

# Wilmington Centinel,

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 5, 1789.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

Newbern District.

In the Court of Equity, November Term, 1788.

**I**N the suit there depending, wherein Francois Xavier Martin is complainant, vs. Thomas Davis, defendant—*It is Ordered*, That Thomas Davis put in his answer to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of the ensuing term (which will be on the twentieth day of May next.) And that on the defendant failing in obedience to this order, the complainant's bill is to be taken *pro confesso*, unless cause shewn, &c.

Published by order of the Court,  
JAMES ELLIS, Clerk & Master  
(of the aforesaid court.)  
Dec. 10, 1788. 43—48

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

Newbern District.

In the Court of Equity, November Term, 1788.

**I**N the suit therein depending, wherein James Ellis is complainant, vs. Eliphalet Ripley, defendant—*It is Ordered*, That Eliphalet Ripley put in his answer to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of the ensuing term (which will be on the twentieth day of May next.) And that on the defendant failing in obedience to this order, the complainant's bill is to be taken *pro confesso*, unless cause shewn, &c.

Published by order of the Court,  
JAMES ELLIS, Clerk & Master  
(of the aforesaid Court.)  
Dec. 10, 1788. 43—48

### To be LET,



A LARGE  
**Brick House,**  
in Front-street, just finished, and well calculated for a tavern.

Apply to  
HENRY TOOMER.  
January 15, 1789. 43—

### To be LET,

By the Subscriber,

For any term between one and seven years,

**T**HAT well known PLANTATION formerly belonging to Thomas Rutherford, Esq. known by the name of TWEED SIDE, situated on Cape-Fear River, five miles above Fayette-Ville, containing near six hundred acres, near three of which are cleared; being well proportioned with meadow, pasture, and lands suitable for the culture of corn and all kinds of small grain, as well as rice, indigo, hemp, flax, &c. There are likewise a large number of peach, apple, and plumb trees, with a comfortable Dwelling and other Out-Houses, and an excellent Garden well pailed in. The situation is very advantageous for raising stock of all kinds.

For terms apply to  
**Jean Simson.**  
Fayette-Ville, January 26. 45—

**R**UN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Edisto river, in South-Carolina, in January, 1787, a Negro fellow named WILL, (but am informed he now passes by the name of JOSEPH ASHLEY, as a free man.) He is about five feet high, very black, round face, about 25 years of age—he speaks remarkably quick; he was born in New-York, but has lived till within these three years past in Boston. He procured a pass from a sailor in Charleston, previous to my purchasing him, which he secreted, and which, by his artfulness, he got signed by Col. Thompson, Mr. Steele, of Salisbury, Major Moore, of Fayette-Ville, and several others. He has a scar of the cut of an axe on the top of his left foot. I am informed he is in or about Wilmington, endeavouring to procure a passage to Boston. Any person that will take up said Negro, and convey him to the work-house in Charleston, shall receive TEN GUINEAS for their reward and trouble, by

JAMES WILSON.  
N. B. He has a hair mole on his left cheek, with long hair upon it.  
December 21, 1788. 45—47

### EUROPE.

LONDON, November 3.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, October 5, 1788.*  
“THE approaching Assembly of the States General forms the principal topic of conversation. It is expected that M. Calonne will then meet M. Necker and defend himself against the charges brought against him. He has pledged himself to attend on that occasion, and for that purpose, if his Majesty will give him unequivocal assurances of protection.

“Never was a woman so universally despised and detested as a certain great Lady. The King's health visibly declines. He is grown so heavy and unweildy that he cannot get on horseback without difficulty.”

His Majesty was on Friday last seized with what was thought to be the gout in his stomach; in consequence of which Sir George Baker and other royal physicians attended.

His Majesty having been advised, pending his bilious complaints, to abstain from violent exercise of every kind.

Nov. 4. The King has at length got a regular fit of the gout, which has fixed itself in both feet, though at present but slightly. It is of that degree, however, as to prevent his Majesty from walking about or riding on horseback. His Majesty takes the air in his carriage about Kew and Richmond occasionally.

Nov. 5. The Comte de Peyrouse, the French navigator round the world, has been recently heard from. He was at Avatka on the southern side of the peninsula of Kamchatka on the 30th of September, 1787, which is the date of his last advice. M. de Lesseps has brought the dispatches from Petersburg as they were forwarded through Siberia. They are rather voluminous, as they contain the charts and drawings of all the places he has been at since his departure from France in 1784. Both the ships he has with him were extremely well conditioned and the crews healthy. He had by his care, prevented the dreadful effects of the scurvy, and had lost but very few men since his first sailing. He is expected home from his tour towards July or August next.

*Extract of a Letter from Gottenburg, October 20.*  
“Since my last, the enemy have advanced to Uddewalla, Winneburg, and Kongelf, beyond which our state of defence will have them to proceed.

“On the 3d instant, his Majesty came to town, and has since taken up his abode with us. On his arrival, matters were far from being in order; since, however, we have been indefatigable in putting the fortifications in a proper state of defence, and more has been effected under his inspection in ten or twelve days, than otherwise would have been done in as many months. On the 6th, he assembled the Burgesses in the town-house, where he made an elegant speech to them, wherein he earnestly recommended the defence of the town, and concluded thus: “Friends and subjects! your freedom, my crown, and my son's accession to the Swedish throne, are all at stake. Gottenburgh is the key to our Kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man.” This speech was received with loud acclamations by the army.

The Emperor of Morocco's eldest son is half an Irishman, his mother, who is alive, being from that country. The young prince is extremely fond of the British nation. He speaks English tolerably, and has been taught the military discipline, and even the small sword, at which he is very expert, by masters from Gibraltar. The father and son hate each other mortally. They seek each other's death with great avidity. The son is beloved by the whole empire, unless indeed the negro slaves, who are as faithful to the emperor as the Swiss guards to Louis. They are supposed to be 50,000 strong. When the son comes to the throne, he means to abolish all slavery of the English, and invite them by particular exemptions to come and settle in his dominions.

The Hibernian Empress of Morocco, who, poor woman, is closely confined, expressed some time ago a wish to see her mother, who it seems lived near Dublin. The Emperor accordingly gave in her name and place of residence to several English who touched there in the Empress's hand writing, with promises of great presents to his mother-in-law, if she would come over. About a year since she arrived, and was guarded to Mequinez in a most Royal style, where she now resides with her daughter.

Very favourable accounts were received last night about seven o'clock from the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, that his Majesty recovers every day, but that his strength in his feet comes but slowly.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 20.*  
“The remains of the late Earl Nugent were carried in a hearse about twelve o'clock last night, from the Lodge in the Phoenix Park, and put on board a Parkgate packet, in order to be conveyed, for interment, in the family burying place at Gosfield-Hall, in Essex.

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, September 27.*  
“Chockzim has at length capitulated entirely for want of provisions, the Pacha being determined not to yield till he had killed his last three camels for the subsistence of the garrison.— The following are the articles of capitulation, which are as strange as they are glorious for the Turks.  
“1. The garrison shall have ten days repose, during which