side, and the Whole come toppling down, and *Anarchy* for a Time succeeds them all.

The Commons of a City, in the general, are Mechanics, uneducated, uninstructed in the Arts of Government. As they are ignorant, and their Passions generally untamed, they are easy to be led by Art, or inflamed by Faction.

I speak here of the lower Class, who compose the greater Number in all Towns. Hence in
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all Places where they had the Management of weighty Affairs, their Assemblies have been Scenes of Riot, Confusion and Tumult. They think themselves free, but they are in Reality the Slaves of every factious, turbulent, ambitious Orator.

In order to Counterballance this, in a well governed City, it is not only necessary that the Aldermen, who should be composed of the most prudent, grave and opulent Citizens, whose Station and Fortune give them a kind of personal Weight and Authority; but it has also been thought, and found expedient, to give them some Advantages over the Commons of the City, which (on Account of the Difference in Rank, Fortune and Education, consequently in the Rationality of the two Classes of Men) the Lords have not over the Commons of Parliament; namely, the Aldermen have had the Privilege of electing the *Lord Mayor*, the supreme Head of *their* Common Wealth, without the Concurrence of the Commons; and Experience shews it is Right it should be so, nor is it murmured at, even in these Days. Now, since it is Right they should have the sole Power of electing the *Lord Mayor*; it follows, that it is also Expedient and Proper, they should have the sole Privilege of electing *Aldermen*; as it has been proved, that to elect an Alderman, is in Fact to elect a *Lord Mayor*.

There is another Consideration that I must own, has a great Weight with me, nor do I think it quite Puerile, as I have perceived, the wisest and best Men in all Ages, did not think it beneath their Attention; and that is, the external Pomp and Dignity of the Corporation. The City of *Dublin* is the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and the Honour of *IRELAND* is concerned

cerned in its Splendor and Appearance. From hence the People of *England*, and all Foreigners will form an Idea of the Importance of the Nation; the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* of *Dublin*, ought therefore to be Men of sufficient Rank, Dignity and Fortune, to receive and entertain our chief Governors, and do Honour to the Kingdom. Expose them to popular Elections, and who can foresee to what they may degenerate?

Therefore, my Fellow-Citizens, I beg you will consider what you are about. Do you reflect you are following the Steps of the unfortunate *Charles Lucas*? If he did well, why was he censured, and obliged to condemn himself to perpetual Banishment? If he deserved Punishment, why are you Copiers of his Actions? If he did not, why do you not petition to have him recalled, and brought home in Triumph? And why do you not now nominate him a Candidate for your City? If you do not act thus, you should renounce his Principles: But to adopt *them*, and continue to punish *him*, I fear may be thought such an Inconsistency, as no Body of Men, of equal Dignity with the **CITIZENS OF DUBLIN**, should publickly Avow.

F I N I S.