

ber in the readings on the reign of Charles the second, that the parliament took the disposition of the public money on themselves, and ordered it into the chamber of London, and then not well knowing what to do with it, ordered it back again to the treasury. It is certain, that the most a body of people can do to have the public money well disposed of, is to subject the person trusted to account: but here lyes the great difficulty; there is a kind of necessity that considerable sums be occasionally applied, the knowledge whereof is not to be opened in a public assembly. This, here, issues from the civil list, so not accountable for to parliament; and if a like allowance be made to a general governour in America, it is not very material who disposes of the rest, tho' even that may produce inconveniencies not at first perceived.

The disposition of public money, where the accounts are open and obvious, can be no otherwise a benefit to either the government or the assembly, than in the requisite employments, whereto they may recommend their friends; and as such a number of people are but little likely to agree, it seems
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