A Compleat
COLLECTION
Of all the
Letters, Papers, Songs, &c.
That have been published on the
OPPOSITION
OF THE
Present Common-Council-Men
of BISHOPSGATE WARD;
On both SIDES,
In order of Time as they came out;
With some ALTERATIONS.
Also a PREFACE proper on the Occasion.

Intended as a
PRESERVATIVE TO Posterity against the like
Practices, if ever hereafter attempted.

Remember, Our Friends, the Laws; the Rights,
The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down,
From Age to Age, by our renowned Forefathers,
(So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood.)
O let it never perish in our Hands!
But piously transmit it to your Children. Cato.

Remember MILO's End,
Wedge'd in that Timber which he sought to rend.

LONDON:
Printed for T. Payne in Bishopsgate-street, 1743.
THE PREFACE.

The Design of publishing the following Papers is to give the Reader, at one View, the Grounds and Reasons of the late Oppositions in several of the Wards of this City; but more particularly in that of Bishopsgate. For, since Calumny, under the Mask of Publick Good, and the most evident Tokens of Partiality and Corrupt Influence, have appeared on one Side; so we hope, on the other, it is also manifest, that none of those Clamours and Accusations that are raised against the Gentlemen of the Old List, can have the least Weight with any impartial Man, after reading those plain Answers that have been given to them.

The Moral Characters of the Gentlemen, who have stirr'd up this Opposition, are pretty well known, as well as their Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. and as to their Writing Advocates, we shall leave them and their Cause to the Judgment of the Publick.

Their latest Author, (I mean, of The Modest Apology) came forth very judiciously on the very Night before the Election, when he could expect no Answer; but as there is nothing in his Paper, but those ridiculous and tiresome
The PREFACE.

tiredome Repetitions (peculiar to all their Writers) of what has been answer'd over and over, there can be no Room for it here. It is surprizing however, that such Creatures as this Author and his Fellow-Labourers have shewn themselves, should ever complain of their not being answer'd; when it is notorious, that they have given no other Answer to the Facts and Queries in our Third Letter, than by a few poor Doggrel Rhimes, to the Tune of The Cober; and discredited no one Fact, nor remov'd one Imputation by Query, against any of their Abettors.

The wicked influence of Treats and Bribes, and Party-Interest, was never more freely and openly employed, than upon a late Occasion. And the Meaning of it is pretty plain. Some old Folks may remember, when a Court, displeased with some City Votes, fell to picking Holes in the City Charter. Could they but have govern'd in the Ward Elections, there had been no need of doing that. But it may be presumed, there was a Godschall or Two at that Time, who prevented such a Mischief.

As Matters stand at present, the Common-Council of the City may prove the Palladium of the British Liberty, which all good Men will wish to see fixed upon the Basis of a Free Election.

Be that as it will, these Papers shew, that those who intended to overturn it in 1739, have happen'd to put their Shoulders to the wrong Place, when they pushed at Bishopsgate.

A com-
A compleat Collection of all the Letters, Papers, Songs, &c. that have been published in relation to the late Opposition of the present Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward, both for and against, in order of Time as they came out.

Note. Those Papers in Favour of the Old Lift, are marked thus *. Those on the Contra, thus †.

London-Evening, November 29, 1739.

HE Ward of Bishopsgate, and the Common-Council thereof, by their late opposing a Voter for the Convention, are threatened with an Opposition to their whole Lift of Common-Council-Men, at their next Election; but notwithstanding all the Arts and Artifices of dark designing Innovators, and the very worst of all Evils, Money has been made use of, for these Fourteen Days last past, they have not been able to prevail upon Fourteen to declare openly their Opposition to the present worthy Gentlemen: such Proceedings having engaged the present Gentlemen to support one another, a Meeting was on Monday Night desired of their Friends at three Taverns in the Ward, at which were present more than three Hundred Inhabitants, all resolving to support the Old Lift, and declaring their hearty Abhorrence to all such dark and dangerous Innovations as the opposite Party so indolitiously promote.

London-Evening, December 1, 1739.

A Powerful Opposition is set on Foot, by some Placemen and Courtiers, against all the Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward, for their laudible Behaviour at the late Election of Lord-Mayor; several Taverns have already been open'd, and the Courtiers declare they will spend 10,000 l. rather than
not gain their Point. If this Ministerial Scheme succeeds, they threaten to pursue it through all the Wards in the City, in order to procure a Majority of Officers of the Lieutenancy, Excise, Custom-House, Post-House, &c. in Common-Council, it being the Opinion of the renown'd Author of Yesterday's Gazetteer (the Oracle of these Opponents) that a prudent Distribution of Placemen, is the greatest National Blessing.

N. B. If any Alderman should join these Courtiers in the Opposition; Quere, Whether he ought not to be set aside at a proper Time?

Soon after this, the New List appeared in Print; and here it will not be improper to give at one View, the Names of both Lists, and the Precincts.

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Two Days after was delivered about the Ward the following Letter, to those only whom they took for their own Friends; neither of the Deputies nor Common-Council-Men, had one left at their Houses, notwithstanding it is wrote and addressed to them alone.

A Letter

By an ELECTOR.

GENTLEMEN,

December 5, 1739.

I am not a little surprized at the Concern you express on your being oppofed by several Gentlemen, who offer themselves as Candidates at the ensuing Election of Common-Council-Men for our Ward; being an entire Stranger to any Act that makes your Trust perpetual: And must confefs, that my Surprize yet more increased, when I heard you infift upon being told what you had done to deserve being set aside?

Many Inftances might be named in anfwer to that Question; but, to fave my own Trouble and your Patience, I will content myself with asking only two or three Questions which naturally require Answers previously to any other Consideration upon this Head.

In a Lift printed about a Year and a Half ago, of the Gentlemen who voted for the HIGHEST Propofal for the Masons Work of the intended Mansion-Houfe, was it any Proof of your Honour and Integrity, as Private Men, or of your Adherence to the Trusts we reposed in you, to find All of you voting for your Brethren Horfennal, Townfand, and Taylor having 17,200l. when Meffrs. Dun and Devou offered to perform the fame Work, under the fame Security and Inspection, for 16,975l. Which Vote of yours gave me the more Concern, when I confider'd that your Oath requires that you give good and true Council in all Things touching the Commonwealth of this City, And that for Favour of any Person you fhall maintain no fingular Profit against the common Profit of the City, &c.

When a very honourable and neceffary Place-Bill was propos'd in Common-Council, to prevent its Members from having any undue Influence upon the Price of City-Bufliness, by being any way concerned in it, did it declare either Honourly or Difinterestednefs, for All of you who were then present, to vote AGAINST a Law fo evidently for the Publick Advantage, and fo incapable of prejudicing Men, &c. who held Publick Trusts only for the Publick Service?

After an Order was made for Advertising all Work for the City, that all Citizens might have an equal Chance for Advantages, to which all must equally contribute, did you properly exert the Authority you poifeffed, to inforce the due Execution of a Regulation fo beneficia in its Consequences? Or have you, instead of that, wilfully confeinted to the Abolition of fo equita-

ble a Degree, by giving an unlimited Power to the Committee appointed for managing the Building of the Mansion-Houfe?
I likewise find some Difficulty, Gentlemen, in accounting for the Opposition you made to the Thanks voted the late worthy Lord Mayor, "for exerting his great Abilities in every Instance of his Conduct, both as Supreme Magistrate and Representative of this City;" if his Conduct did not contribute to the Honour and Advantage of this City, all who offered this Acknowledgement were blameable; but if beyond Contradiction he gave Force and Weight to the Influence of this Metropolis, what must be said of you, who denied him the small Tribute of Thanks.

These Instances are more than sufficient to determine whether you have rightly and properly discharged the Trust reposed in you; and as an Apology for the Gentlemen who now oppose you, it need only be said, that they with the greatest Advantage and Modesty present themselves to the Choice of my Brethren, upon the earnest Application of the most considerable Inhabitants of the Ward; who consider the Right of Election as Annually vested in the People of the Ward, not in you; and are now determin'd to chuse only such as have Merit and Abilities equal to the Charge, and not indolently to let you possefs from Year to Year, without scrutinising into your Conduct, a Trust which was at first made Annual, from the Occasion there is for an Annual and Constant Proof of your Abilities and Inclination, for serving your Fellow Citizens in every Instance, which is, by their own Free Choice, put into your Power.

For my Zeal in the Interest of these Gentlemen who oppose you, I have only this to allege; That, as they are all known to be true Members of the Church of England, and well-afficted to the present Protestant Government; and as I am at least sure they have never yet betrayed any Trust they have been judged worthy of enjoying, even the Voice of Envy must proclaim them more eligible for Publick Trust than those who by the united Voice of the City and of all Mankind, are loaded with the Charges I have mentioned, and with many, many more.

To conclude, Gentlemen, as your Power is merely delegated, you have no room to be surprized at the present Disposition of your Principals to remove it into other Hands; for, should the Conduct of your Successors be found more blameable than your own, you will, doubtless, be easily reinstated in a Power you are so unwilling to part with: And if they are found more to answer the good Purposes of their Election, you will not, surely, repine at their Continuance. I am, with all possible Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most Humble, &c.

An Elector.
An Address to the Worthy Inhabitants of Bishopsgate Ward.

By a FREEMAN of the same WARD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN any deep and dangerous Design is carrying on, there are constantly Tools of an inferior Sort, employed to take off and divert the Attention of the Persons who are to be practised upon, from the main Drift of the Conspirators, by which Means, well-meaning Men are frequently engaged and drawn into Measures by insensible Degrees, which Measures they themselves, on Reflection, are the first to disapprove of, when it is too late to look back.

I was led into this way of thinking, by perusing a Paper addres'd by an Author without a Name, to the present Deputies and Common-Council-Men of our WARD; the Writer of which, very civilly arraigns the Measures of the Representative Body of the City of London, and being himself in the Dark, calls upon Fourteen Gentlemen to answer the impertinent Objections he is pleased to raise against the Proceedings of the Court of Common-Council, over and above the Absurdity of this Proceeding, the Gentlemen call'd upon have all the Reason in the World to object to the Decency of it; they justly consider this as a mere Artifice of their Enemies to draw away the Attention of the Electors of the WARD from the main Point, and look upon it as an Attempt to raise a Debate, quite out of Season at this time, that they may, under Favour of the Tumult, execute their pernicious Designs with the greater Security.

Could the nameless Author of the Paper now before me, be satisfied with the Reasons already given in Support of the Measures of the Common-Council, he may find them at large in several *Tracts published at the Time those Measures were taken, which Tracts remain as yet unanswered; if those Reasons are inconclusive, or, if he has any new Objections to those proceedings of the Court, let him publish them, and I am persuaded there will not be wanting an Answer to them, if they deserve one; but let him not be so ridiculous, as to expect that private Men should enter into a Debate of this Kind with an unknown Author, who most probably is some Low Drudge of Corruption, employ'd as I said above, to mislead the Attention of our Electors, whilst the

* Vide The Modest Enquiry.

Scurrillity and Defamation corrected.
the Person who has undertaken to corrupt them, is pushing his grand professed Design of overturning the Interest now prevailing in the City, and substituting in its Room a M——l Influence, founded on Corruption and supported by Bribery.

That there is a professed Design on Foot to corrupt the whole Representative Body of this City by Degrees, and that our W A R D, so long noted for Firmness and Unanimity, is pitch'd upon as the first on which this detestible Experiment is to be tried, is too apparent from the Conduct of some Persons in it, who, altho' their Stations in Life ought to set them above such Practices, are yet so flavishly devoted to the Commands of their all-corrupting Task Master, that they go thro' the most servile Drudgery with an Air of Alacrity and Triumph, and seem elevated with what ought to be their Reprachi of this infamous Design, they and their Adherents have brag'd in their Cups, having declar'd that immense Sums of Money are ready to be sacrificed to this Purpose.

What a wretched Condition shall we be reduced to, when Persons of Figure, shall not only become the scandalous Instruments of Corruption, but even dare to value themselves upon being such?

Let us consider how soon the Person who is attempting our Integrity, if he succeeds with us, may by the same Means, put every W A R D in the City under the absolute disposal of the M——r.

Let us Reflect when this is compleated, how soon all the rest of the Nation must follow, and then with what gigantic Strides will Slavery advance upon us,

How shall we then, like a strong Man made drunk with Wine, be exposed to the Bonds of every timorous base Projector, who, whilst we keep ourselves sober and uninfluenced, would tremble at the Thoughts of enslaving us.

Then shall we be ripe for Excises, and must expect that every Badge of Slavery shall be fixed upon us.

Who shall stand in the Gap for us in future Attempts on the Liberties of this Nation, when our Representative Body shall be under the Influence of the very Person, who shall be forming and preparing our Fetters.

What will remain for us then, but Horror and Despair, we shall not even have the poor Consolation of saying we were deceived in our Man, since we cannot be ignorant that the Person now delegated to corrupt us, is one, who not only himself voted for the Convention with Spain, but is under the strongest M——l Influence, both in his own Person, and that of his B——r.

Our present Lift of Common-Council-Men have serv'd us with Honour and Integrity, we have had Experience of most of them for many Years; they are Men of Fortune and Sub-
fiance, who despise any Influence, but that of Virtue, Honour and Conscience, they have never made use of the Power we have delegated to them, but for the Advantage of us their Constituents in particular, and the City in general; we have many of us found them ready to serve us in our private Affairs, and always delighted with every Opportunity of doing it. They have no Assistance of Money from the —— to debauch our Morals, or buy our Votes. They rely entirely on our Good-will, and the Uprightness of their own Intentions for the continuance of our Favours, which they hope we will grant them, in spight of all Attempts to alienate our Affections, wound our Integrity, and thereby overthrow our Liberties.

The Eyes of all good Citizens are open on the Event of this Election in our Ward; wretched will be the City's Fate, if Corruption prevail, happy, if it meets with a proper Re- buke; Glorious will our Ward be, if our Endeavours succeed of putting a Stop to the Progress of it; and that Shame and Disgrace may attend the Abettors of it, must be the Prayer of every worthy Citizen of London, as it is in the most particular manner that of, GENTLEMEN,

Your Friend, Neighbour and Well-wisher,

A FREEMAN OF BISHOPSGATE WARD.

BISHOPSGATE WARD, DECEMBER
the 8th, 1739.

To the Worthy Inhabitants of the Ward of Bishopsgate.

GENTLEMEN, Dec. 8, 1739.

IN Answer to a tedious and trifling Letter publish'd in the London Daily Post of Yesterday, sign'd, An Elector, I would only beg Leave to obverse to you one or two Things.

After telling us, that the Trust or Office of Common-Council-Man is not perpetual (which indeed is a most extraordinary Discovery!) the Author comes to the Reason for his opposing and setting aside the present Common-Council-Men of this Ward. He says they Voted 17200l. to Horsfall, Townsend and Taylor, for doing the Mason's Work, of the intended Mansion-house; when Dunn and Devall offer'd to perform the same Work, under the same Security and Inspection, for 16975l. But what does this prove? Unless this Author can certainly affirm, that those Gentlemen were actually Partial in their Voting, and
and regardless of the Publick Money, his bare Charge will signify nothing. For suppose they should says, that they lik’d both the Securities and Capacities of the three former, better than those of the two latter Workmen: What Reply would he make? I think that would be admitted as a good Reason; and I hope he would not have us enter farther into the private Characters of the Workmen.

But tho’ this is the pretended Reason for turning out these Gentlemen, the true and undoubted one is, that they Voted for setting him aside from being Lord Mayor, who had Voted for the Convention. It is really very pleasant to hear these People preaching up Frugality, who are now spending the Publick Money in the most profuse and corrupt manner imaginable, and under the Direction too of a most profligate and flagitious Tool, who has long since been branded as a Partner in a publick Fraud, by the Great Senate of the Nation.

The Author seems to have little else to urge against the present Common-Council of this Ward, but that they refus’d to return Thanks to the late Lord Mayor, for exerting his great Abilities in every Instance of his Conduct; but I can see no Reason, why they, or any other Persons, should be compell’d to what perhaps they could not approve.

As the whole End and Design of these Oppositions in the Ward of Bishopsgate and Bridge, are evidently set on Foot, and intended to procure a corrupt Majority in the Common-Council; a Body! (to whose Honour be it spoken) that has hitherto been the Bulwark against Court Corruption; and (as our late Excellent Mayor! said of himself) have preserv’d their Hands clean, and their Hearts independent; it will therefore be the Care of all honest Men, who have any Regard for their Country, to oppose with their utmost Vigour, those scandalous Measures that are now so openly pursu’d, and to endeavour to stem that Torrent of Corruption which is now pouring in upon us, from him who has been the very Source and Fountain of it all. We see who are employ’d, and may easilily guess too, by whom.

I have nothing else to lay to this Author’s Performance, but that it seems, by the Flimsiness of its Texture to have been produce’d in some Flannel Warehouses, and En-GROSS’D for the Press, by some little Petulant, Libelling Attorney.

P. S. It is somewhat remarkable, that these Gentlemen never made this Objection to their Common-Council-Men, at the last annual Election, when the thing was recent, and fresh in their Memories; but with what View it is now done, is pretty obvious.

I am, &c.
To the Worthy Inhabitants of the Ward
of Bishopsgate.

Gentlemen,

HAVING seen a Letter from an Elector to the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of this Ward, and a printed Paper addressed to you, dated the 8th of this Month, which seems intended as an Answer thereto; and as the Contents of the printed Paper I have mentioned are evidently calculated to mislead the Unweary among you in the Election for the ensuing Year, I beg Leave to trouble You with the following Observations.

I. That contrary to their Oath, and in Favour of some Members of the Common-Council, they voted for the Proposal for doing the Masons' Work of the intended Mansion House at the highest Price, in Opposition to a Proposal to perform the same Work cheaper, under the same Security and Inspection.

II. That when a notorious Fraud was discovered in one of the City Artificers, who is a Member of the Common-Council, and a Bill ordered to prevent, for the future, any Member of the Common-Council being concerned in the City Works, they, or all present, concurred in throwing out the Bill.

III. That they opposed the returning of Thanks to the late worthy Mayor for exerting his great Abilities in every Instance of his Conduct, both as Supreme Magistrate, and Representative of this City.

Gentlemen, If these Facts be true, it must be owned that their Conduct, in all of them, is of a-piece; and if those who value themselves, and desire to be valued by others, for appearing strenuous Advocates for Oeconomy, where they have no Share in the Direction, were yet for the highest Proposal, in relation to the City Work, and vote against so wholesome and necessary a Bill in the Common-Council, it must be confessed they, therein, paid no great Compliment to their own Candour, and Disinterestedness, with respect to the Publick; and that they have left great Room to suspect, without any Breach of Charity, that private Favour and singular Profit may take place with them, in some Instances, against the common Profit of the City, notwithstanding their Oath.

In Justification of the Behaviour of your Common-Council in this Instance, the Author of the Paper of the 8th of this Instant, asks, What does the Charge prove? No more than this, that they were influenced by Favour to particular Men, to lavish the publick Money of the City.
(i4)

His reasoning upon it you have in his own Words, viz. 

_Unless the Author can certainly affirm, that those Gentlemen were actually partial in their voting, and regardless of the Publick Money, his bare Charge will signify nothing._

May I not ask, Was not the accepting a Proposal for the Work, when a lower was made, under the same Security and Inspection, the Partiality charged? Was not that an Instance of being regardless of the Publick Money?

To say that they liked the Securities, and Capacities of those last, whose Proposal was the highest, when undoubted Security was offered for the Performance of the lowest, and that the Work was to be done under the same Inspection; if that be an Excuse, which holds good in this Case, it will equally do so in all Preferences whatsoever.

The Charge in the Second Particular is not attempted to be answered, and I believe the Common-Council-Men in this Ward could wish, that the first had likewise been passed over.

It is a common Observation, that those who are gravelled in point of Argument, often fall into Passion, and endeavour to supply the want of reasoning with bad Language the Paper now before me verifies it.

Here is a Charge against the Conduct of the present Common-Council-Men, not a general Accusation, but the Particular specified, without any Acrimony or Indecency of Expression, the Facts are not denied, being, indeed, too notorious; and the Conduct not defended, being, in Truth, as incapable of Justification as Defence, what then can be done? The Right Worshipful Author, on his Apprehension of the Defeat of his Friends, calls Names, instead of endeavouring at Argument, and, Drawcanstir-like, cuts and hacks all round him.

The Gentleman supposed to be intended by the _gentle Epistles of profligate and flagitious Tool_, has many Years been an Inhabitant in this Ward, whose Character is too well known, and established among us, and with all who have the Happiness of his Acquaintance, to be affected by the united Endeavours of such as Envy or self-interested Views make his Enemies; a Gentleman, whose Abilities and Integrity, with respect to the Publick, are as great as the Qualities he is blest with in his private Character are amiable.

It cannot but be admired by those who have any Knowledge of the ingenious Author of the Paper I have been considering, that he should go out of his Way to attack two other Gentlemen; yet the Sneer, in his Paper, at the late most worthy Mayor, I own surprized me; but as the late Mayor discharged the high Office, he so worthily filled last Year, with so great Integrity, with such Judgment and
Magnanimity upon Matters of the greatest Importance, and altogether new, coming suddenly before him, without his having either the Aid of the Counsel of others, or Time to consider about them; in such a manner, indeed, as it must be confessed by his Enemies, would do Honour to the greatest Man that ever did or can fill that Chair; I say, that the giving Opposition to the paying him the common Compliment upon the going out of his Office, by those who had such daily Opportunities of being acquainted with his Merit, is Matter of Admiration, and shews that there is something else beside the consulting and promoting the Good and Peace of the City, with the greatest Zeal and Judgment necessary to the receiving Civilities from those Gentlemen, and to avoid Sneers in Print from the Right Worshipful Person who guides their Councils.

Gentlemen, You have too much good Sense, and too real a Concern for the good of the Publick, to be diverted from your Purpose by the Artifices made use of to do so; and among the rest, by the Misrepresentations, the present Dispute is a Party Contest, and that the Opposition is owing to their Voting to set him aside from the Chair that voted for the Convention: The real Reasons are assigned in Print, and more might be given that are substantial, but are omitted as unnecessary.

I have trespassed so much upon you already, that I shall only add, it is very observable that there is not one Merchant of Eminence in any of the Precincts of this Ward, that I have heard of, who does not join heartily in endeavouring to lay them aside, and to have Gentlemen Elected, from whom the Ward may, with Reason, expect a more Candid and Upright Behaviour.

This Second LETTER was deliver'd about the Ward in the same manner as the First.


GENTLEMEN, December 10, 1739.

THAT Facts are knotty Arguments was never more strongly assented to, than by the two Parcels of passionate Abuse you published on Saturday last, in Answer to mine of the Fifth Instant. Had you really found my Letter so void of Truth and Argument, as you would gladly have my Brother-Inhabitants believe, I am sure you would have thought one Reply sufficient for
for one Day: But by your not caring to rely upon the most extraordinary Pen among you, without other Assistance, and by your entire Neglect of every Circumstance that required an Answer in Defence of your proper Discharge of the Trust you have so long held for our Service, (to whatever Purposes you have been pleased to apply it); by your open Neglect of that Decency of Style, which ought ever to be preserved in Things offered to publick Perusal, and the Torrent of Personal Abuse, with which you have supply'd the Place of your Defence: by these Gentlemen you have, in great Measure, rendered any Answer from me unnecessary; since the Method in which you have made both your Replies, is sufficient to convince every discerning and unbyassed Elector, That you are too conscious of the Truth of the Charge brought against you, to believe yourselves capable of concealing their Force; in which Dilemma, you have meanly, too meanly, surely, Gentlemen, stooped to the low Artifice of calling Names, where Facts stand against you.

These Twin-Productions bear such a Likeness to each other, that I know not how to distinguish them otherwise than by observing, that the One is simply directed To the worthy Inhabitants of the Ward, and the Other approaches us under the Solemnity of An Adder's.

The First of these, (which was also inserted in the London Evening-Post of Saturday last) makes, at first setting out, a kind of Attempt to vindicate your Voting for the highest Proposers for the Masons Work to the Mansion-House: But the whole amounts to no more than a Supposition of your liking the highest Proposers best; though, according to the Publick Notice given to bring in Proposals for the Masons Work, the City was engaged to employ the lowest Proposers.

After this pretended Defence, you modestly pass over all the other Charges brought against you, and say, 'The only true Reason for "turning you out, is your setting him aside from being "Lord Mayor, who voted for the Convention."' But certainly, Gentlemen, you cannot hope to gain Belief by such groundless Infinations; for; be assured, those who oppose you are not so weak as to ground their Opposition upon any Party View whatever; and though you would gladly screen yourselves under a pretended Party-odium, that Subterfuge comes to late; the present Contest being, Whether the Inhabitants of this Ward will longer suffer themselves to be govern'd by Men who have, on every Occasion, demonstrated a Disregard to the Duty of their Office, (as appears from your Oath, requiring that you shall maintain no singular Profit against the common Profit of this City;) or whether, by seasonable and necessary Use of a Power vested in us, we will supply your Places, by Gentlemen whose Abilities and known Characters promise the most candid and impartial Discharge of any publick Trust they shall be found worthy of possessing.
The thread-bare Pretence of all who offer to oppose you, designing to introduce Court Corruption, can answer none of your Purposes, since the Gentlemen who oppose you, are too well known to be thought liable of being guided by any undue Influence; and it would better answer your present Views to defend your own Characters, than to accuse others,

In the P. S. to your Letter, (which is ingeniously placed before the End) it is ask’d, “Why these Gentlemen never made this Objection to their Common-Council-Men at the last Election, when the Thing, (by which, I suppose, you mean the Affair of the Mansion-house) was recent in their Memories.” To this it is easily reply’d, That after long-fruitless Hopes of Amendment from you, another Year’s Proof of your Conduct being unchangeable, has rendered an Alteration in our Ward necessary, on numerous Accounts; for even in the single Article of our Vehemt Business, the Treatment you have given the Inhabitants is what they are now determined no longer to endure.

The Address to the Inhabitants is so very scurrilous, and low, that you must excuse me Gentlemen, if my Reply to it be short. It may indeed please you, but it cannot be borne by any who have Ears on their Side. You say, my Letter was contrived to draw the Attention of the Electors from the main Point. What main Point you mean I know not; but apprehend that no Point whatever can be more Material, when new Candidates are offered, than to point out some of the particular Instances, by which the old Ones have rendered themselves unworthy the Continuance of Publick Favour. This I have done; but, instead of removing the Charge, you are content with saying, it is nothing to the Purpose. What! can Electors judge of the Merit of their Candidates, without considering their Conduct!

In the next Place, you tell us, there is a professed Design on Foot to corrupt the whole Representative Body of the City: No, Gentlemen; the Design is only to alter the Majority of the present Common-Council, because they are corrupt.

After this you rush into Declamation, cry out of a wretched Condition, quote Scripture, talk of Excises, and fly instantly to Horror and Despair; and under these calamitous Circumstances, you till us, you are all Men of Fortune, and Substance; and, to add to the Chain of your Qualifications, you say, you have Virtue, Honour and Conscience, but avoid offering to make them appear; and, though you boast of the Uprightness of your Intentions, you do not so much as pretend to vindicate your Actions.

The Expence attending the Interest of the Gentlemen who oppose you, is, I have great Reason to believe, cheerfully contributed to by the most eminent Inhabitants of the Ward, who, weary’d out with your Tyranny, laudably prefer the Pubick
Publick Good to their private Advantage: — You say, you bear your own Expenses, perhaps you may; but do you imagine any Body will dispute your having your own Reasons for doing so?

Cease then, Gentlemen, to lay yourselves still more open to publick Censure; and, for your own Sakes, answer what has been already said against you, before you render it necessary to say more. Your Conduct we have long dispensed with; urge not our Forbearance as an Argument of our being obliged still to dispense with you, however you act against Common Sense and Common Honesty. I am, (as before)

GENTLEMEN,
You most Humble Servant,
An Elector.

To the AUTHOR of Two Letters address'd to the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward.

S I R,

An Author, like you, may very properly be compar'd to a Vexatious Chancery Solicitor, who, after a fair Answer given, will run into Exceptions, and would continue them in infinitum, but for the Course of Equity by a Hearing.

You have here then such an Answer, as in the Sense of all Men, must be thought full and explicit. And left you, or any Writer of your low Level, should start up again to move the same Points, we tell you, that this is declarative, this is final. Let your heavy Declamators pant under their longwinded Periods; let them write what somebody may read, but nobody can understand; here, Sir! is your Answer. If you should complain of any Acrimony or Contempt, it is your Cause! it is your Advocates! and above all, it is your Ringleader! that has brought them upon you.

We shall now take your Objections, as they stand in your first Paper: And the first is, that the present Common-Council-Men Voted 17,200 l. to Horfenail, Townsend, and Taylor, for doing the Masons Work of the intended Mansion-House, when Dunn and Deval offer'd to perform the same Work, under the same Security and Inspection, for 16,975 l.

To which we Answer, That we did Vote thus, and for this Reason; because we believ'd in our Consciences, notwithstanding the Difference of 225 l. in their Proposals, that the Three former Proposers would have executed their Con-
Contract more faithfully, more substantially, and in a more Workman-like Manner, than all the Saving by that Difference could countervail; and, that as Private Men, we should have employ’d the same Persons preferably, under the same Circumstances. And here we must not omit, That Dunn and Dewal both declar’d before the Committee, that 18,000 £ was the lowest Price they could take; and that whoever undertook the Work for less, must either defraud the City, or be Loos’d themselves; tho’ they afterwards got some New Light from Mr. Ridge, who went Twice out of Common-Council to persuade them to abate, and inform them what was doing, and was even call’d to Order, in attempting to go a Third time, and a Motion accordingly made to have the Door lock’d.

As to what you call (tho’ very improperly) a Place-Bill, we did vote against it as an iniquitous Scheme, set on Foot to exclude Common-Council-Men from the common Right which every Freeman ought to have, of serving the City, if his Proposals should be approved; and to deprive the City of any Advantage that might offer, of being serv’d on cheaper Terms by a Common-Council-Man, than by any other Person: And, had that Bill pass’d into a Law, the Planking and Piling of the Mansion-House, which Mr. Cordwell has perform’d, would have cost 3 or 400 £ more, tho’ the Whole having been done at least 30 per Cent. cheaper than was propos’d by him, to whom some Persons were so fond of giving it. And the Piling, particularly, since it was finish’d, appears to be worth very near Double what the Contractor is to receive for it, notwithstanding the Work was carried on with the greatest Industry and Frugality imaginable.

We come next to that Grievous Crime! of our opposing the Motion to return Thanks to the late Lord Mayor; and in Answer, we say, That we do not look upon it as a Thing due of Course; and tho’ his Lordship exercis’d very great Abilities in some things; yet we are not of Opinion he did so in every Instance of his Conduct as Supreme Magistrate, whatever he might do, as a Representative of the City in Parliament. And we believe it is the first Time that any one has been publickly call’d to account, for not approving the Conduct of a Lord Mayor in every Instance.

Our Reason for giving that Unlimited Power you mention, to the Committee, was; Because, in a Work of that Nature, it would have been endless Trouble to have apply’d to the Common-Council on every little Occasion; and because the Conduct of the Gentlemen intrusted to be of that Committee, has sufficiently manifested their Care, Integrity, and Capacity.

Now,
Now, Sir, you will give us Leave in our Turn, to advance some of those Facts, which you with great Elegance and Propriety, term, Knotty Arguments, and raise some Queries upon them, to which we expect direct Answers.

FACT I.

It is an undoubted Fact, That a certain Gentleman (who has taken no small Pains in raising the above Accusation) was a Confederate, and an Accomplice in the Fraudulent Purchase of a Forfeited Estate; in which Transaction his B——r was greatly affisting, by lending his Name on that Occasion, which was, in a Great Assembly declared to be a Breach of Trust; and tho' others, equally culpable, felt the utmost Displeasure of that Assembly, he was dismissed with a gentle Rebuke Only.

Q. Whether a Person who is under such Obligations, as well as by the Places himself and Brother enjoy, will not do any Thing that he is commanded by a M——r, tho' ever so detrimental to the Rights of his Fellow-Citizens? And whether that Man can have any Shame, who, after being detected in a Fraud of Thousands, is now preaching up good Economy to the City, in a Matter of Two Hundreds?

FACT II.

He Voted for the Convention with Spain, which, had it taken Place, the Trade of Great Britain would still have been liable to the continual Ravages and Plunder of the Spaniards; who, for a poulter's Recompence of 95,000 l. were to have been forgiven those immense Sums of which they had robb'd our Merchants, and the inhuman Barbarities they had committed upon the Persons of our Countrymen,

Q. If it can be suppos'd, that a Person who gave up those great and important Points, can have any Regard for the Liberty, or the Trade and Welfare of this Nation in general, or of his Fellow-Citizens in particular?

FACT III.

It is commonly reported, and generally believ'd, and therefore to be look'd upon as a Fact, that he did not arrive at the Dignity he at present posse'ss, without the strongest Application of Undue Influence.

Q. Whether he who has been so well vers'd in the Arts of Corruption, in his own Cafe, will ever scruple to employ them in another, whenever he is requir'd to do it? Tho' the stupid Letter-writer in the London Daily Post of December 15, particularly mentions this Gentleman's amiable Qualities in private Life, because we know what they are in public.

Q. Whether the Author of that Letter had ever read the Secret History of the Riding of St. George, which, tho' it admits
admits him to be a Man of Great Parts, says not one Word of his Integrity?

2. Whether a Person who has been concern'd in an Illicit Trade (to the Detriment of a Company, whose Interests he had great Reason to be tender of) can be suppos'd to be an Encourager of the Fair Trader?

P. S. Among other Fallacies propagated by the Opposition in Bishopsgate Ward, in Prejudice to the Characters and Conduct of the Deputy and Common-Council-Men Without the Gate, it is asserted, that they have advanc'd the Poor's Rate upon the Inhabitants: Whereas it is notorious, that they have never been concern'd, for many Years past, in making any Parish-Rate whatever; the same, having been made by the proper Officers, with the Assistance, and by the Directions of Meflers. Phillibrown, Carter, Rickards, &c. who have always procured a Majority of their Friends, to attend at the Making of the said Rates.

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**A New SONG.**

**To the Tune of A Cobler there was, &c.**

_I._

A Third Letter appears to be wrote by Drawcan sir,
A Declar'd his Declarative and Final Answer;
I'm surpriz'd that the Knight, so fam'd for Inditing,
Should lay down his Pen and be weary of Writing.

_Derry-down, High Derry-down._

II.

Come we now to his Facts, and first of the first,
Tho' with Pride and with Envy he swells till he's burst;
And tho' ev'ry Corner of Hell were ransack'd,
He can find no Materials for Proof of this Fact.

_Derry-down, &c._

III.

The second Fact's this, with malicious Intention,
You Voted, says he, for the damned Convention;
Which, had it succeeded, it now appears plain,
That the Spaniards would Ravage and Plunder again.

_Derry-down, &c._

IV.

But the Knight or the Spaniard must surely mislike it,
If so much in their Favour, how came they to break it?
Why 'tis plain, they refused to pay off the Score,
And repented their Promise to do so no more.

_Derry-down, &c._
V.

We now shall proceed to the Fact, Number Three; 'Tis believ'd and reported by some Folk, says he, And therefore a Fact, That he has no Pretence, To Honours procur'd by undue Influence.

Derry-down, &c.

VI.

The Knight sure forgets (till the Alderman dy'd,) That Corruption and Bribery was all on their Side; But these Rogues at Distinctions are surely compleat, What is Bribery in Us, in Them is a Treat.

Derry-down, &c.

VII.

Now as to his Queries, we'll tell this Drawcan sir, That Fools ask more Questions than wise Men will answer; 'Tis high time to bid to this Author adieu, When he asks us so publickly, who kisses who?

Derry-down, &c.

VIII.

Is it fit to produce our Parts, great or small, Before one, who hitherto, shews none at all; Or can he expect an Answer explicit, 'Tis sufficient to say, some Trades are Illicit.

Derry-down, &c.

IX.

And now to conclude, know most hardy Knight, He that now Rides St. George, is prepared for the Fight; And hopes he shall soon have occasion to brag on, Both the Riding St. George, and Slaying the Dragon.

Derry-down, &c.

N.B. This Ballad is the only Answer which they thought fit to give to the foregoing Piece.

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A S O B E R  R E P L Y

To the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate WARD;

Occasioned by their Epistle to the Author of Two Letters addressed to those Gentlemen.

December 14, 1739.

† I Congratulate you Gentlemen, on your being, at last, prevail'd upon to make an Essay towards the Vindication of your Characters, from the Charges I recommended to your Consideration, at a time your Defence was so necessary. The
The Compliment you pay me, as a Chancery Solicitor; however full-fraught with Wit, answers not the Purpose you intend; for if you had even thought, to the best of your own Judgment, you had before given me a fair Answer, I cannot believe you weak enough to judge another necessary: And, for my own Part, I must confess, I should not think what you have now sent me an Answer to my Objections, did you not affume me, from your own Mouths, that in the Sense of all Men, it must be thought full and explicit: Yet I am afraid you did not properly lay your Heads together to write this Letter; because after saying this is declarative, this is final, you, to what you have alleged, expect direct Answers; and your Letter to me cannot possibly be final on the Subject, if your own Expectations go beyond it. To the rest of your Preamble, 'tis enough to reply, That as you have no Acrimony to sting me, your Contempt is far beneath my Notice, or that of any other FoE to Oppression in every Shape.

Being, I presume, convinced by my Second Letter, that all you had said in answer to my first, was no way conclusive in relation to your Behaviour in the Affair of the Mansion-House, you resume the fatal Subject, with that evident Reluctance which may be expected from Men reviewing a Transaction that stands as a perpetual Memento of their I-f-y. You say, you voted for the highest Proposers for the Masons-Work, because in your Consciences you thought your Three Brethren would have executed their Contract more faithfully, and in a more Workman-like Manner, than the Difference of 225 l. could counterbalance. — Tho' it is a little wonderful, that your Consciences should force you to vote contrary to the Publick Engagement you were under to prefer the lowest Proposers, who offer'd equal Securities. Your Infinuation against the Abilities of Mr's. Dun and Deval is ungenerous, to say no worse; several Publick Edifices declaring them able Workmen; and their being now employ'd as Sharers in a Work Justice would have put wholly into their Hands, shews you think them not unfit to join with your Brethren. — What you would infer by saying, Dun and Deval declared the Work could not be properly done under 18,000 l. I cannot see; as you confess your Friends offer'd to do it, in a Workman-like Manner, for 17,200 l. — The Proposal first delivered into the Committee by your Brethren was 19,170 l. Dun and Deval's 18,320 l. the Latter being first call'd in, fell, at once, to 18,000 l. though the other Proposers were indulged several Abatements before they were reduced to that exact Sum! which was, no doubt, effected by some of those scandalous Signs we have had a flagrant Instance of within their few Weeks.
I wonder you should force me to tell the Cause of Mr. Ridge’s going out to the lowest Proposers: Since you well know he did it from the most honourable and disinterested Motives; being ashamed to connive at the glaring Partiality practising against them. — This, you well remember, was not the first Time he was ashamed of your Conduct; for had it been in the Power of that Gentleman, and several Others, to come into your proposerous Measures of forcing those who were against you at Night, to vote with you in the Morning, the present Opposition would never have taken place.

You say, your voting against the City Place-Bill was occasioned by your Desire, that every Freeman might have a Right to serve the City, if his Proposals should be approved. — If your Intention, was that all Citizens should have a Right to serve the City, it may be safely presumed, you meant not that their Chance should be equal: There being but few Instances where another Citizen has been employ’d, when any Member of your own Court offered his Service; so fortunate have your Brethren been on these Occasions! Besides, what can be more absurd, than for Men first to employ themselves for their own Advantage, and then to take their Payment from the Publick. — So carefully has our Legislature guarded against the Inconveniences arising hence, that a Member of the House of Commons, on accepting a Publick Employment, immediately loses his Seat. — The Honour Mr. C—d—I does your Association, is envied by none who remember that on the 27th of April last, a Resolution passed in your own Court, that he had, by a Combination to raise the Price of Piling and Planking the Foundation of the Mansion-House, grossly abused the Office and Trust reposed in him as a Common-Council-Man.

Your refusing the late worthy Lord Mayor Thanks for his Conduct, was not charged upon you as a Crime, but mentioned as a Fact: And, however unwilling you may be to approve a Conduct so worthy the Thanks of all Friends of this Metropolis; it is certain no Gentleman ever discharg’d that great Trust with more Honour to the City, and Reputation to himself.

You seem much at a Loss, Gentlemen, to defend your giving an unlimited Power to the Mansion-House Committee; otherwise you could not have been misled to offer as a Reason for vesting that Power in their Hands, the Care and Integrity they have shewn in the Execution of it: A poor Argument this to be the Production of fourteen Heads united. — And even the Integrity of these Gentlemen is but an indifferent Subject for boasting, when we reflect that
they admitted the remarkable Mr. C—d—ll to bring in a Bill for 971 l. for Business which was virtually contracted for, by the whole Court, at 300 l.

Your Facts are of such a Kind as will admit of no Reply, from any Man who has a Regard for Good Manners and Good Sense: Wherefore I shall conclude with asking, Whether it is consonant with Wisdom and Modesty for Men to insist upon being continued in the publick Council of the City, who have erected, in the Heart of their Ward, a Monument of their Disregard to the Interests of their Electors! For when it was in your Power to have the Gate, whence this Ward takes its Name, built for 648 l. your open Partiality and blundering Management, swell’d the Expense to the Sum of 1750 l. 5 s. 5 d. I am, with all due Deference,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
An Elector.

Postscript.
The following are undeniable Proofs of your being unable to clear Yourselves from a Charge, against which you were glad to grasp at the Names of Three Gentlemen, under whose Characters you hoped to screen a Conduit, you could not possibly defend.


Copy of a Postscript.

P. S. "Among other Fallacies propagated by the Opposition in Bishopsgate Ward, in Prejudice to the Characters and Conduits of the Deputy and Common-Council-Men without the Gate, it is asserted, That they have advanced the Poors-Rate upon the Inhabitants; whereas it is notorious that they have never been concern'd for many Years past, in making any Parish Rate whatever, the same having been made by the proper Officers, with the Assent, and by the Direction, of Messrs Phillibrown, Carter, Rickards, &c. who have always procured a Majority of their Friends to attend at the making the said Rates."

The above is Copy of a Postscript at the Bottom of Half a Sheet of Paper distributed about this Parish the 13th Instant; and finding my Name mention'd to a most notorious
notorious Falshood, I thought proper to set the Affair in a true Light, which is as follows, viz. The Rates for the Lamps, Watch, Scavenger, and Sewers, are well known to all the Parish, to be made by the Common Council Only; but as to the Poors-Rate, it appears by the Parish-Books, that printed Summons were sent the 13th of October 1738, which was the first time, to Thirty-six Persons, whether by the Common-Council-Mens Order, or Parish-Officers, I know not; but the Common-Council-Mens Names are First in the List; the Summons was to assist the Officers in Assisting the Poors-Rate. I attended, with many others; and the Complaint was, that the Rates had been made so Unequal, they could not go on in their Office. During the Assisting, Three of the Common-Council-Men appeared; but having, I suppose, Things of greater Consequence to mind, said to do but little good; though many whom they do not disown for Friends, did candidly assist and sign the Book. When finished, as being a just and equitable Rate, to the best of their Knowledge, the Whole was done in so unanimous a Manner, that even most of the Officers themselves were rais’d; and after finished, return’d Thanks to the Persons assisting; I had such another Summons the 20th of March following, and join’d in a second Assisting, which was almost a Copy of the former, unless where there were New Comers; farther I was not concern’d. This is Truth; Assertors of Falshood ought to have good Memories.

T. Phillibrown:

GENTLEMEN,

I was surpriz’d to see Messrs. Phillibrown, Richards, and Myself, charged (in the above Postscript) with Directing the making the Poors-Rates. For my own Part, I have not attended making more than three or four of those Rates at the most; neither can I charge my Memory with what happen’d particularly, at the Settling of the I was at, except the last; which, I own, I was at, very near all the time. I knew of no Partiality till the Evening of the Second Day, when Mr. Bray was there, but was quickly call’d away. Messrs. Bray, Leakin, Pise, Phipps, Fryer, Jones, and Boyte, (all Friends of the present Common-Council-Men) came in the Afternoon, and, with a high Hand, all lower’d theirs Themselves, excepting Mr. Bray, (whose Rate was settled the Day before) and at the same time rais’d Mr. Phillibrown, who before paid as much in Proportion as any of them who had lower’d themselves. The same Evening, at the Tavern, Mr. Boyte was rais’d again to what he paid before; Their Reasons for such irregular Proceedings, are best known to themselves.
As to Mr. Phillibrown and Rickards, they neither of them were present at the making of any part of this Rate, though charged, with myself, with the Direction of making All the Rates. I am sorry the Authors of the above Postscript should endeavour to vilify their Neighbours by such notorious Fals- 

fhoods.

James Carter.

GENTLEMEN,

FINDING my Name mentioned in the above Postscript, wherein I am charged with Messrs. Phillibrown and Carter, as Assisting and Directing the Officers, and in procuring a Majority of our Friends to make the Poors-Rate; I am oblig'd, in Justice to myself, to declare, That the whole is a scandalous Fal-
shood, and that I never was at the making of any Rate whatever, except the First Rate made by the present Overseers, to which I was summon'd, with many other Inhabitants; and that I was there but about an Hour before I was called away, and had no Opportunity of attending them again; and that during the Time I was there, no Person's Rate whatsoever, to the best of my Remem-

brance or Belief; was either lowered or raised; and I believe no Body will suspect I am favour'd in any Rates, who pay Fifteen Shillings and Two-pence per Book, in a House of Thirty-five Pounds per Annum; whilstt others, much larger Rents, pay less. I never heard, nor ascertained, that the Common-Council-Men made the Poors-Rate; but I suppose it's well known that they make the Rates for the Watch, Lamp, and Scavenger: Tho' I do not know any Account they have given to the Inhabitants, how they have disposed of the Money collected for those Purposes. For what End a Falshood is raised on me, I know not; though I think it's worth observing, that the Cause must be very bad, that is forc'd to be supported at the Expence of Truth.

S. Rickards.

To the above incontestable Confutations of what you have as-

serted, relating to this Parish, it may not be amiss to add the following Observations.

THE present worthy Common-Council-Men of this Parish, were all of the Select Vestry at the time it was broken, and had been Members of it for several Years preceding its Dissolution.

The same Select Vestry spent several Hundred Pounds of Parish-Money in Law-Suits, to defend themselves as a Select
Mr. Wiley was present when one Bill for Law Charges of 213 l. was order'd to be paid out of Parish Money; and the same Gentleman has received, within these few Years, Sums of Parish Money, to a considerable amount, which he refuses to account for to the Vestry, tho' frequently call'd upon to do.

The present Common-Council-Men have all been of the Committee of the Work-House, ever since we have had one, and Committees have been chosen by their Influence: But neither they, nor the Committee, have given any Assistance to the Officers for many Weeks, sometimes not for many Months together; and of late they have not assisted them at all; which is not only a Neglect of their Duty, but has tended to the manifest Injury of the Parish.

It is not yet Twelve Months since the present worthy Common-Council-Men, with great Heat, instilled upon having above 300 l. of the Monies raised to pay the Parish-Debts, (being then upwards of 700 l.) put into the Hands of the Alderman and Themselves, to be disposed of in what Manner they should judge most proper; though by the Endeavours of Men who had only the Good of the Inhabitants at Heart, they were frustrated in that Attempt.

To the Worthy Parishoners of St. Botolph, Without Bishopsgate.

Gentlemen, Dec. 17, 1739.

As we have fully refuted all the little Calumnies and Aspersions that have been raised against us, relating to our Conduct in Common-Council; and as that evasive and trifling Author, who signs himself, An Elecor, has not been able to say anything, in what he calls, A Sober Reply, that can deserve an Answer; the Spirit of Slander is now gone forth again, in what is call'd, A Postscript, which, tho' sign'd by Three Persons, to give it something of a Sanction, is stuff'd with all that Fallhood and Evasion that seems inseparable from every thing our Opponents have yet objected. To give a particular Answer to each of the signing Parties, would be too tedious; but here is a general Answer to the full Amount of their accumulative Charge.

It is the Duty of the Common-Council to make the Rates for the Lamps, Watch, Scavenger and Sewers; and if any one can say, that they have not been made with the strictest Impartiality,
partially, let him stand forth. If any Error has happened, it can be only imputed to the Land-Tax Books, in the making of which, at least Four to One, on the Side of our Opponents, have been in the Direction.

To enlarge therefore upon these Particulars, would be to little Purpose. We are only to support what is said in our Postscript, that has given so great Offence to the signing Gentlemen; the Words of which are as follows, viz. That the Common-Council cannot justly be charged with advancing the Poors Rate upon the Inhabitants, since it is notorious, that they have never been concern'd in making any Parish Rate whatever, the same having been made by the proper Officers, with the Assistance, and by the Direction of Messrs. Phillibrown, Carter, Rickards, &c. who have always procured a Majority of their Friends to attend at the making of the said Rates.

These angry Gentlemen, in their Answer to this Postscript, are pleased to set out, by declaring, that the Affertion is a notorious Falshood; and yet, in their Answers, they allow they have been concern'd in doing the very thing which they take the Charge of so very heinously. Mr. Phillibrown owns he was at the making of one; Mr. Carter says he has been at the making of three or four; and Mr. Rickards says he was at the making of another. What, in the Name of Nonfence! can these People mean? To be angry at the Fallhood of an Affertion, which, in the Heat of their Defence, they own to be true. It is plain, they own they have asfifted the Parish Officers in making these Rates, yet are angry, and tax Gentlemen with Fallhood for asferting it in their own Defence, when they were attack'd in so malicious a manner, by these very Gentlemen, or their Adherents, as being the Persons who had been so unjust to raise the Poors Rate, in order to opprefs their Neighbours, and ease themselves. Whereas 'tis plain, that Mr. Benn was raised from 15s. 2d. to 1l. 1s. 8d. and Mr. Forty was raised from 10s. 10d. to 15s. 2d.; and this last for a House of 22l. a Year only; which is 14l. per Annum less than Mr. Rickards pays, who is charged no more than 15s. 2d. From whence it is plain, that the Common-Council have been as much, or more rais'd than most other Inhabitants.

As to what Mr. Rickards says concerning the Common-Council's not having given the Inhabitants an Account how they have disposed of the Monies raised for the Lamps and Watch, had that Gentleman read, or could he understand the Lamp and Watch Acts, he might have saved himself the Trouble of asking what is become of the Money; since in those Acts it is directed where, and with whom the Money collected for those Purposes is to be accounted for: And he must certainly know (if he knows any thing) that the Money collected
collected for the Sewers never passes thro' the Hands of the Common-Council-Men, but is by the Collectors paid into the Chamber of London, there to abide the Disposal of the Commissioners. And, as to the Scavenger, when any Surplus has arisen, it has regularly been plac'd to the Credit of the Ward Account; and whenever any Deficiency has happen'd, it has always been paid by the Deputy, as appears by his printed Account delivered to every Inhabitant of the Parish, to which this Gentleman could be no Stranger. If he knew these things, great must be his Malice, in endeavouring to blacken the Common-Council-Men by such barefac'd Calumnies; if he knew them not, in what a strong Point of Light must his Ignorance appear?

The Money said to be received by Mr. Deputy Wily, some few Years since, was, by Consent of the then Alderman, applied to the Use of the Parish, and only 37l. 19s. left in his Hands, for the Use of the Ward, as appears by the printed Account before-mention'd. And had that Money, on a late Occasion, been received, as formerly, by the Deputy, the Whole would have been apply'd, with the Consent of the Alderman, to Discharging of the Parish Debts; which desireable End has been partly defeated by those who only pretended to act for the Publick Good.

It is admitted, that the Suit in defending the Right of the Veftry, was attended with great Expence; but it is very well known, that this Suit was begun, and spurr'd on by Mr. Phillibrown, &c. And when a second Attempt was made, it was agreed by the Gentlemen of the Select Veftry, to Try it at their own Expence: Tho' it is to be observ'd, that since the Dissolution of that Veftry, the Rates have been almost doubled upon the Inhabitants; and however those Gentlemen may have complain'd of that Veftry, they have been practising the very same thing in their own Persons, by endeavouring to establish a Committee of Forty; which, tho' it was defeated upon the Poll, yet shews plainly what they were driving at.


GENTLEMEN,

It appears by several printed Letters, published in the News Papers, that a Charge is laid against you, for not agreeing to compliment the late Lord Mayor, upon his having so worthily discharged his high Office; which Opposition
tion of yours it seems is particularly resented by a certain Inhabitant of one of your Precincts, who was extremly obliged to that great Magistrate for his Conduct towards him, when a Candidate for the Dignity he now enjoys in another Ward. Upon which Occasion 'tis well known, Gentlemen, that he was indulged by the presiding Officer, with the longest Time and Opportunity to make Use of the same Kind of Influence in that Ward, as he is now practising in yours; and that some of his Objections to the Voters of the opposite Side were approved of, although they were such as did not shew the greatest Concern for the Rights of the Citizens in general; that a Declaration at last was made in his Favour upon the Result of a previous Consultation with some of his own Party, without the least decent Regard to any Thing that was requested by the other; all which kind Offices to an Old Friend and School Fellow, deserves surely to be repaid by some proper Acknowledgement of one Kind or other, your Refusals therefore to join with your Neighbour in offering the small Tribute of Thanks, has afforded him a private Reason at least to be angry with you, however ill grounded 'his public Pretences may be.

But as the Resolution of the Court of Common-Council to return their late Magistrate Thanks, &c. is generally apprehended (with great deference be it spoken) to have been only a Compliment of Course; 'tis hoped no one is hereafter to be precluded from pointing out at a proper Time some Instances of the Misbehaviour of that great Man, notwithstanding his Judgement, Integrity, and Magnanimity have been so pompously sett forth in the printed Letters above-mentioned: Whether these Recommendations were designed with no other View than only to justify that particular Part of his Conduct, wherein the Interest of his Friend was so well taken Care of; or whether they are more generally intended to clear the Way towards the regaining of his own Interest, wants yet to be explained; For when Compliments of this Kind are so ridiculously published, repeated, and persisted in; When they are carried to such an egregious Height as to assert that no Gentleman ever discharged that Great Trust with more Honour to the City, and Reputation to himself; it alarms us to find out what artful End can be obtained by such an Insult upon Truth, and so bold a Contradiction to the Opinions of the Majority of this Metropolis.

This therefore, Gentlemen, is sent to assure you, that your Fellow Livery Men in general, look upon the Charge laid against you for not voting Thanks to the late Lord Mayor to be a very silly iniquitous Objection, as it seems to impeach the Right every Citizen has to censure, if he sees Reason, the Conduct of the late, or any other presiding Officer; and which
which Right will undoubtedly be exerted, whenever it shall appear that such Magistrate has in any Instance, acted without either Abilities, Zeal, or Regard to the Rights, Privileges, and Interests of his Fellow Citizens.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Humble Servant,

Cheapside, Dec. 17, 1739; A Livery-Man.

Bishopsgate-Ward, December 17, 1739.

A T a Precinct Meeting for St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, the following Gentlemen were put in Nomination to be return'd to the Wardmote for Common-Council-Men for the Year ensuing, viz.

Mr. Henry Wily, Deputy, William Benn, Esq; Mr. John Holland, Mr. John Forty,

Who were supported by the Inclination and Good-will of the Inhabitants.

Arthur Radcliffe, Esq, Mr. Noah Titner, Lieut. Col. Perigrine Phillips, Mr. James Carter,

Supported by Sir Joseph Eyles, Sir John Lock, Sir Edward Bellamy, James Colebrook, Esq; &c. when upon the View of Hands there appear'd a Majority for the old Members, who were accordingly declar'd: But a Division being demanded by the last named Gentlemen in Favour of the new Candidate, notwithstanding a great Number of the Friends of the old Common-Council went out immediately upon the Declaration of Hands, imagining the Business to be over, yet the Numbers stood thus:

Mr. Henry Wily, Deputy, William Benn, Esq; Mr. John Holland, Mr. John Forty,

Arthur Radcliffe, Esq; Mr. Noah Titner, Col. Perigrine Phillips, Mr. James Carter,

Upon which the old Members were return'd to the Wardmote by a Majority of 25.
At a Precinct Meeting the same Evening of St. Helen's in the same Ward, the Hands were as under:

Mr. Poole, \{ the old \} 7
Mr. Webb, \{ Memb. \} 38 | Stephen Harvey, Esq.; 8
Mr. George Harrison, \} 6

N.B. Eleven of the old Ones were return'd by their Precincts.


December 19, 1739.

What strongly pleads the Defence of these Gentlemen, against all that has, or can be said to their Prejudice, is, their assuring the Parishioners of St. Botolph, (in a Paper inserted in the Daily-Post of Yesterday) “That they have refuted all the little Calumnies and Aperfions raised against them;” from whence we may reasonably conclude them able to refute the great Charges brought against their Conduct, with the same Cleanness and Brevity.

In the same Paper, with what undaunted Courage do they assert, that the sober Reply cannot deserve an Answer; which is far more eligible than to undertake to refute that impertinent Writer, who, to use a favourite Expression, has stuff'd three or four fresh Facts into every Letter he has written; so that, should he continue that Practice, the Gentlemen I am vindicating may answer and reply, and reply and answer, till Doomsday, without Hope of being either read or regarded.

With what Perspicuity have they refuted Messrs. Phillibrown, Carter and Rickards, who were said always to have assisted and directed at the making the Parish Rates! by observing that by their own Confessions, Mr. Phillibrown was once present, Mr. Carter three or four times, and Mr. Rickards once; and though, at first Sight, this may not seem to prove their always managing those Rates, yet if they were ever present, whether they had any Influence or no, why should they not bear the whole Blame of what was done by the Majority? And as the Common-Council-Men asserted their own never being concerned in any Parish Rate, why should the Presence of Messrs. Benn, Forty, Holland, with six Officers, and five other Persons, all their Friends, (when only five Friends to the New Lift were present) be thought a Contradiction to that Assertion? For, that Mr. Carter was then at Bath, was, perhaps, more owing to his bad Health, than a Desire of being absent.
How strongly have they placed the raising the Rates of Mr. Benn and Mr. Feudery, as a Proof of the Common-Council-Men having been as much or more raised than most other Inhabitants; for though at the first Meeting after such Advancement, Mr. Benn came and arbitrarily reduced his own again; yet, nevertheless, none can deny but his Rate was raised, tho' it did not long continue so.

How effectually have they confuted Mr. Rickards, by observing that the Money collected for the SEWERS never goes through their Hands. And if Mr. Rickards did not name the Sewers, that was his Fault, not theirs.

How deeply have these Gentlemen argued, when, to prove Mr. Wady refused not to account for the Publick Money he has received, they mention only 37 l. 19s. left in his Hand, and wisely pass over above Two Hundred Pounds he afterwards received.

How Blameable then must the Gentlemen be, who would not consent to send 300 l. more into the same Canal, out of which the above 200 l. has not yet returned to the Satisfaction of the Parish. — But what avails that, if the Common-Council-Men are content? Surely the discretionary Disposal of that Sum was a DESIRABLE END to them, whatever it might be to the rest of the Inhabitants, and that is all they affect.

With what amazing Presence of Mind have they refuted what has been alleged against the Proceedings of the SELECT VESTRY, by proving, that had not Mr. Phillibrown, &c. stood on the Side of the Inhabitants, the iniquitous Measures of that Vestry would not, probably, have been detected.

And with what Advantage must the said Vestry's agreeing to bear their own Charges appear, when it was known that there was then no Parish Money left to squander, and that the Advancement of the Rates, (if lately they have been advanced) is wholly owing to the MORTGAGES, and INTEREST-MONEY, to which the Parish had been subjected by the Management of that Vestry, and those who had most Direction in its Measures.

The Management of the PARISH-WORK-HOUSE, which has been so generally complain'd of, is wonderfully vindicated, by admitting the Charge to be true, and offering not one Syllable against it.

To leave the excellent Defence, to which I refer, what Honour must redound to our present worthy Common-Council-Men, from the Unanimity with which they have boasted the Publick Business has been dispatched of late; when, by that Unanimity, though the City was in Cash in the Chamber
Yet on the 27th of November 1737, the said Chamber was out of Cash.

These are sufficient Reasons to recommend these worthy Gentlemen to the Continuance of their Authority: But if further Proofs of their Abilities should be desired, let the wise Silence they have offered in their Vindication against the following Charges against them, speak their Defence:

Their open Partiality to their own Friends in Publick Council,
The Method of managing their Private Meetings.
Their Treatment of Dun and Deval, for not being of their own Body.
Their setting aside, for their own Purposes, Laws of their own making.
Their refusing to put the Method of Letting City Lands upon an equitable Footing.
Their long Continuance in Office, and Opposition to a wholesome and necessary Place Bill.
Their Commissioning Committees of their own chusing, to do as they please.
Their preferring Men of disputed Characters to publick Business, and consenting to whatever such Men ask.
The Cause of several of their Old Friends leaving them.
Their Frugality in erecting Bishopsgate, Railing Moorfields, Black-friars Stairs, &c.
The History of Farthing Contracts, &c. &c. &c. &c.

After these Instances of the Benefits arising to the City and Ward from their Management, are duly considered, in vain may their Opposers hope to supplant them: Since of the present worthy Common Council-Men it may safely be said, their former Behaviour leaves no Man at a Loss what to expect from their future Conduct.

N.B. This Apology tho' dated the 19th, did not appear till the 20th in the Evening, at which time the Gentlemen of the Old Lift, had Matters of more Consequence to mind, than to answer such frivolous Accusations, neither do they really deserve one, having been sufficiently confuted in their foregoing Papers: As also distinctly answer'd in Two Tracts written for that Purpofe, and published under the Titles of the Modest Enquiry, and Scurvility and Defamation corrected; to which the Reader is referred.

A LET-
A LETTER from the Common-Council-Man who was active to save the City of London One Thousand and Twenty-five Pounds in the the Malons-Work for the intended Mansion-House, viz. from 18000 to 16975.

To the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward.

GENTLEMEN,

I Know it is your constant Practice to use all Mankind ill, who endeavour to save the Publick Money, and won't come into your Measures of supporting private Interest against the general Good of this City; and since I am call'd upon by You, will acquaint the Ward of Bishopsgate with one plain Matter of Fact.

I had once the Honour of being chosen with Deputy Danstie, and another of the present Common-Council of Bishopsgate Ward, one of the Committee for Letting this City's Lands, whose Business it is to audit Workmens and Tradesmens Bills: When all the Committee who appear'd (except myself) voted to to pay the Printer Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight pence, for what they were told by me, might be reasonably done for Fourteen Shillings. After this, the same individual Work being Advertized, was done for under Eleven Shillings.

Therefore is it not strange how all the Common-Council of Bishopsgate Ward could Vote against Advertising this City's Work, after it had been experienced to be so Beneficial? Surely the Electors have a Right to ask this Question.

An ANSWER to a false and scandalous Letter from Mr. R—ge of Cornhill Ward, to the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward.

*Whatever you may assert to be the constant Practice of the Deputies and Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward, it is very evident from your Letter, that you do not flick at any thing, when you intend to Calumniate and Abuse, how flagrant soever the Falshood may be.*
We are glad to have it now in our Power to convict you of this dishonest Proceeding; you insinuate, that you was the one Righteous Man present, that opposed giving 2l. 1s. 8d. for Printing, which might have been afforded for 14s, and would have it believ'd, we were of the Number of those that Voted for it. — Know then, most ungenerous Calumniator, that we were neither of us present on that Occasion; blush, if you can be affam'd of any Thing, and own, you have endeavour'd to Wrong two Persons, who have always borne a Character of Worth; which such as you, and your Fellow-Labourers in Abuse, must ever be Strangers to.

N.B. The Accuser never replying, takes Shame to himself in Silence.

Queries offer'd to the Consideration of the Honest and Worthy Inhabitants of the Ward of Bishopsgate, upon the extraordinary Efforts for laying aside the present Common - Council-Men at the next Election.

QUER Y I.

If amongst the Chiefs of this Opposition, there are any who have been necessitated to obtain a Pardon to save themselves from the Penalties of Extortion; or any who have been supplied with Publick Money to defray the Expenses of their own Elections; or any that have been notoriously concern'd in private Trade, at the Expenpe, and to the great Detrement of a Company in or near your own Ward, and interrell'd with others who were publickly cenfured for Mismanagement of F- d Estates. And if all of them are known Supporters, and Abettors of Excises, the Convention, &c. whether such be conceived as fit Directors and Guardians of your Liberties and Properties?

Q. II. If you should suffer yourselves to be influence'd in your Votes on this Occasion, by any specious Pretences of such Persons, acting contrary to the General Sense of your Fellow Citizens, and the whole Kingdom, whether it would not be an Encouragement for the Repetition of those Measures which have already brought many Inconveniencies upon your Trade, and may increase your Oppressions?

Q. III. If any Alderman, who lately voted for admitting the Few Brokers, in Opposition to the legal Brokers Freemen of the City, can be thought worthy to recommend a List of Common-Council-Men, to support the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow Citizens?
December 20, 1739.

THOUGHTS of a Stand-by.

THE Annual Election of the City-Parliament, or Common-Council, is, what Parliaments should be, and a genuine Fragment of the old English Constitution.

At the Revolution, Parliaments were made Triennial, with regard to Gentlemens Estates, which could not bear the Profusion and open House-keeping of more frequent ones. That Act was then thought the Bulwark of the English Liberty.

The first Repeal of it may be defended; in whose Favour is that Repeal continued? With that and the fatal Revolution of Property in the Year 1720, the worst designing Men, Tools of a Court, have been enabled ever since to corrupt Elections all the Kingdom over.

The wealthy Merchants of former Ages, had they been at the Head of such potent Companies, would hardly have asisted thus the Arts of Statesmen. But what can be expected from the Tools and Engines of a South-Sea Scheme?

This Gentleman should descend to do such dirty Work! Milton's Comus never was better acted, than it has been this very Week within the City Walls: and all to bring the Common-Council under the same Court Influence. What can it end in, but a Septennial Common-Council too? for, who can spend against this Comus of the City.

I beg his Pardon, but he has drawn these Reflections upon himself, by taking up the Character. The Hall, the Dainties and the Drums; such Midnight Shouts and Revelry, must needs put any Man in mind of it. And then his own Action of holding the Glass to transform the Rabble.

But To-morrow we may hope he will have such an Answer as the Chafté Lady give:

Thou canst not touch the Freedom of Our Minds,

With all thy Charms.

And though we cannot reverse his Wand, * May the attendant Spirit, or some good Genius of the Place, for the Sake of all the City, make him fall short of the Chair, † as a fit Punishment and Example for all false Enchanters.

* SHERIFF.
† MAYOR.
To the Worthy Inhabitants of the Ward of Bishopsgate.

Gentlemen, December 21, 1739.

With Pleasure I perused a Letter written by an Inhabitant of Bishopsgate Ward; the Contents of which breath forth the true Spirit of Liberty; and Liberty is what every true Briton must relish with Delight. What Regret will it afford an English Mind, to find it adulterated by the Sons of Darkness, who threaten us with an Embrict, which, it is to be hop'd, Fate will render Abortive.

Your City's Care in protecting its Inhabitants from petty Rogues, who nightly infell Places adapted for Prey, is highly commendable; but Thos., Gentlemen, that attack your Properties are Street-Robbers of a more pernicious Nature; the one defrauds you of a trifling transitory Treasure; the other of one that is irrevocable. Little will it redound to your City's Honour, to have it said, Your Mansion-House was founded in the Year of Corruption, when Courtiers chose Common-Council-Men. Your City at present is fam'd through the World for its Extent, Number of Inhabitants, and Opulence in Trade; let not this swell you with Vanity: Rome, (as thought Almighty Rome!) in some of these Particulars, was once your Superior; but, alas! Posherty has seen her boasted Sovereignty destroy'd by a Deluge of Corruption: She prid'd herself in Senates, sacred for Wisdom; in Standing Armies, remarkable for Courage; in a Treasury, almost inexhaustible: All these Props could not support her tottering Greatness: She fell! she fell a Victim! A Victim to Vice and her own Venality. That our Metropolis may escape so fatal a Catastrophe, is the hearty Prayer of one who with Pleasure subscribes himself.

An Uncorrupt Englishman.

Daily Post, December 21, 1739.

To the Inhabitants of Bishopsgate Ward.

Let every Name be branded with Shame,
Who this Day shall endanger the Nation:
Tho' the Bait be base Gold, the true Heart and Bold,
Will contemn the most Courtly Temptation.
**Daily-Post, December 24, 1739.**

**On Saturday last ended the Poll for Common-Council-Men of Bishopsgate Ward, when the Fourteen Old Common-Council-Men were declared: The Numbers stood thus,**

**Alhallows Precinct.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old LIST</th>
<th>New LIST</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Daniel</td>
<td>James Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Cotton</td>
<td>William Seagood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>367</td>
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**St. Peter's Precinct.**

|                   | Thomas Cotton     |
| Daniel Davies     | 366               |
| Thomas Long       | 367               |
|                   | Henry Allen       |

**St. Martin Outwich Precinct.**

|                   | William Marsh     |
| John May          | 369               |
| Jacob Lee         | 373               |

**St. Helews Precinct.**

|                   | Stephen Harvey    |
| William Poole     | 368               |
| John Webb         | 369               |

**St. Ethelburga's Precinct.**

|                   | George Harrison   |
| Peter Roberts     | 377               |
| Robert Pawdery    | 376               |

**St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.**

|                   | Arthur Ratcliffe, Esq. |
| Deputy Wily       | 370                   |
| William Benn, Esq.| 374                   |
| John Holland      | 366                   |
| John Forty        | 368                   |

**A Scrutiny was demanded, and granted.**

Scrutineers for the Old LIST, nominated by William Benn, Esq;

| William Hookham  | Samuel Rickards     |
| Thomas Doubletay |                   |
| Samuel Allen     | John Morris         |
| Jonathan Farr    | John Sharp          |
| Richard Capel    | Daniel Booth        |
| John Tuff        | Joseph Hall         |

Which being to be enter'd on the roth of January in the little Parlour at Leatherfellows-Hall, we defer giving an Account thereof, till the same is finished, and will deliver it gratis to all Persons who buy this Collection.
BY comparing the two Polls, it appears that the lowest in the Old Lift is 37 more than the highest in the New Lift; so that the Old Lift, upon an Average, has out Poll'd the New Lift by 52.

So great a Victory! obtain'd against the strongest Efforts of Placemen, and the baneful Influence of Usurers, Extortioners, &c. can be attributed to nothing but the Virtue and Honour of the Electors, and the indefatigable Pains and Resolution of Fourteen Gentlemen in the Old Lift. May this be a Pattern to all other Wards, where the like Influence shall be used hereafter; then shall we be able to keep out Corruption, at least from the City Senate, and set a glorious Example to every other Corporation in the Kingdom.

Daily-Poët, December 24, 1739.

To the Author, &c.

SIR,

* THERE is no end of Avarice or Ambition, Power and Riches, when they are in extremity, rather than not be doing, will play into each others Hands. So the Statesman afflicts a South-Sea-Scheme; South-Sea Friends afflicts the Statesman; and both to the real Prejudice of the Publick,

Some sparks of Freedom and Independence (only to be found in Annual Parliaments) breaking out of late against Excises and Conventions, offence is taken, and all Means are used to bring the Common-Council of the City into the Measure of a Court.

To this end E—s, who has the Means of a Thousand, and will not spare a Shilling to relieve his Neighbours Wants, to rob them of their Virtue will be profuse in Treas and Revels.

Even C—e will draw his Strings for this; but as ever we would avoid the Mischief they prepare, (for fear of Septennial Common-Councils, and of doing as they do at W—r) let all good Citizens at least agree to follow the Example of their Friends at Bishopsgate.

Daily-Poët, December 25, 1739.

THE Tiresmiths and Wheelwrights, at the West Part of the Town, are oblig'd to work all the Holy-Days, to repair the Damage the Coaches of some of the Great Vulgar, sustain'd by their perpetually rattling up and down the
the rugged Pavement of the City, about St. Thomas's Day, tho' to very little Purpose, to the no small Joy of the worthy Uncorrupt Part of the City.

We now give you the SONGS on both SIDES.

A WARD BALLAD.
To the Tune of a Cobler there was, &c.

Ye Bishopsgate Boys who your Liberties prize,
And hate the Convention as well as Excise;
Stand up in Defence of your Country's Right,
And the Clan of Sir Joseph you'll soon put to Flight.

Derry-down, &c.

You've a C——l——heheaded Lift and a true Courtly Knight,
What never was wrong they resolve to set right;
Ape in your O'd Members without any Cause,
And by Craft and Pretences would gain your Applause.

Derry-down, &c.

This Lift being form'd by the Knight with much Care,
The Expense to be borne and they pay no Share;
Do but lend me your Names and all Charge shall be paid,
Agreed, they all cry'd, and the Lift it was made.

Derry-down, &c.

Here's Sir John and Sir Joseph, and Sir Edward now come,
To ask all your Votes by the Beat of a Drum;
Convention Men too, as Homeward they pass,
Sing Britons strike home to finish the Farce.

Derry-down, &c.

A New BALLAD.
In Answer to a late Scurrilous Grub-street Ward BALLAD.

Ye true Loyal Souls of Bishopsgate Ward,
Who your Rights and your Properties strictly regard;
Stand up in Defence of your Citizens Right,
And the Old Common-Council you'll soon put to Flight.

Derry-down, &c.

You have a New Lift, that are true to the Cause,
Who are all Men of Credit as well as Applause;
They will stand by the City as well as their King,
As we'll Vote for them Plum, and our Voices shall ring.

Derry-down, &c.
There is Bishopsgate Benn, and the rest of his Clan,
Who say we're a C—d Crew to a Man;
If they can but perplex us, we know they are glad,
But disdain their Reproaches, and then they'll be Mad.

Derry-down, &c.

Both Sir John and Sir Joseph, Sir Edward likewise,
Who are true to our Cause, and we ought them to Prize;
They are true to to the Church, and our Citizens too,
So we'll never give Ear, to a Jacobite Crew.

Derry down, &c.

With our Bumpers in Hand, we Salute the New Lift,
Hoping the old Ones may soon be dismift;
If we're all true and firm, we have no need to fear,
We may gain our Point now, and every Year.

Derry-down, &c.

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A Ward BALLAD.
To the Tune of Packinton's Pound.

I.
† HAVE you heard of the Song of the opposite Party;
To the Tune of The Cobbler who liv'd in a Stall?
It sets forth that our Friends are so Numerous and Hearty,
That Pride and Corruption will soon have a Fall;
For without Beet of Drum,
Our Volunteers come,
And Dansie and Benn once so Noisy are Dumb;
And the Bishopsgate Boys will soon shew us their Bravery,
And relieve the whole Ward from Oppression and Slavery.

II.
Oh Wily, Why would'st thou refuse to Account?
When the VESTRY so earnestly thee did beseech;
Thy refusing to give us of Fines the amount,
Was making us Rods to wound they own Breech.
For tho' thou and Benn,
Said again and again,
That the World could not shew us two Honeyster Men;
Yet some Persons are apt, when there's Blustering about it,
To be full of Belief and provoked to doubt it.

III.
Why would'st thou O Benn! thou outrageous and Big Man,
Put our timorous Parish in Terrors and Fears,
By opposing Thy Friends, and our old Curate Grigman,
Whose Worth we've experienced Twenty-five Years.

You
You see it is plain,
We support Honest Men,
And determine to do't, to oppose us is vain,
For We'll stand by our Friends, and we care not a Fig
Who is Lord Mayor of London, or Torry or Whig.

IV.
Of Aldermen we must be decent in Song,
They are Prudent and Grave, 'tis well known in the City!
Tho' their Reason and Judgment and Wisdom is strong,
They are very rarely provok'd to be Witty,
For there are Sly Folks,

Soon smell out their Jokes.
Their Puns, their Conundrums and Flimzy Grofs Strokes;
But we'll tell this Drawcanfir for once and for all,
Our Courage is great, for our Danger is small.

---

A New BALLAD.

Tune, To you fair Ladies; &c.

* Ye Men of Bishopsgate, attend
And hear my pleasant Ditty:
'Tis how Sir Bluebriting sought to rend
The Union of the City:
There's Eyles! there's Locke! and Bellamy!
You ne'er can match a Worthier Three!

Not long ago, to vent our Gall
Against the damn'd Convention,
A Champion loft his Nat'ral Call,
For crossing our Intention:
The Court can ne'er forgive this Bout,
They'll have your Beens and Danfies out.

The Hardy Knight, so high renown'd
All in the Ward of CHEAP,
For deathless Deeds of Drinking, crown'd,
And for Corruption deep!
Him in the Van we place much fitter,
Known by the Title of Remitter.

Directors, Usurers, come next,
And such as deal in Stock,
(All by their Champion's Fall perplex'd!)
To catch you on the Lock;
The Drum, the Citron can't prevail!
Alas! the Hock itself grows idle!

With a fal la, &c.
The Wardsmen Worthy, with Disdain
Reject the proferr'd Gold;
The Imputation gives them Pain,
Their Voices should be fold:
With just Repentment they persist,
To spurn the Knight and new-made Lift. With a fal la, &c.

Oh! Love! wouldst thou now but die,
How happy for the Nation!
The Brethren both, in Favour high,
Might decorate one Station:
Two Knights o'th' Post, we then should see
We'll still'd, Fratres Fraterrimi: With a fal la, &c.

Corruption's Farewell to Bishopsgate Ward.
To the Tune of A Cobbler there was, &c.

†Good People attend to a Story that's new,
Tho' strange it appears, yet alas it is true;
A Scribling Knight, to no Man a Stranger,
Call'd his 'Squires Fourteen, to warn of their Danger.

Derry-down, High Derry-down;
Being gravely assembled, with a Heart-broken Air,
And the Priest at his Elbow, the Knight took the Chair;
Fill your Cups, quoth the Priest, to the King let us drink,
'Twill be needfuls to name him, you know who to think.

Derry-down, &c.

My Friends, cry'd the Knight, you'll be soon out of Place.
And as I would have you go off with a Grace;
A Letter I've wrote, to make them afraid,
In which, tho' there's Nothing, it's all can be said.

Derry-down, &c.

As the Charge brought against you, is true, beyond doubt,
I have loaded with Dirt, whom we cannot confute;
And vented some Scandal and Puns that will sting,
At which Fawdery swore 'twas an excellent THING.

Derry-down, &c.

Quoth he, who the Bailiff of Southwark has mist'd,
If you write about Places, I'm sure to be his'd;
Let them his'd and be damn'd, then cry'd 'Squire Benn,
Tho' We none of Us reason—We'll all his'd again.

Derry-down, &c.

But the Seven-Plac'd 'Squire, who was ne'er before dash'd,
Thought all talking of Places had better be quash'd;
And Jacob observ'd (tho' he meant no Offence),
A Postscript in Middle ill suited with Seafe.

Derry-down, &c.
The Knight being prick’d, when they touch’d on his Learning,
Said his Piece had no Fault, and they no Discerning;
And since they pretended to reason upon Sense,
He’d leave ev’ry ‘Squire to print his own Non-sense.

The Illiterate ‘Squires, tho’ left by their WIT,
Agreed an Address to the Ward should be writ;
So desired the Doctor to take Pen in Hand,
And write as he preach’d, to inflame all the Land.

A New BALLAD.

To the Tune of Lillibullero.

The Bishopsgate Boys, so hearty and tight,
So fam’d for supporting your Country’s Cause,
Who always had Spirit to do yourselvses Right,
And ever stood up in Defence of the Laws;
Let not base Men, Scrubs and Place-Men,
Ever cajole you with Meat, Drink and Lyes,
Or idle Pretences, to give up your Senfes,
But stand to your Tackle like Bishopsgate Boys.

When Schemes have been form’d to ruin our Trade,
By Excites, and by the Convention with Spain;
The Bishopsgate Boys were never afraid,
Of uniting their Forces to render them vain:
Thus their Glory, shines in Story,
For ever opposing with Heart and with Voice,
The Plots of Conventioners, Place-Men and Pensioners,
Like gallant True-hearted Bishopsgate Boys.

When R——b——n perceiv’d his Convention was damn’d,
His Anger was kindled to such a degree,
He swore by his Maker, no more he’d be flam’d
By the Bishopsgate Boys, but revenged he’d be;
He called a Devil, plump and civil.
Whom on his Errands he often employs,
And giving him Money, he said my dear Honey,
Employ it to bribe the Bishopsgate Boys.

Away went the Devil, full proud of his Task,
Resolv’d his good Patron’s Commands to obey;
He fancied ’twas wise to act in a Mask,
And that under Disguise, best his Game he might play;
For Liberty, he loudly did cry,
And Britons strike home was every Strain,
Theo’ by the Convention, ’tis plain his Intention,
Was Britons to bind in the Fetters of Spain.
This Devil can Dance, can Sing, and can Dress,
And at Pleasure a hundred odd Forms he can take,
With Tinkers get drunk, and their Doxies cares,
With the Zealot he'll cant, and blaspheme with the Rake,
He treats them with Biskets, with Tarts and with Cheesecakes
With Puddings and Pyes, and other such Toys,
And with Wine by the Dozen, endeavour to cozen,
And bring to his Lure, the Bishopsgate Boys.

But sure if I judge of this Matter aright,
This Devil will meet with a proper Disgrace,
The Bishopsgate Boys will put him to Flight,
And send him with Champy his Brother to graze;
His Fawning and Lyes, they all will despise,
His Canting and Ranting, his Drums and his Noise;
They'll shit on Conventioners, pifs upon Pensioners;
And shew they are still true Bishopsgate Boys.

A New BALLAD.

Inscrib’d to the Voters of Bishopsgate Ward.

To the Tune of A Coblcr there was, &c.

†YE Freemen and Voters whoever you be.
In Streets, Lanes, or Allies, of ev’ry Degree;
If you chuse your old Council to serve you next Year,
You can never want Lodgings, for Bedlam is near.

Derry-down, &c.

"Your Chaplain in Cornhill has told you your Doom,
If you want a good Prince you must fetch him from Rome;
He knows for Great G—e your Love is but small,
When he gets a New K—he is sure of you all.

Derry-down, &c.

If you’d have the old Fourteen in Triumph to ride,
Be sure get a Poet to write on your Side:
If in Songs or in Sonnets he shou’d any abuse,
’Tis only to Drink again out of Old Shoes.

Derry-down, &c.

They may Vote it to Day, and bring in the Bill,
If they damn it To-morrow, they’re honest Men still;
May shuffle, yet wipe off the Censure with ease,
Since ’tis good, or ’tis bad, or whatever they please.

Derry-down, &c.

To see if staunch Patriots you mean to regard,
The Eyes of all Britain are fix’d on your Ward;
All Freedom is lost, and all Commerce is gone,
If your upright Old Lift shou’d only lose one.

Derry-down, &c.
If you chuse them, your Rents they will manage with care,
Make your Bridges quite strong, and your Arches quite fair;
Ne'er Pocket a Shilling, for who can pretend,
Or say that they Pocket that Money they spend.

Derry-down, &c.

They will build in your Fields, or will raise you a Gate,
So strong and so cheap, they must lose by the Rate;
With Dragons a Top, and such Dragons of Note,
That the Mayor all in Armour may ride down their Throat.

In Figures these fourteen are all so profound,
They can prove that five Guineas is less than One Pound;
To cheat for a Brother, the Crime is so small,
That 'tis rather a Merit, and Management all.

Derry-down, &c.

Ah wicked Sir Joseph! Ah naughty Sir John!
You must never hope for Heav'n in the Way you go on;
But help your old Council again into Place,
And Bribes shall be Virtues, Corruption be Grace.

Derry-down, &c.

You then may intrigue, and may drink as you will,
And in fright of St. Jeromes, be honest Men still:
They will never condemn you for Sins that are past,
Do but vote for their Lift, and they'll love you at last.

Derry-down, &c.

A New BALLAD.

To the Tune of My Pretty Punchinello.

Sir Edward, Sir John, and Sir Jo — o,
Pray why do ye serve us so — o?
And for Reasons none of ye know — o,
No! No! No! No! Sir Jo — — — — — — —, for Reasons none of ye know.

All your Crafts and your Pretences,
Are but frivolous DEFENCES,
For we know whence come the EXPENCES;
O! O! O! O! Sir Jo — — from th' Ex — r, Sir, we all know.

To be Honest is our Intention,
Nor to Vote for Excite or Convention,
In hopes of preserving a Pension;
No— No— No— No! Sir Jo — —, but this is your Case we all know.

Of your noble Knight then ne'er brag on,
Of his Slaying St. George and the Dragon,
For we all know the Knight had rather Kifs than Fight;
O! O! O! O! Sir Jo had rather Kifs than Fight, we all know.

FINISH.

FINISH.