

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1779.

EASTON, OCTOBER 16, 1779.

SIR,
WE, the General and Field-Officers of the Jersey Brigade, (in their behalf) beg leave to offer your Honour the just tribute of our grateful applause, for your polite attention to your officers, and your unwearied and indefatigable endeavours to serve your country and your army, during your command on the Western Expedition.

We are filled with the most agreeable sensations, when we reflect on the important success of this part of the American army, and the harmony and universal satisfaction that subsisted in it, which, we are convinced, was owing, in a great degree, to your impartiality and superior abilities. We have the pleasure to assure your Honour, that not only the officers but the soldiers *unanimously* approve of your conduct, during your present command; and they trust it will be the fame in future, whenever they shall have that honour.

We are, with the greatest respect and esteem, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

- WM. MAXWELL, B. Gen.
- I. SHREVE, Col.
- OLIVER SPENCER, Col.
- WM. SMITH, Lt. Col.
- WM. DEHART, Lt. Col.
- JOHN CONWAY, Lt. Col.
- DANIEL PIATT, Major.
- JOHN ROSS, Major.

The Honourable John Sullivan, Esq.
 Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Western Army.

To the above Address the General made the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR very affectionate and pleasing address demands my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments.—My constant study has been to show that equal attention to my officers, and that impartial care to the soldiers of the western army, which the situation of our affairs would admit.—Your testimony of my having been happy enough to convince not only yourselves but the soldiers whom you command, of the rectitude of my intentions, cannot fail to afford me the most pleasing sensation.

The harmony which subsisted in the western army, amidst the innumerable difficulties it had to encounter, afforded me the highest pleasure; and though I cannot reproach myself with any neglect in cultivating it, I am in justice bound to acknowledge, that it was more owing to that steady and persevering virtue, which animated both officers and soldiers, than to any efforts I was able to make.

Should I be honoured with the command of your brigade, after my arrival at head-quarters, permit me to assure you, that there are no officers to whom I feel a greater attachment, or soldiers in whom I can place greater confidence.

Gentlemen, I am, with the greatest regard and esteem, Your most obedient servant,
 JOHN SULLIVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.
 SIR,
 I AM honoured with your favour of the 30th of last month.

I take the liberty to inclose you the copy of a letter herewith sent to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing an account of the expedition I lately made against the Seneca and Muncy nations, and wish the relation may give you pleasure.

I likewise send a return of the officers of the 8th P. Reg. with their respective claims to promotion, and beg you be pleased to send their commissions accordingly, and the arrangement of the Pennsylvania line.

I also inclose you the talks of the Delawares, Wyandots, and the Maquichees tribe of Shawanese; and I flatter myself that there is a great share of sincerity in their present professions.

Since my last this frontier has enjoyed perfect tranquility, but the new settlement at Kentucke has suffered greatly.

I have the honour to be, with the highest regard, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
 DANIEL BRODHEAD,
 Col. commanding W. D.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esquire,
 President of the Board of War.

SIR,
 I Returned from the expedition against the Senecas and Muncy nations, the 14th instant, and now do myself the honour to inform you how far I have succeeded in prosecuting it.

I left this place the 11th of last month with 605 rank and file, including the militia and volunteers, and one month's provisions (our all) which, except the live cattle, was transported by water, under the escort of 100 men, to a place called Mahoning about 15 miles above Fort Armstrong; where, after four days detention by excessive rains, and the fraying of some of the cattle, the stores were loaded on pack-horses, and the troops proceeded on the march for Conowago, on the path leading to Cusacushung. At ten miles this side the town, one of the advance guards, consisting of 15 white men (including the spies) and 8 Delaware Indians, under the command of Lieut. Harding, of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, (whom I have before recommended to your Excellency for his great bravery and skill as a partisan) discovered between 30 and 40 warriors coming down the Alleghany river in seven canoes. These warriors having likewise discovered some of the troops, immediately landed, stripped off their shirts and prepared for action, and the advanced guard immediately began the attack. All the troops, except one column and flankers being in the narrows between the river and an high hill, were immediately prepared to receive the enemy: Which being done, I went forward to discover the enemy, and saw six of them retreating over the river without arms, at the same time the rest ran away leaving their canoes, blankets, shirts, provision and eight guns, besides five dead, and, by the signs of blood, several went off wounded; only two of our men, and one of the Delaware Indians, (Nanowland) were wounded, and so slightly, that they are already recovered and fit for action.

The next morning the troops proceeded to Buckloons, where I ordered a small breastwork to be thrown up of felled timber and fascines. A Captain and 40 men were left to secure our baggage and stores; and the troops marched immediately to Conowago, which I found had been deserted about 18 months past. Here the troops seemed much mortified, because we had no person to serve as a guide to the upper towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been travelled on by the enemy some time past, and we continued marching on it about 20 miles before any discoveries were made, except a few tracks of their spies; but immediately after ascending a high hill, we discovered the Alleghany river and a number of corn-fields, and descending several towns which the enemy had deserted on the approach of the troops, some of them fled just before the advance guard reached the town, and left several packs of deer skins. At the upper Seneca town, we found a painted image, or war-post, clothed in dog-skin; and John Montour informed me, this town was called Yoghroonwago: Besides this we found several other towns, consisting in the whole of 130 houses, some of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The troops remained on the ground three whole days, destroying the towns and corn-fields. I never saw finer corn, although it was planted much thicker than is common with our farmers. The quantity of corn and other vegetables destroyed at the several towns, from the best accounts I can collect from the officers employed to destroy it, must certainly exceed 500 acres, which is the lowest estimate; and the plunder taken, is estimated at 3000 dollars: I have directed a sale to be made of it for the benefit of the troops, and hope it will meet your approbation. On my return I preferred the Venango road. The old towns of Conowago, Buckloons, and Maghinquech-ahocking, about 20 miles above Venango on French creek, consisting of 35 large houses, were likewise burnt.

The greatest part of the Indian houses were greater than common, and were built of square and round logs and frame work. From the great quantity of corn in the ground and the number of new houses built and building, it appears that the whole of the Seneca and Muncy nations intended to collect to this settlement, which extends about 8 miles on the Alleghany river, between 170 and 200 miles from hence; the river at the upper town is little if any larger than Kiskamnetes creek. It is remarkable that neither man nor beast has fallen into the enemy's hands on this expedition. I have a happy preface that the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford and Northumberland, if not the whole western frontiers, will experience the good effect of it.

Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and soldiers of every corps during the whole expedition; their perseverance and zeal, during the whole march, (through a country too inaccessible to be described) can scarcely be equalled in history.

On my return I found here the Chiefs of the Delawares, the principal Chief of the Hurons, and now

the King of the Maquichees tribe of Shawanese, is likewise come to treat with me.

The Wyandots and the Maquichees tribe of the Shawanese promise very fair, and I have promised them peace, provided they take as many prisoners and scalps from the enemy, as they have done from us, and on every occasion join us against the enemies of America, which they have engaged to do.

The bearer, Capt. M'Intire, has some private as well as public business to transact at Philadelphia, I have therefore directed him to proceed to head-quarters, and he will have the honour to wait on you with this letter.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect regard and esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient
 And humble servant,
 DANIEL BRODHEAD.

P. S. The Delaware Chiefs have just now called on me to build some block-houses at Coochoking for the protection of their women and children, whilst they are out against the English and Mingoos, and I have agreed to send a detachment for that purpose, agreeable to the articles of confederation.

His Excellency General Washington.

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 14, 1779.
 Resolved, That it will be proper to set apart the second Thursday in December next, as a day of General Thanksgiving in these United States; and that a Committee of four be appointed, to prepare a recommendation to the said States for this purpose.

The members chosen Mr. Root, Mr. Holten, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Morris.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 18, 1779.
 Resolved, That the resolution of Congress, passed the 2d of July last, so far as it directs or provides, that each endorsement of the certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices, for exchanging bills of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, be witnessed by a Magistrate, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamsburg, to his friend in this city, dated October 9, 1779.

"This city has been a little alarmed lately, at the appearance of a large fleet off the Capes, but we are now satisfied it is the whole or part of Count D'Estaing's fleet passing to New-York. They disappeared early yesterday morning, so we may expect to hear something great in a short time."

Another letter of the same date mentions, "That Count D'Estaing has taken a 50 gun ship and 30 transports, and in short has cleared all before him."

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 22d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope; and also of Yelverton Taylor and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Triton, lately commanded by Jonathan Cooper, and the following negro slaves, found on board the said brigantine at the time of her capture, to wit, Jack, Harry, Sam, James, Anthony and Jack; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and negro slaves, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, negro slaves and cargoes, should not be condemned, according to the prayers of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Oct. 20. 3w. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Regr.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER CARR, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid by
 CHARLES AXFORD, jun.
 JAMES HILL.

To be sold at public vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Alexander Carr, deceased, on Saturday the 30th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one horse, two fine heifers; weaver's loom and tackle; cyder in barrels, iron pots, and sundry household goods and farming utensils, by
 CHARLES AXFORD, jun. } Executors.
 JAMES HILL, }

MR. COLLINS,

THE freedom of the press has been generally esteemed as essential to liberty.—You very properly declared, when you were about to publish a News-Paper, your press should be free; and I am inclined to think, it has not been so much your fault; as that of others, that it has appeared to be so much confined. I send you herewith a few *hints*, which I hope will be of service to the publick; and I doubt not but that you will publish them in your paper.—If there be any man in the State, who will apply the following characteristics to himself, it will, in my opinion, be an evidence of his extreme vanity: but he must in that case take the blame of misapplication to himself, and not charge any part of it to the author, who would not be understood to presume that there is any man, as yet, in the State, who will answer the character: but as our College is in a very prosperous way, and the masters of it now *entirely* devoted to its service, it is probable we may not long want some superior genius arising from thence, who may fully come up to the description.

I am, &c.

CINCINNATUS.

HINTS humbly offered to the consideration of the Legislature of New-Jersey, in their future choice of a Governor.

1. Let him be a foreigner, lately come into the State, for the less he knows of the people,—and the less the people know of him, the better.

2. He ought to have little or no landed interest within the State; because if the Governor pays a large proportion of the taxes himself, he will be too careful in expending the publick money.

3. He should, by all means, be a man who has been bred to the law, (for the name of the thing) but it is not at all necessary that he should understand it; because the understanding of the law is altogether beneath the dignity of a Governor.—And,

4. It will be better if he does not even know how to draw a common warrant or recognizance; because this is the proper business of the Justices of the Peace; and if the Governor was skilled in this kind of business, he might have a violent temptation to infringe the constitution, and solicit an act of assembly investing him with some new and dangerous powers, in the exercise of which he might have an opportunity of shining in the warrant and recognizance way.—But,

5. He ought to be very learned in the doctrine of proclamations, that essential branch of the prerogative of the Supreme Magistrate; and then he will know that they are of mighty legal import in a free country; ought to be bellowed out upon every occasion, and the Council seldom consulted therein: for it is often as true in politics as in cookery, that too many cooks spoil the broth.

6. He ought to be a man who never *did*, who never *will*, and who never *can* speak in any publick assembly: for it is as great a shame for a Governor to be able to speak in publick, as it is for a woman to speak in the church.—But,

7. He ought to be a *purdigious* writer,—that is to say, he ought to be very great in the News-Paper way; and blessed with a genius somewhat similar to your admirable correspondent Hortentius: particularly he should be able to imitate his style and manner in those elegant compositions of his, where he holds up to publick view the *linings* of Mr. Galloway's breeches, spouts his *jet d'eau*s, and shews how to make prize of the Bergen womens *petticoats*—and above all in that most elegant *preface* afterwards written, which (from what he tells us) was *squeezed* out, under the auspices of that sweet-scented Goddess Cloacina:—this is the true *sublime*, Oh ye Jerseymen! and the only proper style for the imitation of his future Excellency your Governor.

8. He ought to be a thorough and complete coward, and instead of taking the command of the militia, with which the constitution has very unwisely invested him, when his State shall be invaded, (*and this will be the time to try mens souls*) he ought immediately to abscond into some other State, and skulk about there in beer-houses, spend evenings with carters, and deny his name, until the danger is over—because the life of a Governor is, by far, too precious to be exposed at the head of his militia.

9. By possessing the aforesaid *excellent* quality, he must of necessity, and of right ought to be, a mortal enemy to all Quakers; because a man who *dares* not fight himself for *cowardice-sake*, will always domineer over and insult others who *will* not fight for *conscience-sake*.

10. He ought to be a man who had rather be any where, and with any other company than at his own house, and with his own family; because continued *itineration* is essentially necessary in a Jersey Governor—and as to all the tender feelings, he ought to be a perfect—FLINT.

11. He ought to be a man who dresses himself like a porter; because so much of the *Bashaw* as is absolutely necessary in the composition of a Governor, (which, in my opinion, is at least nine tenths) is better concealed under the aforesaid cloathing than any other.

12. He ought to be a man who, for certain reasons, used every artifice in his power to prevent the declaration of INDEPENDENCY, but who, upon coming into office, under the aforesaid declaration, will suddenly tack about, and be for *drinking the blood* of every man who thought as he did; because your *turn-coats* and *new converts* are always the most violent—and violence is an excellent disposition in a Governor.

The following intelligence we have extracted from late New-York Papers.

LONDON, July 17.

AN express arrived at the Admiralty this morning with advice, that Sir Charles Hardy with his fleet, consisting of 38 ships of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, &c. sailed from Torbay, on Wednesday last.

Captain Cunningham, now a prisoner in Falmouth Castle, who took and carried into France the Dutch Packet, with the mail on board, not having then any authorized commission from France or even from America, is to be tried at the next High Court of Admiralty, to be held at the Old Bailey.

July 20. The fleet under Sir Charles Hardy consisted of 32 ships of the line before its return into Torbay; five ships have already joined him, five more are in readiness, and seven ships in such forwardness of repair, that in a few days it is expected the British fleet will consist of 49 sail of the line, besides two 50 gun ships, frigates, sloops and fire-ships.

August 2. Yesterday Lord Mountstuart kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Turin.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Royal George, dated July 21.

"The 21st inst. we were off the Lizard, bearing about N. 14 leagues. We are joined by the Terrible from Portsmouth, and are now 34 sail of the line.—We hourly expect the formidable, Ardent and Marlborough to join us, when we shall deem ourselves stronger than all the force the united enemy can send against us; as it is, they have not seemed very solicitous to give us the meeting, or they would have had but little difficulty in doing it, considering the favourable winds that have so long prevailed for them. It blows hard, and so right in our teeth, that I do not think if the present weather continues, we shall be able to keep our situation, but must bear away. Adieu!"

Yesterday the embargo on all coasters, and ships bound to Ireland and the Baltick, was taken off, when a number of ships dropped down to Gravesend.

On Saturday morning the agreeable advice was received in town by express, of the safe arrival of the whole Leeward Island fleet the preceding morning off Portsmouth, consisting of upwards of 130 sail for London. They were convoyed by the St. Albans, of 64 guns, Preston and Isis, of 50 guns each, two frigates, and a sloop, but saw nothing either of the French or Spanish fleets.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 3.

"Sailed the Hawke sloop of war on a cruise. The following ships were last week commissioned at this port, viz. Arrogant, Capt. Cleland, 74 guns; Tartar, Capt. Graeme; and Brilliant, Capt. Ford, 28.

"The Marlborough, a remarkable fine ship of 74 guns, sheathed with copper, is gone out of harbour to Spithead."

Upwards of fourscore sail of privateers are waiting in the several ports of Great-Britain, for the taking off the embargo, that they may proceed to sea.

The following Memorial to their High Mightinesses the States of the United Provinces, has been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, the Ambassador from his Britannick Majesty:

High and Mighty Lords,

SINCE France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, last year, fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe, this part of the world must bear witness to the wisdom and moderation of the King of Great-Britain, who endeavoured to ward off the calamities of war, avoiding as much as possible, engaging his neighbours and allies in it.

A conduct like this, founded on the most pointed moderation, so much emboldened the courts of Versailles, that after perfidiously encouraging of rebel subjects, under the mask of liberty, commerce, and independence, to plunge a poignard into the heart of the mother country; France, not contented with hostile a proceeding, has, without any national quarrel, drawn Spain into its views, and without any plausible reasons to colour the design, is making every preparation that an imperious disposition can dictate, to invade the British islands.

On the news of these extraordinary and great preparations, your High Mightinesses cannot but justify the pressing and reiterated instances which the King of Great-Britain could not but make to you relative to the naval armament; and the notorious danger of England will no doubt convince all the subjects of these provinces, who have hitherto spoke against it, of this request of my court.

But those motives, which were only palliatives to prevent an evil, are now out of season, the danger is become imminent, and the remedy must be speedy. The stipulations of a treaty, founded on the interests of trade only, must give way to those founded on the dearest interests of the two nations. The moment is come to decide whether Great-Britain, who has spilt so much blood and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies, than her own courage, and her own internal strength; whether she is to be abandoned by her most ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in general, and your High Mightinesses in particular, will with indifference see a system established, which will evi-

dently destroy that equilibrium which is the only guarantee of your commerce, liberty, and even existence itself.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, has too high an opinion of the understanding, the good faith, and the wisdom of the Republic, to doubt a moment of the sentiments of your High Mightinesses on this occasion.

A nation, whose history contains scarcely any thing but the detail of the dangers which the ambition of France has successively created, whose best days began with their union with England: In short, a nation accustomed to exact the literal execution of a hard treaty, has too much generosity not to fulfil those which have united the interests of the two nations upwards of a century.

It is in this persuasion, joined to all that is held most sacred among men, that the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, has, by express order, the honour to notify to your High Mightinesses, that the danger which threatens his kingdoms, necessitates his Majesty to reclaim, without loss of time, the success stipulated in the treaties of 1678, and others, and of which the *Casus Federis* is so fully explained in the separate article of 1716. His Majesty expects the same with confidence from a neighbour who has never failed in his engagements, and for the rest confides in the divine benediction on the justness of his cause, and on the fidelity and valour of his subjects.

The underwritten waits with the greatest impatience for a just, speedy and favourable answer, and is ready to confer with the deputies of your High Mightinesses on what steps are further necessary to be taken.

(Signed)

JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, July 22, 1779.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

It is said that the brigantine Arbutnot was fourteen days ago chased by two ships of war, part of a squadron of seven two deckers, off Cape Hatteras, after a pursuit of an hour they hauled their wind and joined the fleet, which was supposed to be a part of that of France, commanded by Comte D'Estaing—they stood to the northward. It is supposed this fleet has been a little *derangee* by the late tremendous gales of wind, which have wrecked and destroyed a great number of vessels on the North American coast.—The French fleet left Cape Nicola Mole on the 17th of August.

We have several accounts from the Havanna, intimating that the Spanish shipping there consists of the St. Juan, and two other 74, three 64 gun ships, and three or four frigates—Two of the line had, since the Marquis D'Almodavar delivered his rescript to the Court of London, been dispatched to Vera Cruz, from whence they convoyed a flota safe to Havanna, estimated at twelve millions value.

We are informed, that his Majesty's ship Solebay, Capt. Symonds, has sent into Sandy-Hook, another of the transports with troops, which sometime ago failed from hence under the convoy of the Renown, Capt. Dawson, and was separated from the rest of the fleet in a violent gale of wind.

It is said the above transport, having on board a number of Hessian troops, was re-taken from the enemy by the Solebay.

On Monday was brought to town Mr. William Fundrum—generally known by the name of Vandrill, an old inhabitant of this city, and a very skilful pilot to our harbour; he was in August, 1778, at Sandy-Hook, on board the Languedoc French man of war, and on being required to bring that ship through the channel, absolutely refused the undertaking, as hazardous and impracticable.

On Monday arrived the ship Sir George Collier, Capt. M'Neil, the schooner Hammond, Capt. Kidd, and the sloop Lord North, Capt. M'Donald, being part of a fleet of privateers owned by Messrs. Sheddan and Goodrich. Last Friday evening, in lat. 36, long. 71, they fell in with the ship Clementina, one of the transports that failed from this port, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Renown; she had been dismasted in the late violent gale of wind, and, when the privateers came up with her, lay a mere wreck; besides her crew there were 110 men belonging to the 44th regiment on board, who were distributed among the privateers. After taking out some necessaries, the wreck was scuttled and set on fire.

BASSETERRE, September 22.

We hear that two French frigates have taken a Dutch 40 gun ship, off Coracca.

BOSTON, October 7.

Extract of a letter from Phineas Newton at Waterford, (Ireland) dated August 7, 1779, to Henry Nesbitt, Esq. at New-York, taken in a prize lately arrived at Newbury-Port.

"Before you left England there was every reason to believe a Spanish war would soon take place; this now out of dispute, and though no absolute declaration of war, are notwithstanding cutting one another's throats as fast as possible in Europe. Our privateers have already captured many Spanish vessels of value. Thus matters go on between the three nations, and this day it is said Gibraltar is invested by 32 sail of Spanish men of war, and 30,000 troops; and to this the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to 41 sail of the line, are expected in the channel every day, to oppose which Sir Charles Hardy is out with 38 of the line, therefore an action of the utmost importance to the three kingdoms is expected every

oment. Such is the present situation of things this de the water, little or no trade, and less money; God only knows what will be the future event; this Kingdom is threatened with an invasion, our enemies increasing, and poor old England left without one single friend to stand forth in her behalf."

OS. 14. We hear the Council of this State have received letters from General Washington, dated the 13th inst. making a requisition of a number of seamen, for which he is like soon to find an honourable employment in the prosecution of his great plans. It is not doubted but he will soon be furnished with the number required, as several sea commanders have already engaged with spirit to raise and lead forward the men; and as no people are more ready to engage in public enterprise adapted to their genius, than the brave race of sailors, the Commander in Chief, we are told, makes no doubt the found will soon be open, through which this body of men may pass with ease and safety, to their place of destination.

Monday last arrived in this town a Capt. Baxter, late commander of a privateer from the city of New-York, mounting ten cannons, and having 45 men on board. This privateer after taking a number of vessels belonging to the States, was at Holms'-Hole in Martha's-Vineyard, when the brave Col. Dimick of the militia projected a plan to surprize her, which was happily effected. He went on board a small vessel at Wood's-Hole, taking with him a number of gallant lads of the militia under his orders, with only small arms, and under cover of a dark night, went over to the place where the privateer lay at anchor, the Captain of which, to guard against a surprize, had ordered the chests of arms upon deck. Notwithstanding this precaution, our people suddenly came close upon them, and immediately making a discharge of their musquets, boarded them at once: The enemy made no resistance, but instantly submitted. Col. Demick has had the honour to lead in several late enterprizes, of similar intrepidity and success.

PROVIDENCE, OCTOBER 2.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a Gentleman in this town, dated July 14.

"Before the arrival of this, you will doubtless have heard of the Spanish and French fleets joining, and that the Dutch are fitting out 40 sail of men of war, there never was before so great a want of seamen in Holland. What part the States of Holland will take is uncertain, but the French have an army in French Flanders on the frontiers of Holland, of 30 or 40 thousand men, and should the Dutch declare for Britain, this army will fall on their frontier towns. The English continue to press, disregarding all protections. Their fleet is badly manned. The French, Spanish and English fleets are at sea, and we expect soon to hear of a naval engagement. The Dutch will declare one way or the other; if the French should land any men in England, they will join Britain, for they say, though they wish the Britons to have a drubbing, yet it will not answer to let the French and Spaniards beat them too much."

NEW-LONDON, October 13.

Last Sabbath a fleet of the enemy's shipping from the westward, passed this harbour, supposed to be bound to New-Port; they consisted of 29 ships, 9 brigs, 1 schooners, 12 sloops, and 1 Vineyard boat.

Monday last, Capt. King, in the brig Defiance, arrived here from a cruise. Last Saturday off Blue-point, the south-side of Long-Island, he fell in with and took the transport ship Badger, commanded by Edward Flynn, under jury-masts, having on board 122 troops; but he was the next morning met by a British cruising ship, and retaken.—Captain King took out of the vessel 4 Hessian officers and 9 soldiers, 12 British soldiers belonging to the 44th regiment, the captain, mate and 9 seamen belonging to the Badger, and also a parcel of small arms.

Yesterday also arrived here under jury-masts, three large French ships. They were part of a fleet of about 60 sail that came out from the Cape in company with Count D'Estaing's squadron, bound to France, but on the 15th ult. in lat. 37. long. 53. they met with a hurricane, that lasted 48 hours, in which time great part of the fleet were dismantled, and many of them it is feared, were entirely lost.

FISH-KILL, OCTOBER 21.

By a gentleman who left Gen. Gates's head quarters, at Providence, the 16th instant, we are informed, that the British troops are preparing to leave R. Island, having already great part of their stores, artillery and baggage on board; the 17th or 18th inst. was fixed on for their departure: However, it is not doubted but they will leave it soon.

Last week fourteen sailors were taken near Tarry-Town, by our Militia, and brought to camp.

Thirteen deserters have come in to Gen. Heath's camp, on the east-side of the river, during the last month—besides several who have left Stony-Point, on the west-side.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

The following address, letter, message and answer, were inclosed in General Sullivan's letter published by order of Congress.

The Commander in Chief informs the troops, that he used every effort to procure proper supplies for the army and to obtain a sufficient number of horses to transport them, but he failed of obtaining

such an ample supply as he wished, and greatly fears the supplies on hand will not, without the greatest prudence, enable him to compleat the business of the expedition. He therefore requests the several brigadiers and officers commanding corps, to take the minds of the troops under their respective commands, whether they will (while in this country, which abounds in corn and every kind of vegetable) be content to draw half a pound of flour and half a pound of meat and half allowance of salt per day; and he desires the troops to give their opinion upon the proposal, with freedom, and as soon as possible. Should they generally fall in with the proposal, he promises that they shall be paid for that part of the rations which is held back, at the full value in money. He flatters himself that troops who have discovered so much bravery and firmness, will freely consent to a measure so essentially necessary to accomplish the important purposes of this expedition, and to enable them to add to those laurels they have already gained. The enemy have subsisted a number of days on corn, without either salt, bread, meat or flour, and the General cannot persuade himself, that troops who so far surpassed them in valour and true bravery, will suffer themselves to be outdone in that fortitude and perseverance, which not only distinguishes but dignifies the soldier. He does not mean to continue this through the campaign, but only wishes it to be adopted in those places where vegetables may supply the place of part of the common rations of meat and flour; and he thinks with a plenty of vegetables, half a common ration of meat and flour will be much better than the whole without any.

The troops will please to consider the matter, and give their opinion as soon as possible.

(The remainder to be in our next.)

TRENTON, OCTOBER 27.

At a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Gloucester, in and for the county of Gloucester, on the 5th instant, October, Peter Helme was tried for high-treason, and found guilty; James, a negro slave of Anthony Warwick, was convicted of stabbing his master; both are sentenced to be executed the 26th of November next: John Steelman, Daniel Githens and John Smith, were convicted of grand larceny, and burned in the hand.

By letters from the southward, dated the 1st and 2d instant, we learn, that the Experiment of 50 guns, commanded by Sir James Wallace, was taken on his return from New-York to Savanna by the French, with one general and about 20 other officers on board; that dispatches were found on board this vessel intimating an embarkation of 4000 troops at New-York for Charlestown or Savanna, in consequence of which Count D'Estaing detached ten ships of the line to convoy them in, but had been disappointed by the enemy's return to New-York; that a junction was formed between the Count and Lincoln's army, amounting in the whole to about 9000 men; that Col. Maitland had escaped from Beaufort thro' morasses with his troops to Savanna, leaving behind him the whole of the hospital, artillery, baggage and stores; that the garrison at that post, including Maitland's corps, consists of about 3000 troops, strongly fortified, it was therefore judged best to attack them by regular approaches, and the batteries, consisting of 30 pieces of heavy artillery and 8 mortars, were to be opened on the 4th or 5th instant; that beside the Experiment the French fleet had taken a British man of war of 18 guns, said to have 30,000 guineas on board, to pay the troops at Savanna; and that the Fowey and Ariel men of war were also taken, with all the enemy's transports in the Savanna river.

The above is the most accurate account we have been able to obtain of the operations to the southward since the arrival of the French fleet at Savanna, which we believe to be pretty authentic, and accounts for part of the fleet being seen off Virginia.

We learn that Verplank's and Stoney Points were evacuated a few days ago by the enemy, who have retired to New-York, from whence a considerable embarkation, it is said, will soon take place.

We also learn, that a letter is received by Congress from Gen. Gates, informing, that the late movements of the enemy at Rhode-Island indicate a speedy evacuation; and that he, with the army under his command, are marching toward New-York.

Just as this paper was going to press we were informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at Sandy Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset court-house, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a colonel, and made him prisoner, and also one private, beside two or three horres. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

Returns of Members of the Legislature, received since our last.

FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Jonathan Deare, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Colonel John Neilson,
Thomson Stelle, Matthias Baker, Esquires.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY,

Representative in Council, John Cooper, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, John Sparks, Joseph Low, Thomas Renpard, Esquires.

ESSEX COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Stephen Crane, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Caleb Camb, Jacob Brookfield, Josiah Hornblower, Esquires.

SALEM COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Andrew Sinnickson, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Whitten Cripps, John Mayhew, Anthony Sharp, Esquires.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Representative in Council, John Buck, Esq.
Representative in Assembly, James Ewing, Joel Fithian, Timothy Elmer, Esquires.

The highest Price will be given, in either Cash or Paper, for any Quantity of **Clean Linen Rags,**

Delivered at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

WHEREAS an advertisement, dated the fourth of September last, was, by our order, inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette. No. 89, setting forth among other matters, "That a general complaint was made against the person now acting in the quarter-master-general's department in this town; and informing the publick, that WE, the Magistrates, would attend at the house of Jacob G. Bergen, innholder, in said place, on Saturday the 11th inst. from one o'clock till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information, as might be offered us against the person above-mentioned." And whereas, we did subpoena a number of persons, who, we were informed, had complaints against the said person, and have examined them under oath: We do hereby declare, that we find no cause of complaint against the person now acting as quarter-master in this place, and that the said information is false and groundless.

By order of JOSEPH OLSEN,

ELIAS WOODRUFF,
JOHN JOHNSON,
JACOB BERGEN.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 2d of November next, 620 acres of unimproved land well wooded, situate within two miles of Musqueto Cove, near Tom's river, in Monmouth county. It is to be sold in lots from 50 to 100 acres in each lot.—Also one moiety of Schenck's sawmill, near the above premises. The titles are indisputable. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the conditions made known by
JACOB FOSTER,
JOHN KERLIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Thursday the 30th of September last, a dark brown Horse, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about five or six years old, a small star, hind feet white, shod all round, goes a travelling pace. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him of me
Oct. 13. 2w* OBADIAH HOWELL.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 6th of November, at the sign of the Whitehorse, a Plantation situate on Crosswick's creek, joining the Drawbridge; on the place is a good dwelling-house, and peach orchard; six acres of good wood land joining the landing. Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, minor, and SAMUEL QUA. 2w*

WAS stopped a handsome pair of Silver TEA TONGS, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property, paying charges, may have them again by applying to the printer of this paper.

WANTED to purchase by the subscriber, a good NEGRO LAD, of about 15 years old, that is stout and hearty, able to do farmers work; also a NEGRO GIRL, of about 14 years, that is hearty and able to do house-work. Any body that has such to dispose of, will please to acquaint the subscriber at New Shanick, in Somerset county.

To be sold by the subscriber, a stout, likely Negro Man, of about 30 years of age, with his wife. Enquire as above. 3w WILLIAM VERBRYCK.

WAS stopped from Rebecca Tomson by Benjamin Yard, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon, one Silver Pint Can, all beat together, the handle off, maker's name I. Coburn. Any person who has lost it, or has it stolen from them, may have it again by paying for this advertisement, and proving their property. 3w

STOLEN from Henry Merlion's, innkeeper, in Amwell, the 14th inst. a Bay Mare belonging to the subscriber, about 14 hands 3 inches high, heavy and well set, good carriage, six years old last grass, half-blooded; she has a scar near the point of her off hip, also one on her off fore leg, opposite the knee joint. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, securing the thief and returning the said mare, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare only One Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges. Amwell, Oct. 25. 3w NATHAN STOUT.

STRAYED or stolen from the continental stable at Princeton, on the night of the 24th inst. a light Bay Horse with a mealy nose and long switch tail, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock C A, trots and can. Whoever will secure the thief in any gaol in and deliver the horse to Mr. ROBERT shall receive One Hundred Dollars alone Twenty Dollars.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Sept. 15.
WE have no intelligence from the Southward, the authenticity of which we can vouch; but it may be presumed, that the perseverance and enterprising genius of his Excellency the Count D'Estaing, will accomplish the purpose for which he has appeared in this quarter, and ensure success to his next intended operations in another. It is believed some of his troops are in possession of Sumbury, in order to cut off the retreat of the British troops from Georgia into East-Florida; at the same time Brigadier-General Mackintosh is marching down the country from Augusta; and we are told that Major-General Lincoln crossed Savanna river at Ebenezer last Sunday; so that we may now hourly expect intelligence of importance.

We are assured that, exclusive of draughts, the militia turn out volunteers, in all parts of the State, with such spirit and alacrity, that the ferry-men at the several rivers cannot carry the men across fast enough.

By the last accounts from Count D'Estaing's fleet, 7 British vessels had fallen into their hands, amongst them a large ship from Glasgow, with eight Scotch merchants on board, (refugees from North-Carolina and Virginia) with valuable cargoes, intended to purchase conquered estates in this State and Georgia.—One of the prizes, the brig Polly, from New-Providence for Quebec, arrived here last Friday; and as she came in, the Amazon French frigate was seen off this bar in chase of a ship, supposed to be the Ariel British man of war, of 20 guns, which she came up with, engaged half an hour, and then carried off.

Last Monday Capt. Vardey and Lieut. Campbell, of the 71st British regiment, were brought to town, prisoners. They were taken, with four privates and ten negroes, on the 5th inst. coming through Skull creek, in General Prevost's barge, with dispatches from the General at Savanna, to Colonel Maitland at Beaufort, said to be orders to the Colonel to remove his whole force to Savanna, to the defence of which all the troops at the out-posts had been called in.

Just as this paper had gone to press, an account came, that a body of troops of his Most Christian Majesty, our great and good Ally, were landed in Georgia last Sunday night; that Major-General Lincoln was approaching fast to Savanna, to co-operate with them; and that General Count Pulaski had already taken a picket of the enemy; so that it is probable, by the close of this week, the fate of Georgia, and of General Prevost's army may be decided, in a manner very wide of the expectations of the returned refugees and their infatuated adherents.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 2.

The Irish Hero, a privateer belonging to New-York, commanded by Robert B. Cary, lately ran ashore in Northampton county, in chase of two schooners; they set fire to the privateer which burnt down to the water in a little time; the Captain, Lieutenant, and six hands, took the long boat, armed with muskets and cutlasses, with a view of getting to New-York, the rest of the crew, near 50 in number, were made prisoners, and are now on their way to this place.

The schooner success, Captain Florinton, with 95 barrels of fugar, from the West-Indies, was lately captured by the sloop Charlotte, belonging to New-York, the prize-master of the former with 4 hands, has brought her to a safe port in this state.

Extract of a letter from George-Town, (Maryland) dated September 8, 1779.

"Captain King, in the sloop Dragon, arrived at Alexandria the 6th inst. in 30 days from Cadiz, and brings us the following intelligence: That about the 20th of June last, the English commenced hostilities against Spain, by taking 12 of their vessels, bound from Malaga to Cadiz with wines; that about the 10th of July, a Spanish fleet and army besieged Gibraltar, and had cut off all supplies both by sea and land; that a fleet of 36 ships of the line, from 74 to 100 guns, failed from Cadiz in July, and were joined by nine sail of the line from another port in Spain, and that they were also joined by a French fleet of 57 sail, including frigates; their destination not known."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington to his correspondent in Newbern, Sept. 15.

"By a letter received yesterday from a gentleman in Charlestown, we hear that almost every man in that place, and all the troops that could be collected, had gone to Georgia, to co-operate with Count D'Estaing in the reduction of that State; that a number of French had landed and attacked the English post at Beaufort, Port Royal, which they carried, having killed and taken of the English 900 men. This news came by express, to Charlestown while the gentleman was writing this letter."

WILLIAM INNES acquaints his customers he now begins brewing, will sell beer at the Philadelphia prices for cash or produce only.

He again requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his are desired to return them.

N. B. Said Innes gives the current prices for barley, &c. and has some salt he will exchange for barley or wheat for family use. *Burlington, Oct. 5.*

WILL be sold at vendue, in Pitts-Town, on Friday the 29th of this inst. a number of **CAST HORSES** belonging to the United States.—The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 16. **FURMAN YARD, Q. M.**

TO be sold by the subscriber living in Trenton, a stout likely Negro Man, about 23 years of age, by trade a blacksmith, understands horse-shoeing well; likewise can do any labouring work. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

Oct. 12. **HEZEKIAH HOWELL.**

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Fergus Johnston to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Johnston:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.

RICHARD GREEN.

Present, **RENSELAER WILLIAMS.** 2w*

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Samuel Kellom to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Kellom:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.

RICHARD GREEN.

Present, **RENSELAER WILLIAMS.** 2w*

By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS it is represented to me that several of the men belonging to the New-Jersey state regiment are absent on furlough without limitation, and that several of the inferior officers at the different posts have granted furloughs when superior officers have been present at the same: **IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY ORDERED**, that all the men now absent on furlough do immediately return to their respective posts, and that none but the officer commanding at any of the posts presume in future to grant any furloughs no otherwise than for a limited time, and on the most urgent occasions.

Trenton, October 9, 1779.

WM. LIVINGSTON, jun. Sec.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon having petitioned the General Assembly of this State to build a bridge over the South Branch of Raritan, at Reading's Ford, at the expence of the county, it was ordered by the house—that the petitioners have leave to bring in a draught of a bill for that purpose to the next assembly, of which this is for notice to all concerned. Oct. 7. 3w§

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 12th of April last, a small bay horse, neither mark or brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. **SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.** Six-mile Run, Middlesex county, Oct. 8. 3w||

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away:

These are therefore to desire all persons, in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the quartermaster of the county where they may be, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble; and all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest quartermaster, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

By order of the quartermaster-general, **FURMAN YARD.** 8w.

WAS taken up the 27th ult. by the subscriber, near Trenton, a stray **BLACK HORSE**, with a star in his forehead, about four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. Oct. 4. 1779. 3w|| **JESSE TITUS.**

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Sea-Horie, lately commanded by James Linn; and of Uriah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Dispatch, lately commanded by John Ritche; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge, Oct. 4. 4w **JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County, Sept. 7. **NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons having any demands against Harrison Wells, George Avis, William Wells, William Bocoock, Daniel Cozens, Jonathan Chew, James Hanissey, Joseph Long, Jacob Hewitt, John Robeson, Peter Johnston, Isaac Justice, John Hatton, James Duffield, John Grum, John Hinchman, William Foriman, Alexander Bartram, John Cox, John Rodrow, Gabriel D'Vebe, William Pinyard, John O'Briant, George Swanton, Josiah Biddle, Robert Whitaker, Jeremiah Profile, John Carter, jun. or David Suram, whose estates are forfeited, and have been sold by the Commissioners of said county; that they exhibit their accounts before the Judges of the court of common pleas, within the time limited by law, in order that they may be adjusted and paid. **JOHN SPARKS,** } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioner

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain **DANIEL CALLAGHAN**, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan has on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by **JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.** July 16. 1779.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intitled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about 1000 acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six farms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber-land, contiguous to the farms on Raritan river.

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipis's tavern, in Pluck'emin, a tract of 800 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'emin. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackett's-Town, in Suffex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Suffex, bounded partly by the Muskonctung river, and bordering on Hackett's-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackett's-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Suffex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Wilcocks's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by **RICHARD STEVENS,** } Trustees.
JOHN MEHELM, }
July 20, 1779.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all these emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

Resolved,
That the printers of publick news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

TRENTON: Printed by **ISAAC COLLINS.** Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Six Dollars each the first Week, and Two Dollars for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.

Oct. 26. or for the horse