

The two following papers are relative to an Order given for detaching troops from thence to the Coast, to act against Tippou Saib; and as we can pledge ourselves for their authenticity, any remarks on them would be superfluous.

To the Right Hon. CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, K. G. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

With the utmost respect and submission, we, the undermentioned Officers of Artillery, feeling ourselves most materially injured by the general orders of this day, appointing the second battalion to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on service to the Coast, beg leave to lay before your Lordship the following statement, in hopes that upon consideration our rights will be asserted.

The second battalion is but just arrived from its tour of command in the field. The companies to which we belong, are, agreeable to brigade roster, or by battalion, the first for command. To you, my Lord, who are a soldier, it is unnecessary to point out in what manner our feelings are wounded; and we have every reason to believe, that when acquainted with the justness of our claim, and how much we are affected at being set aside when service is going forwards, your lordships will see us righted. We beg leave further to observe to your Lordship, in support of our claims, that the second battalion was so far considered as the last for duty, by your Lordship, and our late respectable Commandant, that the young Gentlemen who have been lately appointed from the Infantry were ordered to join it, that they might remain at the Presidency for the benefit of practice.

We feel it incumbent upon us to observe to your Lordship, that there are at present some officers from the third battalion on command; but this we humbly conceive can be no objection to its going on service to the Coast, as it has been long an established custom to complete all corps for service, by draughts and removals.

We feel, my Lord, the strongest zeal for the service, and our highest ambition is to distinguish ourselves as soldiers with these sentiments.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief.

Feb. 8, 1790.

Lord Cornwallis considers it as his duty, to take public notice of a Representation signed by Major Greene, and five Captains, and twenty subalterns of the 1st and 3d battalions of artillery, which has been delivered to him in consequence of the publication of the General Orders, dated 30th Jan. directing the 2d battalion of Artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on the shortest notice, for Madras.

His Lordship is persuaded, that it will be obvious to the good sense of the officers of the army at large, that in making general arrangements for carrying on a war, and in forming particular detachments for distant services, the public good requires that an attention to the ordinary tour of duty, by roster, either by corps or individuals, must be laid aside; and that it is the indispensable duty of Government, and of the Commander in Chief, without consulting the wishes of any description of officers, to make the selection of battalions, or of individual officers, for executing plans either of defensive or offensive operations, which will, according to their judgment, most effectually tend to promote the general good of the service, and that remonstrances against such selections are neither compatible with the true principles of military subordination, nor with the respect which is due to Government.

In the present instance, he is not inclined to impute blame to the subaltern officers who signed the representation, because he makes great allowance for their inexperience, and for their being exposed to be easily misled by the suggestions of their seniors, into an inadvertency, which had for its object the gratification of a commendable ardor in young military men, to share in the active duties of their profession; but, though he is not willing to believe that the senior officers, in making this representation, were actuated by a design to excite murmuring and discontent in the corps of Artillery, it is incumbent on him to say, that the five Captains who signed that paper were exceedingly culpable, and that the conduct of Major Greene, who, as a field officer, has more responsibility, was highly un military and reprehensible.

His Lordship, from his knowledge of the general good disposition of the officers of this army, thinks it hardly necessary for him, in addition to the above sentiments, to call to their recollection that modesty, and a spirit of subordination, are essential requisites in forming a respectable military character; and that it is the duty of all military men, to wait with respectful patience till their Government under which they serve, can bring their zeal and abilities into action, but he thinks it proper to declare, that if after this warning, any remonstrances should in future be represented to him upon grounds similar to those stated in the paper which has been delivered by the officers of Artillery, he shall look upon himself as bound by his public duty, to consider them according to the apparent motives of those by whom they may be preferred, either as presumptuous or criminal.

His Lordship also has taken this opportunity to direct, that it shall in future be observed as a standing order in the army, that when any set of officers above three in number, shall resolve to state a real or supposed grievance to any superior, a representation, or memorial, shall be signed by the Senior Officer only of those who may think themselves aggrieved; and he is to transmit in a separate paper, a list of the names of all those who may have given their sanction to his signature; but his Senior Officer, in all such cases, will be held particularly responsible, both for the matter itself, and for the manner in which complaints may be stated in their remonstrances or representations.

The following Address from the Roman Catholics, whilst it breathes fidelity to the State, which protects them, asserts, with decency, the common rights of mankind; and the answer of the President truly merits that esteem, which his liberal sentiments, mild administration, and prudent justice have obtained him.

The ADDRESS of the ROMAN CATHOLICS to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

WE have been long impatient to testify our joy, and unbounded confidence on your being called, by an Unanimous Vote to the first station of a country, in which that unanimity could not have been obtained, without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom, and unblemished virtue. Our congratulations have not reached you sooner, because our scattered situation prevented our communication, and the collecting of those sentiments, which warmed every breast. But the delay has furnished us with the opportunity, not merely of prefiging the happiness to be expected under your administration, but of bearing testimony to that which we experienced already. It is your peculiar talent, in war and in peace, to afford security to those who commit their protection into your hands. In war you shield them from the ravages of armed hostility; in peace, you establish public tranquillity, by the justice and moderation, not less than by the vigour, of your Government. By example, as well as by vigilance, you extend the influence of laws on the manners of our fellow-citizens. You encourage respect for religion; and inculcate, by words and actions, that principle, on which the welfare of nations so much depends, that a superintending Providence governs the events of the world, and watches over the conduct of men. Your exalted maxims, and unwearied attention to the moral and physical improvement of our country have produced already the happiest effects. Under your administration, America is animated with zeal for the attainment and encouragement of useful literature. She improves her agriculture; extends her commerce; and acquires with foreign nations a dignity unknown to her before. From these happy events, in which none can feel a warmer interest than our selves, we derive additional pleasure, by recollecting that you, Sir, have been the principal instrument to effect so rapid a change in our political situation. This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us, on another account; because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice, the equal right of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence under your auspicious conduct—rights rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted—and expect the full extension of them from the justice of those States, which still restrict them:—when we solicit the protection of Heaven over our Common country, we neither omit, nor can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of Divine Providence; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the United States, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your counsels, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues.

JOHN CARROLL, } In behalf of the Roman Catholic Clergy.  
CHARLES CARROLL, of }  
Carrollton, }  
DANIEL CARROLL, } In behalf of the Roman Catholic Laity.  
DOMINICK LYNCH, }  
THOMAS FITZSIMONS }

\* In the States of New Jersey, North and South Carolina, some trifling restrictions are still continued.

A N S W E R.

To the ROMAN CATHOLICS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I now receive, with much satisfaction, your congratulations on my being called, by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country, I cannot but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay. As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general Government, you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public prosperity, enhances the pleasure, which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

I feel that my conduct, in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation, than could have reasonably been expected: and I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate circumstance, in a great degree, resulting from the able support, and extraordinary candour, of my fellow citizens of all denominations.

The prospect of national prosperity now before us, is truly animating; and ought to excite the exertions of all good men, to establish and secure the happiness of their country, in the permanent duration of its freedom and independence. America, under the smiles of Divine Providence—the protection of a good Government—and the cultivation of manners, morals, and piety,—cannot fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home, and respectability abroad.

As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil Government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget, the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution, and the establishment of their Government—or the import-

ant assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Faith is professed.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavour to justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct.—And may the Members of your Society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free Government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

March, 12, 1790.

To the PRINTER of the DIARY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MASONS.

Sed pertinet ad omnem Officii quaestionem, semper in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus re liquisque bellius antecedit.

DE OFFI. CICERONIS.

S I R,

WHEN we reflect on the small progress, that the most acute reasoners have made, in opposition to revelation, it is a matter of just and well grounded triumph to the simple and honest believer. After having beaten the flowery paths of Bolingbroke, examined the finished labours of Hume, and opened our ears to the dangerous, yet sprightly fallies of Voltaire, when we return to him, whose words are full of grace and truth, as Alexander is reported to have said, that a single tear from a mother would wipe away an hundred letters to her prejudice; so we may say, whilst the honest accents sink into our souls, that a single sentence from that Book, which contains the rich Jewellery of Calistial wisdom, renews that conscientiousness of the parental love of God, and of communion with him, which infidelity has ingeniously, and vainly laboured to destroy.

These reflections arise from a momentary exultation on reading one of the most incoherent, impotent attacks, that ever was made against truth; and whilst I contemplated how feeble were the impressions, made on the Walls of Jerusalem, by the most enthusiastic virulence, and illiberal prejudice, I could not help exclaiming—and I also am a Christian!!!

Deluded by the title of—The Philosophy of the Masons, I perused a Treatise fresh from the press, which seemed to promise an enlarged prospectus of the views of history of that excellent, antient, and honourable Society, of which I am a brother, but having laboured to the end, (if wading through such frothy matter can be called labour) I can not see any reason to suppose the author belongs to the fraternity, or that he knows any thing of their philosophy.

Surely there is something so insidious, in pre-facing a book, with so respectable a title, which is only designed to bespatter religion, its professors, and Christianity in particular, to declaim (I cannot say reason) against all belief in God, in the lowest terms of abuse, and to ridicule good order, with every appearance of morality (one of the great objects of Masons) as must excite contempt in every masonic bosom. To vindicate the craft from imputations, which ought only to lie with him, who thus piratically hangs out false colours, to enter a formal protest before the world, against principles which are diametrically opposite to the fundamentals of our Society, and to expose that conceited arrogance which applies the term, Rubbisha, to the Golden Ore of Plato, which reproaches Arifstale with want of taste and comprehension, and having formed a fanciful world of its own, turns up the nose at mankind like a snorting horse, form the design I have in view, in writing this preface, the remarks which arose on a single perusal of the book, (for it does not merit nor require a repetition) shall be offered to you and to your numerous readers. To the discerning, who having run over the book, may think a refutation hung away, it is to be observed, that as there are readers of every taste, and of every degree of perception, scarcely any book will entirely want a receiving circle, especially in a provincial quarter, where its author may be considered as an oracle, thus the oblivion which such a work immediately falls into with respect to the great world, might be regarded as a triumph, which is far, very far from having been acquired.

Before the dissecting knife be ever put to this extraordinary piece of irony on God and man, a general account of the work should be given. It is thrown into the form of letters, supposed, properly enough, to have been written in Egypt, since they are enthroned in a ten-fold Egyptian darkness.—The preface dedicates the book to the French National Assembly, in which, in the most injudicious manner, the author robs our country and our writers of their just measure of praise, in having given birth to modern liberty, and taught the world “the knowledge of the natural rights of man,” desiring them at the same time, “to learn wisdom from the folly of Britain.” And in the space of five small pages of large print, he repeatedly commits a fault common to those who have a great opinion of themselves; viz. of stating controvertible propositions, as irresistible axioms; “such as the natural equality of man,” when it is well known that men never were, and never can be in such a state. “That every man has a right to think as he pleases.—To speak or write whatever he thinks freely.—That it is impossible just reasoning should ever prevail where any religion is established.—In whatever country religion is established, the miseries of mankind are continually accumulating.” He also informs the National Assembly, that (Proh pudor!) in London men are put in the pillory, who write blasphemies, but he might have added that all blasphemers are not served so, though the inoffensive school master, he mentions, was—and that Woolston did penance in a white sheet, for having used the privilege of writing and speaking whatever he thought freely.

The scene being thus laid in Egypt, the subject of the book is introduced by a round-about, most ridiculous story, in which among many other absurdities, improbabilities, and impossibilities, he tells us of his laying three armed men dead at his feet, and obliging a fourth to flee, that a Jew makes him the offer of all he has, a “fortune by no means inconsiderable.” That this Jew Phthar-as “has a genius not inferior to Newton,” that this wonderful man is liable to “have his feelings exquisitely excited at the sight of a mouse under the talons of Grimalkin.” That a maller-mason's lodge might be formed, the Egyptian Cnephen is introduced, this *rara avis* in the year 1790 is a Priest of Olyris, and as our writer knows no other degree of comparison than the superlative Cnephen, though a man of singular modesty, is one of the greatest and best Philosophers on the face of the earth. The conversations of this Trio, viz. The Idolatrous Priest (of an order extinct some thousand years ago), *genraus Jew*, and infidel Physician form the body of this profound and ingenious work, of which to have given even a general idea is surely enough to attempt in one letter, therefore till you hear from me again,

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

A FREE AND AN ACCEPTED MASON.

A-d-m-y,

July 29, 1790.

To the PRINTER,

S I R,

THE very great inconveniency of the want of a sufficient number of Marines on the present armament is so obvious, and so generally felt in the fleet, that I should hope in future that useful corps will never again be reduced to the very low state it was at the beginning of the present armament when there were not sufficient to supply even the guard-ships with their proper compliment, and do the duty that was allotted them on shore. We have now embarked four regiments for that service, which is far from being agreeable, nor are they fit for this duty; and the keeping up double the number of marines in time of peace would be attended with no additional expence to government; as they might and ought to be employed in doing the duty of the garrisons at the three principal dock-yards, instead of the land-forces, whose duty it is to relieve the garrisons abroad, and in the other parts of the kingdom where required. By this arrangement the corps of Marines would be embarked upon any armament, instead of the regiments of foot, which ought to take their duty on shore, and not on board the fleet. At the peace, this corps consisted of seventy companies, which were afterwards reduced to sixty, by way of economy, though the very same year they were reduced, four companies were afterwards obliged to be added, which proved no saving in that year's expence, though six Field-officers were put on half-pay. This appeared to them, and to every thinking person, a very impolitic plan, and a great hardship on old officers who had served so long and faithfully; while at the same time the army were increasing in the same proportion, that is, from seventy to seventy-six regiments, and the artillery, &c. in proportion, I believe.

Were the marine companies to consist of one hundred, at seventy men to a company, they would be equal to the duty of all the principal sea-ports, and have a sufficiency for sea and guard-ship duty, allowing half to be on shore and half on board, which always ought to be the case, in order to keep up the discipline of the corps; by which means the regiments would never be interrupted in their regular rotation of shore-duty, and there would be a sufficiency of marines for any fleet that could be fitted out upon any emergency such as the present. Before they could be all wanted, recruits likewise would be coming in so fast that a constant supply would be found for any number of ships. The duty of the garrison of Portsmouth and dock will take two regiments, or one thousand men; those of Chatham and Plymouth the same, allowing for casualties of sickness, and other accidents. The whole of the three divisions on shore then would amount to three thousand five hundred; and those of the guard-ships, station-ships, &c. to nearly the same number. If more could be spared from the ships, they might take the duties of Cumberland and Munckton Forts, Gosport, &c. When it is admitted they are at least equally fit for these duties with troops, not accustomed to sea-port towns, where is the impropriety of adopting the plan in future? And why not appoint the commanding officer of Marines, Lieutenant Governor of the sea port garrisons, as well as land officers, and old officers in the same corps, to the little forts, as a reward for their past services?—At present they have none!

Yours,

PER MARE PER TERRAS.

P. S. The present Board have already restored the reduced Field-Officers to full pay, by adding six companies, and from the known benignant disposition of their present patron, they may soon hope for some establishment, as a retreat for old officers unfit for active service, especially that of embarking to encounter the hardships of a sea-life and foreign climes.

PRICES of STOCKS.

THURSDAY, July 29.	
Bank Stock, 175 ½	Dit. Bonds, 49s. 50s. os. ps.
3 per C. red. 75 ½	Ditto Scrip
3 per C. con. 74 ½ ¾	South Sea Stock
Ditto 1726	Old Ann. 73 ½
4 per C. Confol 96 ½ 97 ½	New Ditto 73 ½ ¾
5 per Cent. Int. 113 ½ 114	3 per Cent. 175 1.
Bank I. Ann. 22 ¾ ¼	New Navy, 3 dif.
Ditto Short, 1778, 1779 12	Lot. Tickets, 15l. 14s.
11-26th ¾	Ditto Irish
Tontine	Exchequer Bills
India Stock, 156 ¾	American Debentures
Ditto Ann.	