quoted, where he proves, that a Country cannot increase in Wealth and Power, but by private Mon doing their Duty to the Public, and by a fleady Course of Honesty and Wisdom in such as are trusted with the Administration of Affairs. We have formerly seen Clubs let up, of Members that declared against accepting Places; and if we should see any Combinations made, or Unions formed, (and what will not Union and Perseverance do?) for carrying a Point, tending to make their Country great, wealthy, and happy; and necessary to put a Stop to a general Corruption, which will be the Ruin of its Virtue, it will be no Deviation from the Instructions of their Constituents, who have to generally and earnestly recommended to them to take effectual Measures for those Ends. Nothing is more reasonble, than that People should have the Management and Disposal of their own Money: And if the House of Commons should think fit to resume it into their own Hands, it would not only put a Stop to Corruption at once, but be likewise a rational Security against it for the future, fince they would be felo's de se, if they ever parted with a Power that must render them fo confiderable.

It is fit that every Body should have some determinate Ends in their Actions, and fix on determinate Measures proper to advance those Ends: Otherwise their Conduct must be unsteady, and no Point will ever be carried. It is fit likewise, that every Man should consider of all Means, that may conduce to the rooting out of Corruption, and the restoring of the Ballance of the Consideration. The By-Stander has offered to the Consideration of the World, one Method for this Purpose, which by interesting the Parliament in it, may in all Likelihood produce the Effect: He hath no Reason to take it ill, if I sollow his Example, and offer another, which may as much interest their Constituents. It is

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