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ly wench ; whoever brings her to JOHN RUT-  
TER in Cherry Street, shall receive a handsome  
reward.

N. B. all masters of vessels and others are forbid  
to harbour or carry her of at their peril.



# The Constitutional Gazette.

(To be continued every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.)

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1776.

## How NATIONS are ENSLAVED.

**W**HEN we examine the histories of those nations, which were once free, and whose governments are since become despotic and arbitrary, we shall find that all those changes have been brought about by the ambition, corruption, or avarice of a view of its natives, and that when the work has been done, the people likewise have been kept in awe by natives. If the estates of France, have lost their power, it was not done by Spaniards, and if the Cortez of Spain are become insignificant, it was not the French that made them so; but the French destroyed the liberties of France, and the Spaniards those of Spain.

In the West Indies, Negroes are sometimes set to watch Negroes; not but they are as much slaves as the rest, as much subject to the humour, caprice and will of their master, but the master finds out one or more, who being of a baser mind than the rest, is tempted, for the sake of being better clothed, or better fed, to become an instrument of the master's tyranny, and to add to the servitude of his companions. It is true, that no one amongst these miserable creatures is trusted to act for the rest, every slave is his own representative; but in nations where one is trusted to act for a great many, it has been seen that the vile trustee would part with the share of liberty he was entrusted to guard, for a yard of ribbon, or for the sake of wearing any bit of finery at his tail; for any little distinction in title or name, or a little bribe, without having necessity to plead for the taking it.

But what is strange is, that millions of people should submit to an hundredth part of that number; for it is certain, where arbitrary power prevails, those who keep the rest in subjection, will not make one in the hundred of the whole people, and yet the hundredth man will keep the ninety nine in awe, though it shall happen that those who are set apart

for the purpose shall be the basest and most inconsiderable of the people. But I shall quote a passage from a treatise, intitled, "Voluntary Slavery," which explains the nature of arbitrary government, and shews the subordination, that the tools and instruments of tyranny are under one to another.

"Whoever thinks that the halberds of the guards, and the arms of the centinels, are the security of tyrants, in my opinion is much deceived; they make use of them, I believe, more for show and ostentation, than for any confidence they place in them. It would appear upon enquiry, that there have not been so many Roman emperors who have been preserved by their guards, as have perished by them. Troops of horse, and companies of foot, are not the arms by which tyrants are defended; at first one can scarcely believe it, nevertheless it is true. There are always four or five who support the tyrant, four or five who keep the whole country in bondage; it has always happened that five or six have had the tyrant's ear, have made their way to him of themselves, or have been called by him to be the accomplices of his cruelty, the companion of his pleasure, panders to his lusts, and sharers of his plunders: These six manage their chief so well, that by the bonds of society he must be wicked, not only to gratify his own propensity, but likewise theirs. These six have six hundred who plunder under them, and these six hundred are to them what the six are to the tyrant. These six hundred have under them six thousand, whom they have raised to posts, to whom they have given either the government of provinces, or the management of public monies, that they may be instruments of their avarice and cruelty, and execute their orders at a proper time. These subordinate officers do so much to their fellow citizens, that they cannot live but under the shadow of their superiors, nor escape the punishments due to their crimes but by their contrivance



and protection. The consequence of this is fatal indeed. Whoever will amuse himself in tracing this chain, will see that not only the six thousand, but perhaps an hundred thousand are fastened to the tyrant by it, of which he makes the same use as Jupiter does in Homer, who boasts that if he but touch the end of it, he can draw all the Gods towards him."

#### A N E C D O T E.

**SCYLURUS** the Scythian, having fourscore sons, desired nothing so much as to bring them up in the love of each other; and to shew them how invincible concord would render them; as he lay on his death bed, he called them around him, and giving to each of them a bundle of javelins, bade them try if they could break the bundles. The young men having attempted, and declaring it impracticable, Scylurus untied the bundles in their presence, broke the javelins one by one, with the greatest ease, and from thence took occasion thus to address his children, "Behold my sons, your strength, whilst linked together in the bonds of amity; on the contrary, how weak, and what an easy prey you must be, when separated in your interests by discords and sedition."

#### S E A S O N A B L E T H O U G H T S.

The virtue of the British Court seems to have swallowed up all the virtue of the island of Great-Britain. The common people are lost in a night of ignorance. They annex no ideas to slavery, but wooden shoes and soup meagre.---Even the Roman Catholic religion has now no terrors in it to Englishmen.

The American colonies are just beginning to emerge from Egyptian darkness, with respect to the rights of human nature. About two hundred years ago, the human heart felt its folly and depravity upon the theatre of religion, about one hundred years they both appeared thro' the medium of science. We are shocked at our species when we read the history of the human understanding at these memorable periods. The present age shews equal absurdities and vices upon the theatre of politics. Here we discover in other forms, every thing for which we condemn our ancestors. Posterity will tread most heavily upon our ashes, as the principles of government are more simple than the principles of religion and science. They will wonder whether we were men or brutes.

There has always been such a mixture of monarchy and aristocracy in republics, they never have had fair play in the world.---We can say but little from

experience of their expediency or duration.

Most of the free states in the world have been formed by men just emerged from a state of slavery. No wonder therefore they have been liable to disorders, and a speedy dissolution.---What sort of a government would the Negroes in the southern colonies form, if they were suddenly set at liberty? Almost all the blood that has been shed in contests for liberty, has been to shake off a subjection to foreign states.

The British constitution with all its imperfections, even absolute monarchy itself would insure more happiness to the colonies, than they can expect (according to the usual operation of moral and natural causes) from a union with the people, or a dependance upon the ministry of Great-Britain.

L O N D O N, November 10.

Advice is received from Corke by the William and Ann, Capt. Towgood, who arrived yesterday in the river, that there has been commotions among the soldiers who are to embark for America; that numbers of them have deserted, and that several of the officers who are absent, have sent letters to acquaint their officers, that they shall not join their regiment to be sent upon so unnatural a war, to shed the blood of their countrymen.

We hear that it will be recommended to Parliament, "to embody all the militia in the several counties throughout England." The regular forces are almost to a man to be sent against America, and it is not supposed that even a single regiment of guards will be left in the capital. All the troops which can be spared from Ireland are also to be drafted from that country, and sent against the Americans.

The five regiments ordered on immediate service to America, we hear are destined to Virginia and North-Carolina. They are all to sail the first week in December.

When taxes, which are enormous already, are increased more; when trade is almost totally at an end; when beef and veal are 10d. or 1s. per lb. and mutton and pork 8d. or 9d. per lb. vegetables scarce and excessive dear, and all other necessaries of life high in proportion, and the honest industrious part of the nation unemployed, and starving; when our soldiery are cut off, our treasures exhausted, and we insulted and attacked by our inveterate enemies; at such a time as this, what will the rash, inconsiderate addressers say to themselves? they may sneer now if they will; but such a time must and will soon occur, in the ordinary course of things, if a reconciliation with America is not obtained; and



it will not be in the power of these rash men to secure even themselves from the impending storm,

H A R T F O R D, February 19.

“ The pamphlet entitled COMMON SENSE, (says a correspondent) is indeed a wonderful production :---It is compleatly calculated for the meridian of North America.---The author introduces a new system of politics as widely different from the old, as the Copernican system is from the Ptolemaic. The blood wantonly spilt by the British troops at Lexington, gave birth to this extraordinary performance, which contains as surprising a discovery in politics as the works of Sir Isaac Newton do in philosophy. This animated piece dispels, with irresistible energy, the prejudice of the mind against the doctrine of independance, and pours in upon it such an inundation of light and truth, as will produce an instantaneous and marvelous change in the temper---in the views and feelings of an American. The ineffable delight with which it is perused, and its doctrines imbibed, is a demonstration that the seeds of independance, tho’ imported with the troops from Britain, will grow surprisingly with proper cultivation in the fields of America.---The mind indeed exults at the thought of a final seperation from Great-Britain, whilst all its prejudices and enchanting prospects in favour of a reconciliation, like the morning cloud, are chased away by the heat and influence of this rising luminary ; and although the ties of affection and other considerations have formerly-bound this country in a threefold cord to Great Britain, yet the connexion will be dissolved, and the gordian knot be cut : “ For the blood of the slain, the voice of weeping nature cries it is time to part.”

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank at Montreal to his friend in Wethersfield.

“ Since the repulse at Quebec we have had our hands full ; we have enemies in this province who have used every artifice to prevail on the Canadians to take arms and drive the Bostonians as we are called, out of the country ; however, they have proved ineffectual as yet, and we hope very soon to engage them so thoroughly in our interest that they cannot desert us.

“ I am exceedingly glad to hear that the people in the colonies are so spirited. If the unnatural war continues this province will most likely be the theatre of it, therefore ’tis of almost infinite importance to take possession of Quebec before they can be reinforced from England. Gen. Wooster expects in a short time a large reinforcement, when we shall all (except a small garrison at this place, Chamblee and St. John’s) proceed on to Quebec,

and see what can be done---If we are well supported from the colonies, we shall give a good account of Quebec yet.”

N E W - H A V E N, February 14.

A letter from an officer at Montreal, dated the 28th of January, mentions, that some recruits had arrived at that place, being on their way, to join our little army before Quebec ; and that it was expected part of the garrison at Montreal would soon march for that purpose.

The Governor of Nova-Scotia, has issued a proclamation, publishing martial law in that Colony.

*An Anecdote of Col. Bernard.*

W H E N Governor Wentworth got into the chair of government in New-Hampshire, every thing wore a new face ; balls, card-tables, and every other kind of dissipation, became prevalent in the capital of that province : The Governor’s indigent circumstances made him determine to court the friendship of the monied part of his government. Among others of the golden tribe, George Bernard, a merchant, was noticed by him, and though on every consideration, besides that of his purse, the Governor despised him, yet he complimented him with a commission to be Colonel of a regiment of horse to be raised in that colony. The Colonel was pleased with the rattle, accepted it with gratitude, and set about raising his troops ; but so it happened, not one person would engage under him as a private or officer. Soon after the troubles began in America he sailed for England, waited on the Earl of Dartmouth, and told his Lordship, that he would immediately return to his regiment, and order them to lay down their arms, or fight for their King. He was thereupon made a mandamus Counsellor, and returned to his province. He has since, to avoid the danger of a prison, been obliged to fly to London again. What account he will now give his Lordship of this regiment is uncertain.

#### COPARTNERSHIP.

T H E Copartnership of Speaight and Laugharne, being now dissolved, this is to request all those who are indebted to them, to discharge the same as speedy as possible. All accounts that remain unsettled the 24th of March will be put into the hands of an Attorney, and all those to whom they are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts to DAVID PHILIPS, that they may be settled.

To be had of the P R I N T E R hereof.  
A few Copies of the Proceedings of the Congress.



TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, a certain lot of land, containing ten acres and about three quarters, situated in Monmouth County East Jersey, lying adjacent to Burlington road, about three miles West of Freehold Court-House. This lot is well improved, has on it a very convenient good dwelling house, having 5 rooms on the lower floor and a ten foot entry with good out houses, all in good repair, for terms apply to the Printer. The subscriber will be on the place on the 4th day of March, and if none apply for sale the lot will then be rented,  
DAVID JONES.

*A Journeyman Baker, may have good wages and constant employment by applying to the Printer.*

RICHARD DEAN,  
DISTILLER,

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past favours; and to acquaint them that he still continues to make and has now ready for sale at his distillery between the College and the North River, in Murray Street, near Vaux-Hall.

A Quantity of neat	Cinamon water,
Brandy,	Clove ditto,
Raspberry Brandy,	Orange ditto,
Cherry Brandy,	Aniseed ditto,
Cherry Rum,	All-Fours,
Shrub of the best quality,	Doctor Stevens,
Geneva,	West India, and New-
Spirits of Wine,	York Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,	Madeira, and Teneriffe
Royal Usquebaugh,	Wines, &c. &c.
Red Ratifie,	

The good quality of said DEANE's liquors, has for several years past been so well experienced, mostly throughout this continent, that they need no other recommendation.

¶ And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.

\*¶\* Being fully convinced by long experience, that the surest means to acquire a speedy sale of the above articles, is to make them of full quality at a moderate charge; as he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any one else; and good attendance, which with every other endeavour to give general satisfaction, will be the constant study of

The Public's very obliged,

And very humble Servant, R. DEANE.

TAKEN by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, and to be sold on the first Tuesday in March, a house and lot of ground for ever, the sole property of Robert M'Alpine, By me  
JOHN ROBERTS, Sheriff,  
New-York, February 10.

RUN away from the subscriber, February the 20th a yellow wench named Sim, about 5 feet ten inches high, had on when she went away, a narrow striped homespun short gown, a wide striped homespun petticoat, speaks good English, walks very much parrot-toed, has Indian hair, a midling likely wench; whoever brings her to JOHN RUTTER in Cherry Street, shall receive a handsome reward.

N. B. all masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry her of at their peril.

*Just published, & sold by the Printer hereof.  
A new and correct Edition, of that justly esteemed Pamphlet, called*

COMMON SENSE;  
ADDRESSED TO THE  
INHABITANTS OF  
AMERICA,

*Fifteen Dollars Reward.*

RUN away some time ago from Capt. George Mitchel of Onslow-County North-Carolina, a negro fellow named Nick, formerly belonged to Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, but he has gone by the name of James Dennison in the Boston Camp where he has been most of last summer, and is supposed he is gone that way again, as he was in New-York on Monday last in a rifle man's dress with a brown wig, buckskin breeches, green leggings and a blue regimental coat, he is straight limbed stout fellow exceedingly smooth tongued and very intelligible, says he is a freeman, he is of a yellow or molatto colour, capable of doing almost any kind of business. Whoever takes up the said slave and confines him in any of the public goals in America so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by the above George Mitchel or Ward Hunt of New-York.

TO BE SOLD, a neat pair of Flourishers and Housings, enquire of the Printer.