

# The Newbern Gazette.

NEWBERN, (NORTH-CAROLINA) PRINTED FOR JOHN C. OSBORN, & Co.

[Vol. I.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1798.

[Num. 37.]

## TREATISE ON THE POLICE OF LONDON.

The volume lately published under the above title by one of the Police Magistrates (Mr. Colquhoun, late of Glasgow) may be justly considered as one of the most valuable publications of the present day, containing a mass of information respecting the metropolis, that equally surprises and interests, and suggesting plans for the improvement of its police, which we sincerely hope to see speedily adopted by the Legislature.

The following is the estimate made in the above work, of the persons who are supposed to support themselves, in and near the metropolis, by pursuits either criminal, illegal or immoral.

1. Professed thieves, burglars, highway robbers, pick-pockets, and river pirates, who are completely professed; many of whom have finished their education in the hulks, at Botany Bay—2000.
2. Professed and known receivers of stolen goods, of whom eight or ten are opulent—60.
3. Carriers, colourers, dealers, vendors, buyers, and utterers of base money including counterfeit foreign and East-India coin—3000.
4. Thieves, pilferers and embezzlers, who live partly by depredation, and partly by their own occasional labour, 8000.
5. River pilferers, viz. fraudulent lumpers, scuffle-hunters, mid-larks, lightermen, riggers, artificers and labourers in the docks and arsenals—25,000.
6. Itinerant Jews, wandering from street to street, holding out temptations to pilfer and steal, and few boys crying out bad shillings, who purchase articles stolen by servants, stable boys, &c. generally paying in base money—2000.
7. Receivers of stolen goods from petty pilferers at old iron-shops, store-shops, rag and thrum shops, and shops for second-hand apparel, including some fraudulent hostlers, small butchers, and pawn-brokers—4000.
8. A class of suspicious characters, who live partly by pilfering and passing base money;—custard-mongers, als-drivers, dust men, chimney-sweepers, rabbit sellers, fish and fruit sellers, fish coachmen, bear baiters, dog keepers (but in fact dog-stealers) &c. &c.—1000.
9. Persons in the character of menial servants, journeymen, warehouse porters and under clerks, who are entrusted with property, and who defraud their employers in a little way, under circumstances where they generally elude detection, estimated at about—3500.
10. A class of swindlers, cheats, and low gamblers, composed of idle dissolute characters, who have abandoned every honest pursuit, and who live chiefly by fraudulent transactions in the lottery as *morocco men*, ruffians, bludgeonmen, clerks and assistants, during the season; who at other times assume the trade of puffers; hawkers and pedlars, horse-dealers, gamblers with E. O. tables at fairs, utterers of base money, horse-stealers, &c. &c.—7440.
11. Various other classes of cheats, not included in the above, viz. persons who set up gaming-houses in different parts of the metropolis, and sharpers who take lottery insurance—1000.
12. Fraudulent and dissolute publicans who are connected with criminal people, and who, to accommodate their companions, in iniquity, allow their houses to be the rendezvous for thieves, swindlers, and dealers in base money—1000.
- About 1000 public houses change masters once or twice, in some instances, three or four times a year in the metropolis, which are generally occupied by such characters.
13. A class of inferior officers belonging to the Customs and Excise, including what are called supernumeraries and glut-men, many of whom connive at pillage as well as frauds committed on the revenue, and there in the plunder to a very consid-

erable extent; principally from their inability to support themselves on the pittance allowed them in the name of salary—1000.

14. A numerous class of persons who keep chandler's shops for the sale of provisions, tea, and other necessaries for the poor. The total number is estimated at a thousand in the metropolis; a certain proportion of whom, as well as small butchers and others, are known to cheat their customers, (especially those to whom they give a little credit) by false weight, for which, excepting the parish of Mary-le-Bone there is no proper mark—5500.

15. Servants, male and female, porters, hostlers, stable boys, &c. out of place, principally from ill behaviour and loss of character, whose means of living must excite suspicion at all times—10,000.

16. Persons called Black Legs, and others professed to the passion of gaming, or pursuing it as a trade, who are in the constant habit of frequenting houses opened for the express purpose of play, of which there are at least forty in Westminster, where *faro banks* are kept, or where *hazard rouge et noir*, &c. are introduced; of these, five are kept in the houses of or ladies of fashion, who are said to receive 30l. each rout, besides one eighth of the profits; seven are frequented by the lower classes; five have customers particularly attached to them; and thirteen admit foreigners, and every idle and dissolute character, who are either introduced or known to belong to the fraternity of gamblers; where a supper and wines are always provided by the proprietors of the house for the entertainment of their customers.

17. Spendthrifts, rakes, giddy young men, inexperienced, and in the pursuit of criminal pleasures—profligate, loose and dissolute characters, vitiated themselves, and in the daily practice of seducing others to intemperance, lewdness, debauchery, gambling and excess—estimated at—3000.

18. Foreigners who live chiefly by gambling—300.

19. Bawds who keep houses of ill fame, brothels, lodging-houses for prostitutes—2000.

20. Unfortunate females of all descriptions who support themselves chiefly by prostitution—50,000.

21. Strangers out of work, who have wandered up to London in search of employment, and without recommendation, generally in consequence of some misdemeanor committed in the country—1000.

22. Strolling minstrels, ballad singers, showmen, tumblers, and gipsies—1500.

23. Grubbers, gin-drinking dissolute women, and demitute boys and girls, wandering and prowling about the streets and bye places, after chips, old metal, nails, broken glass, paper, twine, &c. &c. who are constantly on the watch to pillage when an opportunity offers—200.

24. Common beggars, and vagrants asking alms, supposing one to every two streets—3000.

These different descriptions of criminal and irregular people, make a total of no less than one hundred and fifteen thousand!!!

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.

Within these few days the Proclamation which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic language, on his landing in Egypt, has been made public. The following is a faithful translation of it:

In the name of the gracious and merciful God: There is no God but God:—he has no son nor associate in this kingdom. The present moment, which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the mountains of Georgia and Bajars, have desolated this beautiful country—long insulted and treated the French nation with contempt, and oppressed her merchants in various ways. Buonaparte, the General of the French Republic, according to the principles of Li-

berly, is now arrived. He is here; and the Almighty, the Lord of both worlds has sealed the destruction of the whole of the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your religion, believe them not:—It is an absolute falsehood; believe it not. Answer these deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the grasp of the tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and and honor the Prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equally in the eyes of God. Understanding, talents, and science alone make a difference between them; as the Beys, therefore, do not possess any of those qualities, how can they be worthy to govern the country?

Yet they are the only possessors of extensive tracts of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent horses, magnificent palaces; have they, then, received an exclusive privilege from the Almighty! If so let them produce it.—But the Supreme Being, who is just and merciful towards all mankind, wits that in future none of the inhabitants of Egypt shall be prevented from attaining to the best employments and the highest honors. The administration, which shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents, and foresight, will be productive of happiness and security. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waste Egypt, which was formerly so populous and so well cultivated.

The French are true muslimen.—Not long since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the christians against the professors of Ham (the Mahometan religion). Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the Mussulmen. The French had at all times been the true and sincere friends of the Ottoman Emperors, and the enemies of their enemies. May the empire of the Sultan, therefore be eternal:—but may the Beys of Egypt our opposers, whose insatiable avarice has continually excited disobedience and insubordination, be trodden in the dust and annihilated.

Article 1. All places which are no more than three leagues distant from the route of the French army, shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit, and will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white and red.

2. Every village which shall oppose the French army shall be burned to the ground.

3. Every village shall submit to the French flag, and that of the Sublime Porte, their ally, whose duration be eternal!

4. The Sheiks and principal persons of each town and village, shall seal up the houses and effects of the Beys, and take care that the smallest article shall not be lost.

5. The Sheiks, Calis, and Imans, shall continue to exercise their respective functions and put up their prayers, and perform the exercises of religious worship in the mosques and houses of prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the destruction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation!

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, September 18.

The Hamburg-mail which arrived yesterday, gave birth to new reports of the defeat of Buonaparte, and of a declaration of war by the Porte, against France.

The first of these rumors we have already treated as unworthy of serious no-

tice, though some of our cotemporaries still persist in insulting the understanding of their readers by attempts to give it the air of probability:—The latter we believe, is not entitled to more consideration.

Whether the French republic has taken possession of Egypt, with or without the consent of the Turkish government, it is not probable that a war will commence on that account between these two powers. As a province, it is of little value to the Turks, on whom the Beys scarcely acknowledge any dependence. Its acquisition by France, therefore, is not an object of sufficient importance to overbalance the many powerful motives which the Porte has to remain in amity with that nation: The accounts of warlike preparations being made with activity at Constantinople are easily reconciled with this view of the subject; if we consider that the Turkish government must make at least a show of resistance to the French, in order to avoid being involved in a war with both England and Russia.

Of all the European nations, France from her situation, her vast power, her former amity and her present relations, offers to the Turkish government the greatest advantage as an ally, while the footing she has obtained in ancient Greece, joined to the influence of opinion, would render her the most formidable enemy the Porte could encounter. The great but unwieldy strength of the Ottoman empire cannot be brought into action. It is an immense mass, the component parts of which are ill-connected or discordant, and which would speedily dissolve if it came in contact with the vigour of the French arms, and the magic of French principles.

But the interest of the Divan imperiously demands that it should cultivate the friendship of France. The state of European politics naturally points to that connexion as the best means of securing the Porte against the rapacity of Austria and Russia; besides, what is commonly called the new philosophy, instead of exciting the horror of the Turks, as some would have us believe, will perhaps be considered by them as a pledge of sincerity on the part of the French Republic, since it so far separates its government from that of the countries with which it has most experience. The political structure, of the French government, whatever defects it may possess, takes from its members the means of making religion an incentive to hostility. They can have no pretext for rendering the Gospel a whetstone to the sword, and converting the dictates of humanity into precepts of destruction. An alliance between the Russian government and the Porte, is the most unnatural that can well be imagined, and which could tend only to hasten the downfall of the latter. The projectors of the new coalition will not find it very easy to persuade the Turks, to open the passage of the Dardanelles to a Russian fleet; is it possible that the Divan should be insensible to the danger of such a measure? They know that the naval power of Russia has already approached them too closely. They remember the plunder of the Crimea, the massacres of Czackow; and the friendly protections of Paul I. will not make them forget the terrible hostility of Catherine II.

It is not very probable, however, that Paul I. is so anxious to send his fleet through the Dardanelles, as the German journalist, would have us believe. This passage would not be without danger to him. With all the claims that the Porte may have to the character of a regular government, the Czar will perhaps, be disposed to think that no treaty could give the most perfect security to his ships when under the Turkish batteries; and were the good faith of his new allies even proved by a fulfilment of part of the agreement, it would still be a question, whether fears the Russian fleet might perform in the Archipelago or the Mediterranean, whether it would be permitted to repeat