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From the London Morning Chronicle, May 22.

VETO.

On Thursday last the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London District received from Rome a most important communication.—The persons resident in Rome, entrusted by his Holiness the Pope with the administration of the affairs of the Church during his own captivity, have taken into their consideration the papers transmitted to them from London and Dublin, with respect to the proceedings in Parliament, during the last session, upon the Catholic question. The result of which was (after a meeting of all the Divines in Rome) the solemn determination of the Commissioners for executing the holy office, that it is not only consistent with the ordinances of the C. Church, but the bounden duty of its Communicants situate in countries out of the Papal Territories, to give full and ample securities to the governments under which they live for their allegiance, fidelity, and obedience to the laws of the land; and for this purpose, that the *veto* proposed to be given to the King of Great Britain, in the appointment of Bishops and Deans in his dominions, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the Holy See, and would be cordially acceded to and acted upon by the Sovereign Pontiff, in all time to come. And also, that all correspondence between Roman Catholics and the Holy See should in future be subject to such inspection and controul as was proposed by the late Catholic Relief Bill, *the whole of which is highly applauded.*

This liberal declaration, we trust, will put an end to those clamorous discussions which of late have so cruelly frustrated the efforts of the enlightened men who are truly the friends of religious liberty.

TRANSLATION.

Copy of a letter from Monsiegneur Quarantotti to the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, V. A.

ILLUSTRIOUS & REV. LORD,

It is not without great pleasure we have heard that in all probability the law which was last year proposed for the emancipation of the Catholics of your most flourishing kingdom, from the penal laws affecting them, and which was rejected by a very small majority, is again to be brought forward in the Session of this year. It is to be hoped that this highly wished for measure will at length pass into a law, and that the Catholics, who have always given the strongest proofs of their obedience and fidelity, will at length be freed from the grievous yoke under which they have been so long oppressed, so that without suffering in their honor or property they may the more cheerfully apply themselves to those things which religion and the good of their country demand from them. This they have every ground to look for, from a beneficent King and a renowned nation, which, both in former times and in these our own days, has acquired so high a fame in all countries, for equity, prudence, and every other virtue. And, as we have been informed, that some questions and discussions have been started by the Bishops, respecting the conditions proposed to the Catholics before admitting them to an equality of rights; we, who during the absence of the Supreme Pastor, have been entrusted with the care of sacred missions, and have been invested with all pontifical powers for that purpose, have thought it a duty of our office to remove every ambiguity and obstacle which may stand in the way of this wished for conciliation and to supply any deficiency of power in the Bishops by the authority and consent of the holy chair. The letters both of your Amplitude (*Ample. Tua*) and that the Archbishop of Dublin, having been laid before a council of the most learned Prelates and Theologians, and maturely considered by them in a peculiar Assembly, it was decreed that the Catholics ought to receive and embrace with content and gratitude the law which was proposed last year for their emancipation, agreeably to the form received by us from your Amplitude. There is one thing, however, which stands in need of some declaration, viz. the second part of the the oath, by which a Clergyman binds himself to have no communication with the Supreme Pontiff and his Ministers, which may directly or indirectly have a tendency to subvert, or in any manner disturb the Government or Church of the Protestants. It is sufficiently evident, that by the Divine law, the chief duty of a Minister of the Church is to attend every where to the propagation of the Catholic Faith, which can alone lead to eternal happiness, and to contribute to the removal of error. This we are taught by the precepts of the Gospel, and the example of the Apostles and their successors. Therefore, if any Catholic shall reclaim any Protestant to the Orthodox Religion, he may be considered guilty of perjury, because in so doing he may in some measures seem to have disturbed the Protestant Church.——If such is the understanding of the matter, this oath cannot lawfully be taken, as being repugnant to the Catholic relief. But if the meaning of the Legislature was that the Ministers of the Catholic Church should be allowed to preach, persuade, and advise, and that they should merely be prohibited from disturbing the Protestant Church or Government, by violence and arms, or wicked means, this is what is right, and what is strictly agreeable to our principles. It will therefore be your duty, in all humility and zeal, to supplicate your illustrious government, for the sake of allaying and satisfying the consciences of the Catholic Clergy, to consent to some modification or declaration of the formula of the oath, which, by removing all ambiguity, may leave room for peaceful preaching and persuasion.—But if the proposed law should be carried in the very same words, or if the Legislature should be unwilling to admit of any change in of them, the clergy ought to acquiesce, and it will be sufficent, if they publicly avow their meaning of the oath to be, that the orthodos doctrine remain inviolate by this oath, and no otherwise; and that this protestation may be known to all, and may be handed down to posterity, it will be preserved in the account of transactions —(*acta relata*). It were to be wished also, that, if possible, the declaration should also be made by some members of the public council, that the British Government requires the oath in this acceptation, and no other, from the Catholic clergy. As to the other matters which you wrote to us were contained in the proposed law, they will be tolerated by the indulgence of the Apostolical Chair.

That the King wishes to be assured of the fidelity of those promoted to the office of Bishop or Dean, and of their possessing the qualifications necessary to a good citizen; that besides, he should institute a committee of investigation, to enquire into their morals, and report to the King, as is signified in the letter of your Amplitude; and lastly, that on this account the King, wishes hereafter to exclude foreigners, and those who for five years before have not resided in the kingdom from the possession of these dignities; as these are all merely civil considerations, they merit every degree of toleration. It is even desirable, that our prelates should be agreeable and acceptable to the King—that they should exercise their ministry with his full consent; and finally, that their probity should even be manifest to those who are not in the bosom of the church; for a Bishop, (as the Apostle teaches us in 1 Timothy, 3 and 7), *must have a good report of those which are without.* Under these circumstances, from the authority vested in us, we allow that those designated for Bishops or Deans, and proposed by the Clergy, be accepted of or rejected by the King agreeably to the proposed law. After therefore the Clergy shall have, in the usual manner, selected those whom they shall judge most worthy in the Lord to fill those dignities, the Metropolitan of province in Ireland, the Senior Apostolic Vicar in England and Scotland, will announce them to the Committee, that the Royal approbation or dissent may be in consequence obtained. Should the candidates be rejected, others may be proposed agreeable to the King; and should they be approved of, the Metropolitan or Vicar Apostolic as above, will transmit an account to this sacred congregation, which, having duly weighed the merits of each, will procure the bannonical institution from the Supreme Pontiff. I observe also, that a power is given to the said Committee to examine the letters written by the Ecclesiastical power to any of the British Clergy, and diligently to enquire if any thing be contained in them inimical to the government, or in any way calculated to disturb the public tranquility. As communication in ecclesiastical and spiritual matters, with the head of the Church, is not interdicted, but merely subjected, for political reasons to the inspection of a Committee, this ought also to be acquiesced in. It is proper that your government should not possibly entertain the least suspicion of our communication. What we write may be known to all: for we do not in any manner interfere with civil matters, but merely inquire into those things which the divine and ecclesiastical law, and the good order of the Church seem to require. Those things alone are to be kept secret by which the inward conscience can be affected; but on this subject I observe sufficient provision is made by enactments in the said law; and we are sufficiently persuaded that your wise government, while it is desirous of providing for the public security, will never wish to exact that the Catholics should be deficient towards their religion, but that on the contrary it will be pleased to see them sedulously observe its precepts; for this holy and altogether divine religion is favourable to public power, and the stability of thrones, and renders subjects faithful, obedient, and well affected to their country. Nothing therefore can be more agreeable to the Apostolic Chair, than that full concord and mutual confidence should prevail between your Government and its Catholic Subjects; that those who preside over public affairs should never entertain the smallest d ubt of the faith, obedience, and adherence of the Catholics, and that the Catholics themselves may serve their country with the utmost candour, alacrity, and zeal.

Wherefore we advise all in the Lord, and especially the Bishops, to lay aside all contention, and for the edification of others to set an example of unanimity of sentiment, that there may be no room for schism, and that no injury may be received by the Catholic cause; and if the law be carried which frees the Catholics from the penalties to which they are subjected, that they should, not only for the reasons already mentioned, receive it with satisfaction, but also return the warmest thanks to his Majesty, and his most magnificent council, for so great a benefit, and so shew themselves worthy of it.—Finally, we entreat your Amplitude to communicate this epistle to all the Bishops and Apostolic Vicor of your kingdom; and hoping that they will conform themselves promptly and fully to those things which form the full power vested in us, we have decreed, I pray Almighty God to have your Amplitude long in his holy keeping, and in the mean time I profess myself bound to you with all respect.

Your obedient Servant,
J B. QUARANTOTTI, Vice Presd't.
MICHAEL ADEODATUS GALEASSI, Subst.

Given at Rome, from the Palace of Propagonda Fide, 16th Feb. 1814.

To the Illustrious and Reverend Lord William Poynter (Episcopus Heliensis,) Vicar Apostolic of London, at London.

Agreeable to the original,
JOS. HODGSON.

HARTFORD, (Con.) August 23.

Detached Militia.—The first regiment of detached militia, under the command of Col. BRAINARD, rendezvoused in this city on Thursday last; on Friday they were reviewed by His Excellency the Captain General, and on Saturday took up their line of march for New London. This regiment consists of between 7 and 800 effective men, well armed and equipt for actual and immediate service. Never do we recollect to have seen a finer body of men. They all seemed not only willing but anxious to be led on to perform the duty for which they were detached, and emphatically expressed it by three hearty cheers when they received orders to march. Gov. Smith expressed much pleasure at their appearance, and bestowed a very high encomium upon them, as will be seen by the subjoined Gen. Orders.—Another regiment from the 3d division will rendezvous at Norwich this day; the whole to be under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor, and Brig. Gen Lusk.

The great accession to the enemy's force in the sound, the late dastardly attack on Stonington, and the menaced situation of New London, has excited much alarm throughout the state, especially in the towns contiguous to the sea coast. This induced Gen. Cushing to make a call for the two regiments above mentioned.—The promptness with which the call has been complied with reflects much honour upon his Excellency; and the alacrity with which the militia repaired to the place of rendezvous, fully demonstrate their love of country, and evinces a determination on their part to defend their soil against the attacks of a haughty and tyrannical enemy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HARTFORD, 18th August 1814.

The Captain General has observed with great satisfaction the discipline good order and excellent conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates composing the first Regiment of detached militia. The punctuality with which they have repaired to the place of Rendezvous deserves the highest praise. It evinces a reverence for the laws, a devotedness to their government, every way honorable to them as citizens and soldiers. To men of such dispositions we may safely confide the protection of our best and dearest interests.

The troops will carry with them the warmest wishes of the Commander in Chief for their preservation and their individual happiness. It will be his earnest endeavour to contribute, by all the means in his power, to their comfort and accommodation whilst they continue in service, and to give them the earliest possible opportunity of returning to their families and friends, with a consciousness of having merited the benedictions of their country.

ALBANY, August 23.

From Sacket's Harbor, we learn that our fleet remained in its former position; that the enemy's large ship would be off in Oct. and that the frames for two frigates, brought from England, had arrived at Kingston.

The Rifle Companies of Albany and Troy have volunteered to a man, we understand for active service; and will leave this place to day for New York. We rejoice to find them subscribing, by their actions, to the patriotic maxim—"*In war, political peace—in peace political war.*"

A gentleman arrived in this city in the western stage, on Sunday evening, from Erie, states, that the orders from Gen. Drmmmond to attack Fort Erie were found in the pocket of Col. Drummond, who fell in the attack—that it was mentioned in these orders, that from information derived from three deserters it was supposed there were only 1500 of our troops in the fort—that they were short of ammunition—and pointed out the most vulnerable points of the Fort—that after the attack was made, and the information given by the deserters found to be incorrect, the deserters were instantly hung.

The gentleman also stated, that there were upwards of 500 of the enemy buried after the action—and 414 prisoners on their way to Greenbush, exclusive of wounded. [A part of the officers arrived here on Saturday evening.]

NEW-YORK, August 24.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE,

AUGUST 23.

Contributions received.

Manhattan Bank,	$250	
Fourth Ward, by James Tylee,	697	
John G. Leake,	50	
Tenth Ward, by S. Wheeler & others	302	25
George Brinckerhoff,	20	
Unknown, by Mr. Tucker,	5	
John Hertell,	5	
G. Pye,	2	50
ncorporated society of teachers, by A. Smith and George Ironside,	100	

Detail for Wednesday.

FOR BROOKLYN.

Book-binders,	100
Teachers and pupils	200
Capt. Lawrence's City Watch,	50
Capt. Leaycraft's Company of Exemnts	60
[illegible]	100
Alderman Carpenter, and other citizens	100
Upholsterers,	60
	670

FOR HARLÆM.

Class No. 3 of Firemen,	170
Inhabitants of Orange, New Jersey	250
Major Dunscomb's battalion of artillery,	80
	500

J. MORTON, *Sec'ry Com. Def.*

Several thousand of our fellow-citizens from the interior of the State, having, in obedience to the call of the constituted authorities, relinquished the comforts of home, and repaired in arms to the vicinity of this city to aid in its defence, it is our anxious desire and our incumbent duty, to render their situation as agreeable as possible, and to reconcile them to the sacrifices they are making. Placed in a new situation, and, from the nature of a military life, exposed to privations and hardships, and, particularly, not furnished with the food to which they had been accustomed, it is greatly in our power to supply their wants and to increase their comforts, without any essential sacrifice. For this purpose, donations in money will be received by the treasurer of the committee of defence, Thomas R. Mercein, comptroller's office, City Hall, and other contributions, particularly of vegetables, will be received by major Ingraham, brigade quarter-master, at Brooklyn—and by major M'Comb, brigade quarter master at the heights of Harlæm.

In making this appeal to the patriotism and benevolence of the public, the Committee are persuaded that they will not be unsuccessful: next to the great duties that we owe to our country, we must rank those due to the gallant men who are ready to offer up their lives in its defence.

NICHOLAS FISH,
Chairman of the Committee of Defence.

The flag schooner from Boston, with the baggage of the Minister Plenipotentiary from Holland, arrived here last evening. Off N. London, saw but one enemy's ship of war.

Harlœm Heights. The works on these Heights are rapidly progressing. Fort Clinton, which occupies a very elegant and commanding situation at M'Gowen's Pass, is nearly completed. Another small fort, on the west side of the Pass, is more than half-built; and much labor has already been bestowed upon the principal fort, which we understand is to be denominated *Fort Fish*, in honor of general Fish, chairman of the Committee of Defence.

It is to be regretted, that the Steam boat conveyance to Harlæm Heights must eventually be relinquished, and some other mode devised. The company who took that conveyance on Monday, unfortunately, were not upon the ground, until nearly 12 o'clock.

Com. Adv.

The people of color, to the number of 800 who were at Brooklyn Heights on Monday, deserve honorable mention. It is said they greatly distinguished themselves by their industry and good order.—*ib.*

CONTRADICTION.

The steam boat Fulton arrived yesterday from Albany, and we regret to state that the account of a victory said to be obtained by general Izard, is without foundation. No salute had been fired at Albany, except the one for the victory at Fort Erie. And none of the passengers in the steam boat with whom we conversed had heard such a report at Albany.

We are not disposed to doubt, but that the gentlemen who came passengers in the Hardware, and arrived here on Sunday evening, heard what they communicated respecting the victory. But we would respectfully suggest that the frequent reports put in circulation, which afterwards prove not to be true, have an evil tendency. We shall not state the various evils arising from such conduct; but request our readers not to censure too severely the publishers of public journals for sometimes being under the necessity of contradicting what they have once given publicity to, and which may have been imposed on them as true.

Last evening arrived here as a flag, the schr. Rambler, Moore, having on board the furniture, baggage and servants of Mr. Changuion, the Dutch Minister, 7 days from Boston. On Wednesday last was boarded by the British privateer Shannon, the captain of which bored into the boxes of furniture, overhauled the Rambler's papers, and broke open several letters. The Pomona frigate went out of Tarpaulin Cove on Thursday to join the Nimrod. Saw no vessels of war off New-London on Monday. There was a 74 at anchor in Gardner's Bay.

From the many rumours in circulation, our friends at a distance may be induced to believe, that we are alarmed in this city. The fact is, that there is no apprehension of an attack from the enemy. Such is our preparation, that 20,000 men would make no serious impression upon us. The city is literally surrounded with forts and breast-works, and filled with men, who, in their determination to defend their fire-sides, have sacrificed party spirit upon the altar of patriotism.

We learn that 416 prisoners were taken at Erie—It is certain that that number was counted after their arrival at Buffaloe, by a gentleman who came in the Fulton Steam boat. It was not Lt. M'Donough who blew up the works after the enemy got possession, but a sergeant—who was afterwards offered $500, or an Ensigncy by Gen. Gaines—he preferred the latter.—*Gazette.*

It is reported, that the frames of the two frigates that lately came out from England, are preparing at Kingston for the Lake; one of which, it is said, will be launched next week.

From Fort Erie, a traveller confirms the accounts given from the Albany Register office. He states that Lieut. M'Donough was killed near his piece, defending himself with a handspike, and that the magazine in the battery was blown up by an American corporal, in consequence (it is supposed) of hearing an order given by colonel Drummond to kill every man in the work if it was carried. This order, a prisoner who reported it, said the soldiers would not have obeyed, as a minute after it was given the colonel was shot through the head, and he (the British soldier) was glad of it for having given such a command. The day after the attack about 80 British killed were found by the Americans, secreted in the edge of a wood. The cannonading and skirmishing continued, and Gen. Gaines had made a sally upon the enemy, and was out, and the result not known when our informant left there, on Tuesday last. Gen. Porter of the volunteers, was spoken highly of at Buffalo.—*Columbian*

Fatal accident.—Yesterday, one of the marines at the Navy Yard armoury, while cleaning muskets, got hold of one of one that was loaded, which went off, and the contents penetrating his body, he was instantly killed.

From the Correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

ALBANY, August 22.
Half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have an Extra Register published this morning. We learn by an officer immediately from Buffalo, that on Tuesday night last another attack or skirmish took place between our troops at Erie and the enemy. The night was very dark, and, the result was unknown when the officer left Buffalo. He further states that the British lost in the late attack on the Fort, 400 killed, and 414 prisoners, including wounded, 80 of whom were severely wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 20 wounded—3 have since died.

A gentleman from St. Lawrence states, that the British had informed the inhabitants of Ogdensburgh, that they should immediately take possession of that town.

From another Correspondent.

ALBANY, AUGUST 22.

Messrs Lewis and Hall,

I enclose you the Buffalo Gazette received by the mail of last evening.

In addition to what you may collect from this source, which is the most complete yet come to hand, I learn by an officer who arrived last evening, and who left Buffalo on Wednesday last, that he saw 420 of the enemy buried, and about 80 dead lying in a pile. 414 prisoners were on their way to Greenbush, some of the officers of which arrived here on Saturday evening last. The enemy were repulsed four successive times before thay succeeded against only one bastion.—S ortly after their entry therein, the magazine exploded and precipitated many of the "*Poor Fellows*" into the presence of their God. Lieut. M'Donough, a young and enterprizing officer, fought desperately with the tiller of a gun till he was bayoneted. Lt. Fontaine, the remaining officer of the bastion seeing himself alone, and the enemy possessing the works, cried for *quarter*. This was taken not in the mil meaning of the word by civilized soldiers, but as literally understood by lt. col. Drummond, who, in language which at once evinced the character of the man, exclaimed, "*give the damn'd Yankees no quarters*"—and Lieut. Fontaine was bayoneted. He was supposed to be dead, but in a few hours was found, and is now in a fair way of recovery. The justice of Heaven did not sleep, for, about five minutes after the execution of this unfeeling order, a musket ball consigned Lieut. Col. Drummond to eternity.

Throughout the whole of this brilliant engagement, the breast of our soldiery was fired with courage of the most exalted kind: the love of glory animated them; the *amor patriæ* urged them; the watch-word was "liberty or death!"—and they were triumphant.

It seems that General Drummond had received information from some deserters from our army, that our forces were weak and without provisions. These deserters were hung up on the trees during the action.

VERGENNES, August 17.

Dear Sir—I arrived yesterday from the frontiers. Nothing has occurred of moment since my last communication.

On Saturday morning, Gov. Prevost went on board the fleet, and from thence to the Isle au Noix. Salutes were fired from both places.

I conversed yesterday with a person from Canada, who observed that a simultaneous attack of the fleet and army would be made in a few days; that Governor Prevost had determined to wait the arrival of those troops recently landed at Quebec, which, with the militia and force he now has at Odletown, will give him a force of upwards of *twenty thousand men.*

On Monday, an order was received at Burlington from Gen. Izard, directing the hospital to be prepared to receive the sick, &c.

A Company of men under the command of Capt. Clark has arrived at Burlington from Plattsburgh to aid the *Custom House Officers* to put a stop to the smuggling system.

The brig Warrior is nearly ready for sea. It is expected she will join the squadron on Tuesday next, if her men arrive.

This morning we experienced as severe a thunder storm as the oldest inhabitant recollects to have witnessed in these parts of the country. It began about half past three, and continued about forty minutes. The rain poured down with great violence, and the elements presented a sheet of liquid flame. The only damage we have heard of is, that a barn, a few miles from town, was destroyed, and two houses in Vergennes much injured In one of the houses injured, two young ladies were asleep together. The plaister of the wall over which they lay was thrown down by the violence of the shock The Ladies however suffered but a slight injury.

From the Columbian.

THE PATRIOTIC SONS OF ERIN.

This meritorious band has distinguished itself honorably. On Saturday, the 20th inst. about 1500 mustered in the Park at half past 5, in the order of their wards. Almost every one had before voluntarily labored in some particular class of trade or society; but they were nevertheless desirous of appearing in their national character, arrayed against the British enemy. The committee of defence, seeing their numbers so great, thought proper to allot the whole ground to them, which served to increase their ardor. At a general meeting, officers had been appointed to lead them, and committees for various purposes of regulation—and a general committee of superintendance, consisting of Messrs. Emmet, M'Neven, Bryson and Sampson, who were charged to receive the orders of the committee of defence and the principal engineer and his officers, and to see them executed. Their march was enlivened by 2 excellent bands of music, one of which was the the regimental band of Col. Dennison, which he kindly volunteered; whilst he and several of his patriotic officers fell into the ranks of his countrymen, all in citizens' clothes. Their line of march was truly picturesque—a variety of standards waved in the air, and in the front were born the lively and embrematic banners of the Hibernian Provident Society, shaded by two large American flags. These standards being planted on the ramparts as rallying points for the various divisions, produced a fine effect; and on many of them were mottos and devices at once expressive of their affection to their native country, and attachment to that of their adoption. One large silken banner had a portrait of the late George Clinton, the friend of Irishmen On others were memorable sayings of American heroes—"Dont give up the ship"—"Free trade and Sailors' Rights"—"God, our country and Liberty; tyrants offend them"—and one in particular which was invented and carried by J. P. C. Sampson, bore this emphatic phrase—"We sought a country, we found one, and we will defend it." But what was most admirable, was the self government which restrained even the exuberance of enthusiasm; and the laws of strict discipline which these gallant men imposed, of their own free will upon themselves. At the close of the day they marched back in the same order they had came out, in a column of four in front.

It happened that while they halted at the steam boat wharf, a detachment of Westchester militia disembarked on their march to occupy the fort. The Sons of Erin opened their ranks to let them pass, and waving their variegated banners over their heads, and mingling their ensigns with those of the nation, cheering its defenders from the right and left of their extended line; then, separating into two divisions, one crossed in the steamboat, and the other by the Upper Ferry, in the horse-boat. They arrived with such precision that the rear division were just in time to close with the van, and the whole being united and drawn up in form of a triangle, the following resolution which had been proposed at the general meeting by Dr. M'Neven, but postponed till the day should be closed, was now passed by unanimous acclamation, and the body was instantly dismissed.

Resolved, That, as Irishmen, we will not only labor to construct the fortifications of this city, but, that, as Irishmen, we will defend them; feeling as we do, in the wrongs of our native country, an additional incentive to exertion, we will willingly step beyond the trenches to measure swords with the enemy, whom we never yet had the satisfaction of encounterind upon equal ground.

[A poor fellow, who never learned any wit from a book, hearing that there were some malicious bets touching the conduct of the Irish on this occasion, made this observation, "If one of these rascals was to slap me in the face to day, he should go quiet, but on Monday I would pay him faithfully."]

Exhilirating incidents.—Among the interesting little occurences of the day which attend and characterise the work of defensive preparation going on so cheerfully and rapidly about this city, none has pleased us more than an animating scene which took place on Saturday evening, at the ferry at Brooklyn. The natives of Ireland, to the number of 1200, had returned from their labor on Fort Greene, with a variety of appropriate and patriotic flags and inscriptions, and two bands of field instruments with martial music, and were waiting for the steam boat, in a line which extended from the gate on the wharf to the end of Ferry street. In the boat were three or four companies of uniformed militia, from the country, on their way to Brooklyn Heights, to go into quarters for camp duty n our defence. They approached the wharf with music and cheers, and were received by the Hibernian multitude and a throng of spectators, with a peal of acclamation that rent the air. And on coming ashore the patriotic cavalcade opened their lines, faced