but are they adequate to the Evil? And will these Remedies be effectual? There was in the Act for fettling the Protestant Succession, a very good Provision made against Placemen sitting in the House of Commons: Yet we have feen it either repealed or explained away. Will any other Act be more facred, than that, which had fo much of the Nature of an original Contract? We have known various Acts pass for preventing false Returns of Members, and Bribery and Corruption in Elections: But did they ever effectually put a Stop to either of those Grievances, and have they not been constantly evaded? We have had formerly Acts for Triennial Parliaments: But have they not been repealed? The Breath of a new Parliament may, and that of a corrupt one will, easily blow away all that a good one hath done in these Respects: And what Security can be provided against this Danger? What Remedy can be found for an Inconvenience, that feems rooted in our Constitution?

The By-Stander, p. 49, &c. suggests a Method which he feems apprehensive may take place, and which indeed would go to the Root of that Corruption, which threatens the utter Ruin of our Constitution: 'Tis the taking of the principal Part of the Management of the public Revenues entirely from the Crown, and lodging it for the future in other Hands, uncontroulable by the Crown. Such a Method is entirely proper, and becomes absolutely necessary, whenever the public Revenues and Charges are abufed, to destroy the Freedom of Elections, to bribe the Representatives of the People into a Breach of Trust and betraying of their Rights and Liberties, to corrupt the Virtue of the Nation, and to ruin that Constitution which they were given and intended to support: And I have before shewed Precedents enough for it in the Reigns of K. Charles II. and James I. and other Princes. The pecuniary In-Auence 25 311