brothers' blood. It was sweet to die in the defense of one's country; and what was one's country? Not the mere soil of its earthly body; not its continents nor flowing rivers; not its villages, towns, and cities, but the diviner essence of its real life, its Constitution and its Laws—a Constitution interpreted in this enlightened age without one element of suicidal destruction—a Constitution that, meaning Union once, means Union forever—a Constitution that means a Government, and meaning a Government, has a right to maintain that Government. They came as soldiers to fight for their country, to obey the laws of their superiors, and not as critics, and if, through the providence of God there should come a mighty fall of a million shackles from fettered limbs, while all the world was singing its hallelujahs of joy, the soldier might drop a grateful amen. [Tremendous applause.] He closed by giving the following practical effusion from Grace Appleton:

TO THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH.
From The Heart of the Commonwealth.

Hail brothers, from our Mother home,
Fresh from her green old "Heart!"
Mope to-day no classic tome
To quote a hero's part
For, face to face, a gallant band
Of living heroes round us stand;
We ask no better text to-day,
Than soldiers from the brave "Old Bay."

Sworn knights of Freedom's cause, ye come
Crusaders for the Right—
To pluck from error's moldering tomb,
Truth's form divinely bright;
Pledged heart to heart and hand to hand,
A host, invincible ye stand;
God's arm shall aid, His guidance lead,
His grace a shield in every need.

Beside Potomac's rolling tide,
'Neath a fair Southern sky,
Remember how your comrades died:
Their blood your battle-cry!
Remember homes of sunlight shorn—
Remember tender hearts that mourn!
New-England bows her matron head
In sorrow for her valiant dead;
Make ye their martyr-graves to be
Cradles of new-born Liberty!

Lieut.-Col. Sprague was next introduced, and excused himself from making a set speech, but expressed his deepest thanks for the kindness which had been shown in this reception, and paid a high compliment to Col. Howe for the thorough manner in which everything had been done to further the aims and objects of the Massachusetts regiments passing through the city. He referred feelingly to the fallen of the Massachusetts Fifteenth Regiment. Did we need a greater incentive to duty than a contemplation of the facts he had referred to? He spoke of Gen. Burnside, of whose command the Twenty-fifth would form a part. [Gen. Burnside's name was received with cheers.] After an allusion to the motives of the regiment of which he was a member, entering the field, the band played "My country, 'tis of thee," with excellent effect.

Col. Howe referred to a promise of Gen. Burnside to the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, when it passed through this city for the seat of war, on the call for a speech, that he would make one when he came back, if he did well. Col. Howe thought he had the General in a very tight spot. [Great cheers]. Col. Howe referred to the conduct of the General at Bull Run.

Gen. Burnside, when the cheering had subsided, said that he did not think the time had come when the fulfillment of that promise could be claimed. Earlier in the campaign he believed that a fatal blow would ere this have been struck to the rebellion, but as it was, his work was not yet done. [Cheers.] Gen. Burnside made some amusing allusions to the bullets which whistled around him at Bull Run, and gave some practical advice to the officers of the regiment who were to accompany him on his expedition. He sat down amid hearty cheers.

Col. Webber, of the staff of Gov. Berry of New-Hampshire, returned thanks for this reception. He claimed a double citizenship, one in New-Hampshire and one in Massachusetts. The gallant commander at his right (Burnside) could tell what New-Hampshire did at Bull Run. He excused himself from further attendance, as he wanted to see about getting his soldiers safely off to Washington, and, in company with Gen. Burnside, left the dining hall, amid loud cheers from the company.

Col. Howe then alluded to the fact that there was present one of the Sons of Massachusetts who served under Gen Washington in the Revolution, and introduced Mr. Nathan Jackson, a veteran of over 90.

Mr. Jackson said he had served in the revolutionary army under Washington, and that he had the honor of being specially saluted by Gen. Alexander Hamilton while giving the countersign. Though he was too old to go to the war, he had done something to put down the rebellion, as he had four grandsons and two nephews in the field; and if he were as near sixty as he was one hundred years of age, he would go and have a crack at the thieves and murderers of the South, who had taken up arms against their country. [Applause.] He knew if he should go, and be stopped by a bullet, that it would not beat him out of much of his life. [Applause.] His father was in the battle of Saratoga, and drew up the articles of capitulation which were signed by Burgoyne. He did not know what had become of all the Jacksons, but Gen. Banks had a little of their blood in him. In the words given to Moses of old, he would say, Sons of Massachusetts, arise, take the sword, and go forth to battle. [Applause.]

Col. Howe then introduced Parke Godwin, who said he came here as a pressman and a volunteer. It understood that there was a whole regiment of clergymen, editors, and talkers of the regular service; they had given out, and the breakfast table now called upon the volunteers. We came here not to encourage, but to be encouraged by the example of those going to fight in our country's cause—to lay our hearts against their hearts, and to receive animation from the noble impulses there circulating. We were behindhand, and we came to be inspired with that feeling which should bring us up to the level which they had reached. He had felt to-day that the honest, brave face of Gen. Burnside was more eloquent than anything Demosthenes ever uttered; that fifty thousand Ciceros could not so have moved his soul as the sight of these sons of Massachusetts going to the defense of their country. As she was the first to raise the cry of independence, and first to shed her blood at Bunker Hill, so in these times—greater than were those of the Revolution, great as they were—we must go still to old Massachusetts for our best and purest inspiration. As she shed the first blood at Bunker Hill, so she shed the first blood in the streets of Baltimore; as she shed the last drop in the Revolution, so she has shed the last drop of blood that has been shed at Ball's Bluff. The speaker referred to those who had fallen in battle, and said that though dead, they yet speak; they tell us in words more eloquent than tongue can speak that it is for us, for you, Sons of Massachusetts, to say that they shall be avenged; to swear, on the memories of Bunker Hill and Concord, in the name of all that is manly and noble in our existence, that they shall be avenged. [Immense cheering.] Mr. Godwin continued in a patriotic strain to speak at some length, interrupted by hearty applause.

Mr. Richard Busteed was next introduced, and said he was not a son of Massachusetts, except by an act of general adoption; he held a double relationship to that State—he was her foster-child and irrevocable lover, he loved her fair women and brave men he loved her soldiers because he recognized in them the preservers of her historic fame and courage. The Southerners had been called our brethren; they were not brethren; they were foes—his foes and the foes of his bearers; and he believed in calling them thieves and murderers. It was a reproach to the civilization of the Nineteenth Century, that these vandals and vagabonds were allowed to curse the earth by their presence. Did Ellsworth fall upon the field of battle? Was Haggerty slain as those were slain who fell in battle? Was Baker slain as those fall who die in battle? Each of them was foully murdered; and their death called upon those who survived for the promptest retribution. He had no sympathy nor respect for the rebels, and he had less sympathy and respect for those of the North who dared to give countenance and support to the vile wretches. He did not believe in peace or compromise; it was against the laws to compromise a felony, and these were felons. But the men who fall upon the battlefield were destined to an immortality of glory.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

Mr. Busteed concluded his remarks amid great applause.

The Rev. Mr. James, Chaplain of the regiment, and formerly pastor of one of the largest congregations in Worcester, was next called upon, and responded in a glowing and patriotic address, urging the righteousness of going forward to battle in this cause, and avowing his determination to strengthen and sustain, as best he might, those over whom he was to exercise his spiritual duties.

Mr. Busteed offered the following toast, which was received with plaudits:

The Clergy—The pillar of fire by night, and the cloud by day; our guides, like Israel's of old, may safely follow where they lead. May their number never be less.

Mr. Godwin stated that he had learned since he had been in the hall that the father of Col. Ellsworth was present, and he would propose his health, and the remembrance forever of Col. Ellsworth and his father.

The sentiment was received with tremendous cheering, and the meeting was brought to a close by the band playing "Home, Sweet Home." The following is a list of the officers of the Regiment:

Colonel, Edwin Upton of Fitchburg; Lieutenant Colonel, A. B. Sprague, Worcester; Major, Matthew J. McCafferty, Worcester; Adjutant, Elijah A. Harkness, Worcester; Quartermaster, Wm O brown, Fitchburg; Surgeon, Dr J. Marcus Rice, Worcester; Assistant Surgeon, Theron Temple, Belchertown; Chaplain, Rev. Horace James, Worcester; Sergeant-Major, Charles H. Davis, Worcester; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Edward A. Brown, Fitchburg; Commissary Sergeant, Eldridge G Watkins, Worcester; Hospital Steward, Sergeant, Edward Flagg, Worcester; Band Leader, Wm. E. Gilmore, Pawtucket.

Company A of Worcester—Captain, Josiah Pickett; 1st Lieutenant, Francis E. Goodwin; 2d Lieutenant, Merritt B. Bersey.

Company B of Millbury—Captain, Willard Clark; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Emery; 2d Lieutenant, Wm F. Draper.

Company C (consisting of 20 men from Worcester)—Captain, Cornelius G. Atwood; 1st Lieutenant, James Tucker; 2d Lieutenant, Merrick F. Prouty.

Company D of Worcester—Captain, Albert Foster; 1st Lieutenant, George S. Campbell.

Company E of Worcester—Captain, Thos. O'Neill; 1st Lieutenant, Wm Daly; 2d Lieutenant, Henry McConville.

Company F of Fitchburg—Captain, Chas. H. Foss; 1st Lieutenant, Levi Lawrence; 2d Lieutenant H. Richardson.

Company G of Worcester (German)—Captain, Lewis Wagner; 1st Lieutenant, Henry M. Richter; 2d Lieutenant, Frederick Wiegand.

Company H of Worcester—Captain, Orgon Moulton; 1st Lieutenant, David M. Woodward; 2d Lieutenant, Nathaniel H. Foster.

Company I of Templeton—Captain, Veranus P. Parkhurst; 1st Lieutenant, J. B. Smith; 2d Lieutenant Amos Buffum.

Company K of Worcester—Captain, J. Waldo Denny; 1st Lieutenant, Samuel Harrington; 2d Lieutenant, James M. Drennen.

THE TENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The 10th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers—1,035 men—left Hartford in the steamboats Granite State and Mary Benton on Thursday afternoon, and arrived at pier No. 1 yesterday morning. They had been in Camp Buckingham, near Hartford, for about five weeks. Previous to their departure from Hartford they were presented with a beautiful flag by Mrs. T. R. Trowbridge and daughter, the Governor officiating at the ceremony. The regiment is completely equipped, uniformed in army blue, with the State button, and armed with Enfield rifles. They are a hardy-looking set of men, and the regiment is made up in a great measure of returned three-months volunteers. The standard-bearer, Albert F. Wheaton, is really a giant, and is said to be six feet seven inches in light. The baggage train, which will join them at Annapolis, will consist of twenty wagons and ninety horses. A regimental band of 24 pieces, and a drum and fife corps of 20, will follow in a few days.

The following is a list of the leading officers:

Colonel, Charles L. Russell; Lieutenant Colonel, Albert F. Drake; Major, —— Pettibone; Adjutant, Wm. Coit; Surgeon, A. T. Douglas; Assistant-Surgeon, M. F. Newton; Chaplain, Rev. Henry L. Hall (Congregationalist); Quartermaster, Royal E. Fowler.

Company A, of New-Haven—Captain, B. S. Purdy; 1st Lieutenant, Benj. Jefferson; 2d Lieutenant, Henry S. Stillman.

Company B, of Marlborough—Captain, Philip Hudson; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. Wiley; 2d Lieutenant, John Otis.

Company C, of New-Haven—Captain, Edward Goodyear; 1st Lieutenant, Edward Greely; 2d Lieutenant, Henry Jennings.

Company D, of Roxbury—Captain, Lewis Judd; 1st Lieutenant, Charles Hurlbut; 2d Lieutenant, Sanford B. Palmer.

Company E, of Hartford—Captain, Henry A. Wells; 1st Lieutenant, C. C. Brewster; 2d Lieutenant, Geo. McKew.

Company F, of Sprague—Captain, Joseph W. Branch; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. Smith; 2d Lieutenant, Jas. Kingsbury.

Company G, of New-Haven, Darien and Stamford—Captain, Isaac L. Hoyt; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. W. Smith; 2d Lieutenant, Theodore Miller.

Company H, of New-London—Captain, Robert Leggett; 1st Lieutenant, H. W. Quinn; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. W. Perkins.

Company I, of Greenwich—Capt., D. M. Mead; 1st Lieutenant, Isaac O. Close; 2d Lieutenant, Thos. R. Mead.

Company K, of New-Haven—Captain, E. B. Morrison; 1st Lieutenant, H. D. Smith; 2d Lieutenant, S. M. Smith.

The regiment left the boats between 9 and 10 o'clock, and marched up Broadway to the Park Barracks, their soldierly appearance eliciting the plaudits of spectators along the line. They were escorted by a delegation of the Sons of Connecticut, among whom were R. H. McCurdy, Gen. Wetmore, Charles Gould, S. B. Chittenden, James Ward Smyth, Simeon Baldwin, Edward Stanton, J. H. Almy, the State Agent; Elias Howe, jr., A. N. Clark, of *The Hartford Courant*, Albert Almy, John Wadsworth, Nathaniel Hayden, Thomas J. Rich, Russell Hotchkiss, and others. Gen. Burnside joined the delegation at the barracks.

After justice had been done a substantial breakfast in the barracks, the regiment was drawn up and a presentation on behalf of the "Sons" took place of a handsome American flag of the regulation size, the blue field studded with gold stars surrounding a spread eagle. It bore the following inscription:

TO THE TENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.
From the Sons of Connecticut.
NEW-YORK, Nov., 1861.

J. H. Almy, the State Agent, made a neat speech, saying that the Sons of Connecticut had come to give them a cordial greeting, to do homage to that spirit of patriotism which had induced the men of the regiment to go forward on their great errand of defending the nation's life and the nation's honor.

Mr. Almy then introduced Gen. Burnside, whose division the regiment is to join. He said:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 10TH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT: It gives me great pleasure to have intercepted you in this manner on your journey to the field of action. I have mingled with you this morning, scarcely one of you knowing it. I have watched your faces, I have noticed your deportment when you were not aware of it, and I must say that I have never mingled with a set of men that seemed better calculated to do good service. The 8th Connecticut Regiment I have already seen, and they, too, are fair representatives of the State of Connecticut. It is well we should meet here, and should become acquainted before meeting probably under more trying circumstances. Let me say to you that though there may be many dark hours to pass through, though many of us may be swept from the field of action, yet I have the fullest faith in the success of this great struggle for National preservation. [Cheers.] Let no man falter in his devotion to the Union as a whole; let every man feel that there is a great God above who never will desert us so long as we are fighting for the great principles upon which our Government is instituted. ["Bravo," and cheers.] Let no man dare to turn this war to a selfish purpose; let no man think of personal aggrandisement, but let every man think and feel that he is a defender of the country as it is, and that he is willing, the moment that peace is established on a permanent basis, and we have secured this country against the machinations of its enemies—let every man feel that he is willing to return to peaceful pursuits, and to be a loyal citizen of the United States. [Cheers.] I should be glad to be with you at the presentation of these colors to-day, but I have the pleasure of welcoming a Massachusetts regiment which is also to form a part of my division. Let me say that I feel proud to have under me New-England men. I have learned to appreciate New-England character, and New-England men. They have fought with me and stood by me in a manner, I was about to say never equaled by any others; but I will not say so, for there are many other brave men in the United States. Three cheers for Gen. Burnside were called for, and given with great enthusiasm.

S. B. Chittenden then presented the flag, in the course of his address saying that as good soldiers abhorred speeches, he should not inflict one upon them. He recognized in them numbers of a previous regiment which had established its reputation for deeds of valor and heroism that would go down with the annals and the glory of Connecticut. He would say to them that no body of men ever moved to the field with more to inspirit and encourage and electrify them. There had never been written on any page of history in this world anything more noble, anything more glorious, anything more thoroughly and purely triumphant and victorious, than this great contest, in which we were all to some extent engaged, and in which they were to take an active part. The flag, he knew, would be gloriously vindicated in the salvation of our country's life.

Mr. Chittenden then gave the colors, amid hearty cheers.

Col. Chas. L. Russell, in behalf of his command, returned his sincere thanks for the beautiful banner. Be assured, he said, that no traitor's or coward's hand shall ever stain a single fold. But it shall be placed in the hands of those who have sworn to deliver up their lives and their sacred honor to the maintenance of the cause in which we are all engaged. Be assured that if this flag returns to you again, it shall be the flag of a united country. [Three electrical cheers for Col. Russell were given at the close of his speech.]

This concluded the ceremony of presentation. The regiment left for Annapolis in the afternoon by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's Line.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

NATIONAL CADETS, HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1861.

GEN. EWEN—*Dear Sir*: Having received an appointment as Captain in the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., and granted a leave of absence by the Secretary of War to assist in the organization of the Irish Brigade, the 1st Regiment of which I have the honor to be Colonel, and which will soon be on its march to the seat of war, I hereby tender my resignation as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

In doing so, I cannot take my leave of your command without expressing my sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness I have received at your hands, for so many years, while connected with the 1st Division, "especially your Brigade." I feel sorry at the thought of leaving so many old friends and associates as I have found in the brigade and the old 69th the uniform of which regiment I have always felt a pride in wearing. Attached to it, I may say from its organization, being the oldest officer connected with it, except its brave and gallant Col. Corcoran, who is now a prisoner at Charleston, and who refused a parole, saying if he was back in New-York he would raise a regiment—not only that, but a brigade—to assist in upholding the Stars and Stripes of this great Republic." I will ever look back upon the number "69" with pride, and with pleasure of being one of its members. I would therefore respectfully request that you grant me a discharge.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
ROBERT NUGENT, Lieut.-Col. 69th Regt.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent, late of the 69th Regiment, New-York State Militia.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your letter of resignation as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th Regiment has been received and accepted, and you are honorably discharged. The sentiments of regard so kindly expressed toward myself and Brigade, and the 69th Regiment, I need not say are fully and affectionately reciprocated. Our official relations and associations, and in connexion with the gallant Col. Corcoran, and the officers of his command, will ever be reverted to with the most pleasing satisfaction.

I am much delighted with your good fortune in receiving distinctions to which your military attainments, ability and fidelity as an officer so justly entitle you. The conferring of the same subservient to the best interest of the country.

I shall observe your future course with the most lively interest ever wishing you the most triumphant success.

I have delayed answering your letter, until I should receive your certificate of discharge from the Commander-in-Chief, which please find herewith inclosed.

I am, my dear Colonel, very truly and affectionately yours,
JOHN EWEN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

ARMY AND NAVY.

There were no movements of more than ordinary importance at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, although business is as brisk as ever. The officers on duty at the Yard, and those in and around the city, were paid off yesterday, but the men have not yet been paid. The storeship Supply is taking in her stores, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The bark Roebuck has hauled into the berth vacated by the Shepard Knapp, and is being armed and supplied with stores and provisions. The steamer New-London left the Yard, and anchored off the Battery. She will sail at once. The Santiago de Cuba, which we reported ready for sea yesterday, will not be put into commission until next week.

A sergeant's guard of Marines left the Brooklyn Marine Barracks yesterday for the United States steamer Mohawk, on blockading duty at Key West. The guards of the Wyandotte, Crusader, and Sumter, who have recently returned from a two-years' cruise on the coast of Cuba, have not been granted the usual furlough, and, in consequence, ten of them, or about one-third of the whole number, have deserted.

The steamer Connecticut, which was sent after the Rebel steamer Nashville, at a few hours' notice, and before she was quite ready for sea, is undergoing a thorough overhauling. In addition to new portholes which are being made, other alterations are in progress. Her deck-houses, &c., will be removed, and accommodations for a larger crew will be fixed up.

The purchased ferry-boat John P. Jackson has not arrived at the Navy-Yard, but will probably be altered at a private ship-yard, and afterward sent to the Navy-Yard to receive her armament, and be put into commission. Nearly all the purchased vessels have been altered at private yards.

Eighteen or twenty of the Cape Hatteras prisoners, who were too sick to be removed, still remain in hospital on Governor's Island. The quarters occupied by the prisoners are being whitewashed and cleaned out—not before this cleaning process was imperatively necessary.

WHAT CONNECTICUT HAS DONE.

Adjutant-General Williams has furnished the following statement of what connecticut has done in the present war. The 8th and 10th Regiments are under orders to march, and their numbers should be added to the troops already in the field:

FIRST—1st Regiment, Infantry, 3 months' volunteers		730
2d Regiment, Infantry, 3 months' volunteers		730
3d Regiment, Infantry, 3 months' volunteers		780—2,340
SECOND—4th Regiment, Infantry, for the war	1,046	
5th Regiment, Infantry, for the war	1,046	
6th Regiment, Infantry, for the war	1,046	
7th Regiment, Infantry, for the war	1,046	
8th Regiment, Infantry, for the war	1,046	—5,230
The above all uniformed, armed and equipped.		
THIRD—1st Squadron Connecticut Cavalry, for the war, attached to Harris's Light Cavalry, New-York		162
Aggregate		—7,732
FOURTH—1 Battery of Artillery in camp, Meriden		136
1 Battalion Cavalry, four companies		325— 461
9th Regiment, Infantry, in camp, New-Haven, 700, soon to be filled to		1,046
10th Regiment, Infantry, in camp, Hartford, leave Oct. 31		1,046
11th Regiment, Infantry, in camp, Hartford, nearly ready to march		1,046—3,138
12th Regiment, Infantry, organizing at Hartford, full 1st December		1,046
13th Regiment, Infantry, organizing at New-Haven, full 1st December		1,046—2,092
14th Regiment, Infantry, in process of organization		1,046
15th Regiment, Infantry, in process of organization		1,046—2,092

The 14th and 15th Regiments have commenced recruiting, and expect to be filled to the maximum number.

FIFTH—Date of transportation of the 1st Regiment from New-Haven, May 9, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 2d Regiment from New-Haven, May 10, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 3d Regiment from Hartford, May 20, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 4th Regiment from Hartford, June 10, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 5th Regiment from Hartford, July 29, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 6th Regiment from New-Haven, Sept. 17, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 7th Regiment from New-Haven, Sept. 18, 1861.	
Date of transportation of the 8th Regiment from Hartford, Oct. 17, 1861.	
SIXTH—Number of Horses	200
SEVENTH—Number of Wagons	44
Number of Ambulances	10
EIGHTH—Number of Sets of Harness	54
NINTH—Number of Common Tents	839
Number of Wall Tents	215
Number of Hospital Tents	4
Number of Marquee Tents	13
TENTH—Number of Rifled Muskets	3,277
Number of sharp's Rifles	1,473
Number of Mississippi Rifles	568
Number of Smooth-Bore Muskets	1,488
One six-pound Battery, with Caissons, Harnesses, Battery Wagon, Traveling Forge, and equipment complete, furnished Rhode Island by order of Government.	
One six-pound Battery sent to Washington.	
Number of Swords	104
Ammunition Cartridges	411,000
Caps	665,000
Six-pound Ball Cartridge, about	1,000
ELEVENTH—Amount paid for rations	$45,932 97

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The business of the Patent Office has been greatly diminished in consequence of our political troubles, and especially because of a feeling which has prevailed somewhat generally that the Capital is in danger. For this latter reason, and on account of the lack of money and the depression in business, many inventors have neglected to take out their second papers.

There are indications, however, that the business of this bureau will soon revive, and that the reduction in the salaries of examiners and clerks which was made a few days since, will be but for a short time. Already the number of foreign applications, especially from England and France has increased to a considerable extent, while our countrymen are presenting improvements in the weapons of war and army equipments at the rate of three or four daily, although as yet not many patents have been granted for these inventions. Since May 31, patents have been issued to citizens of the several States as follows:

New-York	253	Maryland	20	Minnesota	3
Massachusetts	107	New Hampshire	18	District of Columbia	2
Pennsylvania	96	Wisconsin	16	Virginia	2
Ohio	59	Iowa	15	Kansas	1
Illinois	56	Maine	13	Georgia	1
Connecticut	45	California	12	Oregon	1
New-Jersey	35	Vermont	9	Alabama	1
Michigan	26	Missouri	8	Tennessee	1
Rhode Island	24	Kentucky	6		
Indiana	23	Texas	3		

To citizens of foreign countries and provinces, as follows:

England	11	Australia	2	Germany	1
France	5	Canada	2	Bavaria	1
		Prussia	1		

The present war has stimulated the invention of the following improvements, which have been patented:

1 Camp Bedstead,	1 Guide for bombs, lances, and other projectiles,
1 Camp Chair,	1 Waterproof Cartridge,
1 Camp Cot,	3 Cast-Iron Ordnance,
1 Tent Fixtures,	1 Ordnance,
1 Camp Chest,	1 Vent-Stopper for Ordnance,
1 Camp Stool,	2 Breech-Loading Ordnance,
3 Tents,	4 Firearms,
1 Hand Grenade,	5 Breech-Loading Firearms,
1 Preparation of Granulated Powder, to serve as charges for firearms,	1 Adjustable Back-Sight for fire-arms,
3 Projectiles for rifled Ord'nce,	2 Canteens,
3 Projectiles for Ordnance,	1 Cartridge-Filler,
1 Bomb Shell,	1 Military Cap,
1 Gun Carriage,	1 Officers' Shoulder Straps.

Of these, the improvements in gun-carriages and granulated powder are the invention of subjects of Queen Victoria; the others are the work of Americans.

The whole number of patents granted since September 15, 1835, is 33,227; since January 1, 1861, 2,223.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PATRIOTIC AND HEROIC ELOQUENCE. 12mo. pp. 264. James G. Gregory.

A collection of pieces, mostly of American authorship, and many of them original, devoted to themes of national interest, especially at the present crisis. It comprises productions both in prose and verse, and among the contributors to its pages are the names of several of our most eminent writers. The publication is seasonable, admirably adapted to its purpose, and affording materials for the expression of the patriotic sentiments which now pervade the hearts of the community.

The Universalist Quarterly and General Review (October) contains the erudite survey of the "Religion of Zoroaster," which has recently filled a large space in the pages of that periodical. A vigorous paper entitled "Christianity and the War" discusses the duty of Americans as a Christian people in the present national crisis, showing that the contest for the maintenance of our republican government,—the most precious legacy the civil and political experience of the world has ever conferred upon a nation—is in complete accordance with the principles of the Gospel, and that in such a contingency we cannot be Christians unless we fight. "So far indeed from fearing that we cannot carry the war forward on Christian grounds, our real belief is that it cannot be carried *forward* on any other than Christian grounds. Our sole anxiety is in the fear that the war will not be made Christian. Would that every soldier of the Republic were also a soldier of Jesus Christ. Let the spirit of the New Testament fill the hearts of our rulers, our generals, and our ranks, and the victory is achieved. Let our army become Christian, and 'the wrinkled front of war' would soon be smooth; for against such a rock the crusade in the cause of human bondage would quickly split. Fight in the name of the Prince of Peace—fight in the spirit of love—fight in that sense of obedience to the Divine Will, which makes every selfish fear vanish—fight in that love for human kind, which welcomes and gladly welcomes stripes, bonds, imprisonment, and death, provided the right shall triumph in the end—fight not as hating or wishing harm to those you strike, but as obeying only Him who, as the Giver of life, has the right to take it when the welfare of His people demands the sacrifice—in a word, *fight as a Christian people*, and not all the kingdoms of this world can break the arm of liberty, or even mar the glorious fabric of a republic in whose perpetuity and progress rest the hopes of civilized humanity." The present number of the "Universalist Quarterly" closes the volume, and the publisher avails himself of the occasion to make an urgent appeal to its patrons for their prompt and continued support, in view of the losses occasioned by the present state of the country. (Boston: H. Tompkins.)

The Princeton Review for October opens with an examination of the new edition of Professor Hickok's "Rational Psychology," the principles of which it strenuously controverts on the ground of their transcendental character, their pantheistic tendencies, and their want of foundation in a sound philosophy. "Dr. Hickok," says the Review, "has labored with much ability, and with intense thought and industry, and has doubtless done the best which the principles and method of his Rational Theology allow; but it has been as 'Labor in the fire—for very vanity.'" Decided ground is taken against the Southern rebels, in an article on "American Nationality," and very hopeful views are presented of the issue of the conflict. "Whatever our sacrifices may be, they can hardly fail to bring with them a rich reward. For the agitations and trials of this day will bring forward a new class of men into public life, from which they have long been banished by political corruption. A dreadful experience will have taught us the inevitable consequences of excluding religion from politics, of the fierceness and bitterness of partisan strife, and of a demoralized public conscience. Slavery will no more predominate and rage in our national counsels; and surely it is not too much to expect that through this life and death struggle between Slavery and Freedom, the providence of God will open some way for the deliverance of the slave. The suppression of this rebellion will close up forever the controversy between the two hostile principles of state sovereignty and American nationality; which will consign the one to the records of the many foiled attempts of barbarism to return upon the world, and open to the other a new career of development. It is our firm belief that in this conflict the eagle of American civilization is exercising and strengthening his wings for a nobler flight than he has ever before attempted." "Some late Developments of American Rationalism" gives several remarkable instances of the progress of liberal theology among orthodox divines, culminating in Mr. H. W. Beecher's disclaimer of "the plan of salvation." (Philadelphia: P. Walker.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Patriotic and Heroic Eloquence. 12mo. pp. 264. James G. Gregory.
Woman's Rights under the Law. By Caroline H. Dall. 12mo. pp. 166. Walker, Wise, & Co.
Religion in the Army. By Rev. W. W. Patton. 18mo. pp. 31. American Tract Society.
Cecil Dreeme. By Theodore Winthrop. 12mo. pp. 260. Ticknor & Fields.
Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harvard College. By James Walker, D. D. 12mo. pp. 397. The Same.
Lady Maud. By Pierce Egan. 8vo. pp. 365. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
National Hymns. By Richard Grant White. 8vo. pp. 152. Rudd & Carleton, and George W. Elliott.
The Armies of Europe. By Major-General George B. McClellan. 8vo. pp. 496. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
The Zouave Drill. By Col. E. E. Ellsworth. With a Biography. 12mo. pp. 62. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
Parliament in the Play-Room. By A. L. O. E. 12mo. pp. 179. Robert Carter & Brothers.
Wee Davie. By Norman Macleod, D. D. 18mo. pp. 96. The Same.
The Little Drummer Boy, Clarence D. McKenzie. 12mo. pp. 144. Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
Memoir of Scovell Haynes McCollum, the Little Syracuse Boy. 18mo. pp. 324. The Same.
Method of Classical Study. By Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D. 12mo. pp. 154. Brown & Taggard.
The Works of Francis Bacon. Vol. II. 12mo. pp. 563. Brown & Taggard.
Eugenie Grandet, or The Miser's Daughter. From the French of Honoré de Balzac. Translated by O. W. Wight and F. B. Goodrich. 12mo. pp. 302. Rudd & Carleton.
The Cloister and the Hearth. By Charles Reade. 8vo. pp. 256. The Same.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 1.—Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

DECISIONS.

In re. Patrick McEntee, a recruit.—Notwithstanding the further return and the argument of Mr. Campbell, after due consideration, I am of the opinion that the prisoner must be discharged.

Henry D. Huntington et al. agt. Wm. J. Welles et al.—Motion denied.

John M. Slade agt. Henry O'Farrell.—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Mark Levy et al. agt. Mark Celler et al.—Referred to H. P. Hunt, esq., to inquire into facts, and report with his opinion.

Josiah K. Brown agt. Charles F. Kroelsen, &c.—Motion granted, without costs to either party on this motion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 1.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.

THE S. J. WARING SALVAGE CASE.

William Tillman et al. agt. the Schooner S. J. Waring.

Tillman was cross-examined this morning. He stated that he acted throughout the transaction under the supposition that the prize master and mates were armed.

Bruce McKinnon, a passenger on board the Waring, was examined. His testimony was simply a repetition of what has already been published, with the exception of his statement that the captain and second mate were not dead when they were thrown overboard. The case is still on.

CITY ITEMS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE OPEN AIR.—The open air meetings which have been carried on, during the Summer, so ardently under the auspices of the Christian Alliance, will close on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Newman, who has just returned from the Holy Land, will preach the closing sermon. A report is also to be rendered.

GOUGH.—We call attention to Mr. Gough's lecture on "Temperance" at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, the 4th inst. It is for the benefit of the Mission School.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Rev. Mr. Wiley, Chaplain, will, by request, preach a sermon before the members of this regiment to-morrow evening in Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—If the weather admits, there will be a concert at Central Park this afternoon, beginning at half past 2 o'clock.

SEIZURE.—The ship Dyer, two-sixteenths of which is owned by James Philip, a resident of New-Orleans, was seized by Surveyor Andrews on her arrival from Europe on Wednesday evening.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The Winter arrangements for the Boston boats have commenced. The Stonington boats leave the foot of Courtlandt street at 4 p. m. instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore; the New-London, Norwich, and Worcester line leaves Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry street, at the same hour. The steamers via Newport and Fall River leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4½ p. m.

GRAND BANNER RAISING.—The People's Syracuse Union Committee had an enthusiastic meeting yesterday, at their headquarters, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring street, the occasion being the raising of a large and handsome banner, with the nominations—State, County and Judicial—of the friends of the "Union, Constitution, and Enforcement of the Laws." The banner was raised amid enthusiastic cheers and music. It is the only Union banner yet raised in the city with the State nominations of the Union party.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—At Tiffany's can be seen a magnificent sword, to be presented by the Hide and Leather dealers to Col. Geo. W. Pratt, 20th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. Col. Pratt is the son of Zadoc Pratt, the veteran tanner, and the Leather Dealers desired to present this well-deserved compliment. The scabbard and hilt are of solid silver, with treble gilt mountings, and the blade is of clouded steel of the finest quality. The whole affair is a credit to the donors and to the manufacturers.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER B. ELDER OF THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.—This officer, whose death we noticed yesterday, contracted his disease, typhus fever, while on duty with his regiment at Fortress Monroe. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was 28 years of age. He was not married. A few weeks ago, being in poor health, he returned to this city for the purpose of recruiting for the regiment. His health continued to decline until his decease. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church, East Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—A public meeting will be held by the American Tract Society on Sabbath evening, Nov. 3, at the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth street, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. A statement will be made of what the Society has done in this work the last six months, and of the demand which is daily made upon it for additional supplies. The Rev. Drs. De Witt, Rice, Spring, Weston, Adams, Parker, Hitchcock, the Rev. Mr. Gause, and the Rev. Mr. Harmstead, Chaplain, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.—The condition of this fund is as follows:

Amount authorized	$500