Pets in the Army.

The following shows that nature is the same in the army as out of it:

"They have the strangest pets in the army, that nobody would think of "taking to" at home, and yet they are little touches of the gentler nature that gives you some such cordial feeling, when you see them, as I am told residents of Bourbon Co., Ky., habitually experienced at so much a gallon. One of the boys has carried a red squirrel through "thick and thin" over a thousand miles. "Bun" eats hard-tack like a veteran, and has the freedom of the tent.—Another's affections overflow upon a slow-winking, unspeculative little owl, captured in Arkansas, and bearing a name with a classical smack to it—Minerva. A third gives his heart to a young Cumberland Mountain bear; but chief among the camp-pets are dogs. Riding on the saddle-bow, tucked into a baggage-wagon, mounted on a knapsack, growling under a gun, are dogs brought to premature end as ears and tails, and yellow at that; pug-nosed, square-headed brutes, sleek terriers, delicate morsels of spaniels. "Tary, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all." A dog like a horse, comes to love the rattle and crash of musket and cannon. There was one in an Illinois regiment, and I rather think regarded as *belonging* to it, though his name might not be on the muster-roll, that chases half-spent shot as a kitten frolics with a ball of worsted. He has been under fire and twice wounded, and left the tip of his tail at the battle of Stone River. Woe to the man who shall wantonly kill him. But I was especially interested in the fortunes of a little white spaniel that messed with a battery, and delighted in the name of "Dot." No matter what was up that fellow's silken coat must be washed every day, and there was need of it, for when the battery was on the march they just plunged him into the sponge-bucket—not the tidiest chamber imaginable—that swings like its more peaceful cousin, the tar-bucket, under the rear axle of the gun carriage—plumped him into that, clapped on the cover, and Dot was good for an inside passage. One day the battery crossed a stream, and the water came well up to the guns. Nobody thought of Dot, and when all across a gunner looked into the bucket; it was full of water, and Dot was as dead as a little dirty door-mat.

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.—The latest measurement of our fresh water seas are these:

THE greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet: area 32,000 square miles.

THE greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

THE greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

THE greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

THE greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

THE total length of all five, is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles.

Statement of the Quotas of the States.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the President's call for two hundred thousand men, dated March 14, 1864, with all credits deducted from, or deficiencies added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1, 1864:

Maine—Quota under the call for 200,000 men, March 14, 1864, 4,721; number to be credited, none; deficiencies to be charged, 1,920; balance to be furnished, 6,641.

New Hampshire—Quota, 2,588; credits, 160; deficiency, none; balance, 2,428.

Massachusetts—Quota, 10,639; deficiencies, 9,953; balance, 20,592.

Vermont—Quota, 2,300; credit, 2,130; deficiency, none; balance, 170.

Rhode Island—Quota, 1,388; credit, 525; deficiency, none; balance, 863.

Connecticut—Quota, 3,168; credit, 594; deficiency, none; balance, 2,574.

New York—Quota, 32,794; credit and deficiency, none (not yet computed); balance, 59,230.

New Jersey—Quota, 6,704; credit, none; deficiency, 7,520; balance, 14,234.

Pennsylvania—Quota, 26,302; credit and deficiency, none (not yet computed); balance, 74,127.

Deleware—Quota. 985; credit, none; deficiency, 691; balance, 1,676.

Maryland—Quota, 4,317; credit, none; deficiency, I7,411; balance, 3,190.

West Virginia—Quota, 2,051; credit, none; deficiency, 1,139; balance, 3,190.

District of Columbia—Quota, 1,702; credit, none; deficiency, 3,153; balance, 4,855.

Ohio—Quota, 20,595; credit, none; deficiency, 18,628; balance, 39,233.

Indiana—Quota, 13,088; credit, 9,939; deficiency, none; balance, 3,069.

Illinois—Quota, 18,523; credit, 30,960.

Michigan—Quota, 7,821; credit, 634; deficiency, none; balance, 7,187.

Wisconsin—Quota, 7,941; balance, 15,402.

Minnesota—Quota, 2,180; balance, 5,437.

Iowa—Quota, 6,439; credit, none; deficiency, 6,701, balance, 13,140.

Missouri—Quota, 3,925; credit, none; deficiency, 4,962; balance, 8,887.

Kentucky—Quota, 5,787; credit, none; deficiency, 9,683; balance, 15,472.

Kansas—Quota, 1,400; credit, none; deficiency, 1,118; balance, 2,597.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS OWES TO AN AXE.—The landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock is thus accounted for by a Boston letter-writer: "Down in the cabin of the Mayflower was an old-fashioned fire-place sort of a stove, wherein our Pilgrim Fathers burned much wood, which they used to split for use; and, contrary to all the present discipline on shipboard, they split it upon the quarter-deck. Thus far, no particularly bad results from this early acting out of the democratic principle. But when the axe was not in use they were accustomed to keep it in the binnacle! There it, of course, attracted the compass; and it was the attractions of the compass, and no attractions of Massachusetts—however great we may think them, or however little South Carolina may consider them, now—that brought the Mayflower to Plymouth."

GEN. HURLBURT made a speech to the City Council of Memphis, on the 17th inst., giving them to understand if they did not clean the streets and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collecting of taxes and do the work himself.

Gen. Grant Receives his Commission.

The President of the United States formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant General, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, General Rawley, Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's Staff, the son of General Grant, and Mr. Nicolay. The President addressed him thus:

GENERAL GRANT—In consequence of the Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that what I here speak for the Nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which General Grant replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and, above all to that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was seated and about half an hour was spent in social conversation.

ROYAL DOMAINS IN WASHINGTON.—If our readers should be told that some of the finest locations in the city of Washington were once owned by the Crowned Heads of Europe, many of them would be disposed to consider the statement a "fish story." And yet it would be perfectly true. It is a matter of record that when the city was laid out, lots were assigned to the sovereigns of foreign nations, as sites for the residence of their embassadors. A document still exists, or at least did exist ten or twelve years ago, in the archives of the State Department, making over to "the Queen of Portugal, her heirs and successors forever," a "corner of land" 319 by 291 feet, a little to the south of the spot where the Executive Mansion now stands. This area now forms a portion of the President's Square. The deed of gift bears the signatures of John Adams, President, and T. Pickering, Secretary of State, and is dated May 25, 1798. A similar present was made to the King of Spain, and it is said that the Spanish Embassador received a handsome sum from our government to enable him to build a mansion and commence housekeeping. How the lands thus set apart for foreign use came to be alieneated, it is impossible to say, but we believe they have all long since passed out of the hands of the "sacred," "faithful" and "most Christian" majesties of the realms to which they once appertained.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.—Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to place Arkansas in the Union. Other counties to hear from—forty-three in number—will give fully 5000 more votes. The new State constitution, framed by the late convention, was almost unanimously ratified, there being so far only 137 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State of the Union, by a majority of her own citizens. Gov. Isaac Murphy, with the whole State ticket, is elected.