

The Tribune says, that Col. Curtis', 2d Iowa regiment learning that secessionists were at Savannah, Missouri, twenty miles north of St. Joseph, and had driven out or imprisoned all Union men in town, he had gone there with four hundred troops, and after a slight skirmish, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming secessionists and giving muskets to Union men.

Arkansas troops, under Ben McCulloch, are reported to have invaded Missouri.

## ILLINOIS.

The Times Cairo correspondent states, that G. Bryant, a citizen of that place had just turned from the South. He says the bank of the river seemed lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days a heavy battery of twenty guns would be mounted, commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river. There were not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the south was at Randolph, Tennessee. It would be utterly impossible for any force, however large to pass within range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated from one thousand five hundred to six thousand.

At Union City, there was trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops expressed a desire to march upon Columbus, fortify the town and provoke Gen. Prentiss into hostilities. The guns at Union City were of small calibre, except six forty-two-pounders, a few howitzers and sixty-two pounders. While approaches to Columbus were of such a nature as to render a battery of such a character as they would make by no means formidable. The works on the fortifications at Cairo were progressing slowly. Everything already done had a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

A Cairo dispatch of the 19th says that W. H. Russell, the London Times correspondent, had arrived from the South that day. He says nothing in regard to southern affairs, but complains that his correspondence had been tampered with by secessionists. His letters were detained and altered, and some not sent from southern post offices at all.

T. D. Bucki, a rabid secessionist, was hung by the citizens of Lane, Illinois, on the 19th, upon the window in the court room. He was charged with causing destructive fires there last December. By the assistance of a Chicago detective his guilt was fully established. He was also charged with planning the burning of all the business part of the town.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A traveler whose business took him to Richmond, says that he saw Jeff. Davis reading a special dispatch, affirming the death of Gen. Scott. Pryor had been made special to Gen. Lee.

Messrs. Mills and Preston were among Beauregard's aids.

A fleet of steamers had gone down the Ohio. It was thought for the purpose of conveying troops up the Kanawha river, to strike at the heart of Western Virginia.

The Sturgess rifles had left Chicago for Cincinnati. Schambick's Cavalry were there, and Capt. Barker's Dragoons at Cairo, under orders to proceed to Grafton, Virginia.

The steamer Atlantic and Baltic were to be converted into gun boats.

The schooner Fremont, with nineteen thousand bushels of wheat for Buffalo, had sunk in the river, also the schooner Ben. Flint with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo ran ashore on the West Pier. Full of water. Both hull, freight, and the cargo is insured in Buffalo.

The Bavaria, from Hamburg, via Southampton, had arrived at New York, on the 18th, with a large quantity of arms on board for the United States Government—fifty thousand stand of rifles at least.

—A couple of Arizonians, one a native born Mexican, and the other a boatman from the Mississippi who had lived in Arizona about a year, fought a duel on horseback, a short time ago, each armed with a lasso. The American, who, it was thought, would stand no chance in such a novel encounter, except the chance of being strangled, lassoed his foe at the first throw of the noose, and dragged him over the plain at full speed of his horse until he was mangled and bruised almost to a jelly.

—The N. Y. Post says there has been a remarkable decrease of crime in that city since the war commenced—about one burglary a week now, that's all.

## Record of the Great Conflagrations since 1300.

The great fire in London, which raged four days and four nights, broke out September 2d, 1666. St. Paul's Cathedral, 86 churches, the city gates, Guild hall, 400 streets, and 133,000 houses were utterly destroyed by this conflagration. The ruins covered 436 acres of the city.

Constantinople had, in 1787, 2,000 houses burnt. In 1782 the same city lost by fire 50 mosques and 40,000 houses. Same city lost by fire, in 1783, 700 houses; 1784, 18,000 houses; in 1791, 30,000; in 1816, 1,200 houses; in 1818, many thousands of houses; in 1820, a very destructive fire in 1823, 3 barracks, 39 mosques, 400 boats, 400 people and 12,000 houses were consumed.

A. D. 1795, the city of Liverpool, England, had its council rooms, the Caxton printing press and other property, to the amount of one million sterling devoured by fire.

In 1778, Charleston, South Carolina, had two hundred buildings consumed.

In 1823, in Grand Cairo, a dreadful explosion and fire took place, by which six thousand men lost their lives.

In 1813, 15,000 houses, 500 lives and immense property were lost by fire in the city of Canton, China.

In 1788, the city of New Orleans had the greatest portion of it reduced to ashes.

On the 11th of February, 1183, Moscow was entirely destroyed by fire by the Tartars. In the year 1571, it was again burnt by the Tartars. In 1611, it was again burned by the Poles. On the 14th of September, 1812, when Bonaparte entered the city, it was fired by the Russians, and continued burning for several days, destroying more than three-quarters of the city—then more than twenty miles in circumference—compelling the French army to retreat from the flames. Thirty thousand sick and wounded perished in the flames.

Philadelphia, from 1790 to 1860, suffered severely by fires. The most lamentable of them all was the burning of the Orphan Asylum, which happened on the very cold night of January 23d, 1822, in which twenty-three poor orphans perished.

In August, 1814, Washington city suffered much. The British army set fire to the President's House, the bridge over the Potomac, the Capitol, the dock yards and many private buildings. Great damage was sustained, and considerable loss of life.

Within the last ten years the city of San Francisco, California, has been all but consumed five times! Each time only "a small remnant was left." The city of San Francisco has perhaps suffered more severely by fires than any other city in the world for the same period.

The city of New York has suffered by fire at different periods more in amount of property than any other city in the United States. On the 29th of December, 1773, the Government House in this city was consumed. Trinity Church and about one thousand houses were consumed by fire on the 21st of September, 1776. On the 7th of August, 1778, another fire occurred, which destroyed three hundred houses. A great number of small fires occurred at different periods, consuming from twenty to one hundred houses at a time, previous to 1835, when greater damage was done than at any former time. On the 16th of December, 1835, known as the great fire, about six hundred warehouses and merchandise was estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. On the 19th day of July, 1845, three hundred and two stores and warehouses were burned. The loss was estimated at from eight to ten millions of dollars. Nearly thirty firemen were killed or dreadfully injured.

In ten years, the amount of property by what may be called large fires (that is, exceeding \$500,000) from 1835 to 1845, was upwards of \$216,821,000.

## Facts in Natural History.

The fecundity of the salmon is very great, the roe of a single one amounting, as I have been informed by a person who counted it, to about 600,000. This experiment was made in the usual way, namely, first by weighing and then counting a certain portion, and afterwards weighing the whole mass. Yet this increase bears no sort of proportion to the number of pea in many other fish. The sturgeon produces the greatest number that I ever read of, being no less, according to Leuwenhoek, than 150,000 millions—an amount equal to that of all the inhabitants of the earth; the female codfish gives 3,340,000; and the common crab, 4,334,000. The porpoise produces only one, and yet porpoises are more plentiful than sturgeons. There seems to be no positive general rule in nature upon the subject; such is the extent and the variety of exceptions, that we are forced to the necessity of considering every animal distinctly and individually. What analogy proves to us, that if the claw of a crab be torn off another will supply its place; that the polypus may be cut in pieces, and yet the separated parts shall produce a perfect animal. And a thousand other instances of exception operating against the general law of nature? All prove to us that we are to look for certainty to each animal individually, and that we shall seek in vain to elicit it from the similitude that one animal may bear to another. Nature seems upon all occasions as though she disdains shackles of rule, preferring to exhibit, in whatever views we contemplate her works, to the unlimited and uncontrollable power of the Creator.—[Halliday.

## Pay of the Militia while in Service.

The following table gives full information relative to the pay of officers and men, while in government service:

A Major-General receives for pay, subsistence, forage and rations, \$469 per month. A Brigadier-General, \$323 50. In the Infantry and Artillery the regimental pay is as follows:

Colonel, all included	\$318 00 monthly.
Lieut.-Colonel do	194 00 "
Major do	175 00 "
Captain do	173 50 "
First Lieut. do	168 50 "
2d Lieut. do	163 50 "
Brevet 2d Lieut. do	103 50 "
Adj. and Q. Master, all included, each	126 50 "

Officers furnish their own uniforms and equipments. The only arm they are obliged to have is a sword. They can carry pistols, if they please. The pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates is:

Sergeant-Major	\$21 per month.
Quartermaster Sergeant	21 do
Principal Musician	21 do
First Sergeant	20 do
Sergeant	17 do
Ordinance Sergeant	22 do
Corporal	13 do
Artificer of Artillery	15 do
Musicalian	12 do
Private	11 do

In addition to the regular pay for army work on fortifications, surveys, roads, etc., soldiers receive 40 cents per day as laborers. A soldier is allowed the uniform clothing stated in the following table, or articles thereof of equal value:

When a balance is due him at the end of a year, it is added to his allowance for the next.—1st year: 2 caps, complete, 1 pompon, 1 eagle and ring, 1 cover, 2 coats, 3 pair trowsers, 3 flannel shirts, 3 do drawers, 4 pair booties, (or pair boots and 2 pair booties) 4 pair stockings, 1 leather stock, 1 great coat, 1 stable frock (for mounted men), 1 pair of overalls (for engineers and ordnance), 1 blanket, and 1 knapsack, with straps, haversack, and canteen with straps to each man enlisted.

The ration is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound of pork or bacon, or 1 pound of fresh or salt beef, 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of hard bread, or 1 pound of corn meal, and at the rate, to 100 rations, of 8 quarts of peas or beans, or in lieu thereof of 10 pounds of rice, 6 pounds of coffee, 12 pounds of sugar, 4 quarts of vinegar, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of tallow, or 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of adamantine, or 1 pound sperm candles, 4 pounds of soap, and 2 quarts of salt.

On a campaign, or on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread (sea biscuit) is one pound. Soldiers are expected to preserve, distribute and cook their own subsistence. A enlisted men are entitled to one ration a day.

## Cleared Up.

We have often felt puzzled to understand what the Republicans really meant by claiming that they were "going back to the principles of Washington." We knew it could not be on the slavery question, for Washington was a slaveholder, signed the fugitive slave law of 1791, and signed bills for the admission of slave States into the Union. We passed in review their extravagance in wasting the people's money; their great increase of state, county and town expenses—none of which was like Washington. But, at last, we most unexpectedly discovered the only thing in which the Republican party manifests any approach to the "principles of Washington"—and this probably accounts for the great increase in the sale and drinking of liquor since the Republicans have come into power. Here it is:—[Latonia Democrat.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ALLOWANCE OF GROG TO HIS GARDENER.—G. W. P. Custis, in his recollections of Washington, gives a contract written in Washington's own hand, between George Washington and Philip Barton, his gardener. After the usual clauses, it provides that the said Barton "will not at any time suffer himself to be disguised with liquor, except on terms hereafter mentioned." After enumerating the clothing, etc., to be furnished, it further says, he was to be allowed "four dollars at Christmas, with which he may be drunk four days and four nights; also two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk two days; also a dram in the morning, and a drink of grog at dinner." It is proper to remark, in extenuation of the habits of the people of the last century, that in those honest and brave old days, the words brandy, rum, gin and whisky, indicated the unadulterated and unextinguished articles severally known by those trade names.

BUTLER'S PEDIGREE.—Several cities in Greece claimed the honor of being the birthplace of Homer. General Butler will have to be placed in the same category with the Grecian bard. The Boston Courier says:—"An old acquaintance of ours, Mrs. Sheeby, now in the 46th year of her widowhood, whose husband was out in the war of 1812, tells us that she had a third cousin, on her mother's side, who knew the Butlers of Deerfield intimately, before and after the birth of the gallant General, and she always said he was of Irish stock, and a relative of her sister's brother-in-law, Patrick Butler. As three States have already claimed the honor of giving to the Union army the first General who has distinguished himself, it is about time for Ireland to be setting forth her share in his fame."

## A Colored Scene on the Road to Washington.

While the New York Seventy-first were at the Junction, between Annapolis and Washington, a very dilapidated darkey, whose garments were of all imaginable hues and a perfect labyrinth of rags, had come into camp to sell a few eggs; while he was there another ebony hued individual came in, vastly important in his demeanor, attired in clean, checked shirt, blue jacket and jean pants, with cow-hide shoes and felt hat, and in every respect a perfect turkey drop in deportment.

"Stan' back, you free nigger," said the last comer; "de gemmen don't want nuffin out ob dat basket; why don't you poor free niggers work and do suffin—(aside) lazy debbils, ain't wuff der salt."

Soldier—"Are you a slave?"

Darkey—(with a broad grin)—"Yaas, boss, ain't nuffin else! Neber seed a free nigger wid sich close as dem on, yah, yah!" and he jerked back the lappel of his blue jacket a la Unsworth.

"I b'longs to Missus, ober on de ridge dar. Make plenty money now 'mong de soger mans."

Soldier—"But you have to give the money to your mistress, don't you?"

Darkey—"Um-mel! Missus nuffin to do wid dat money, boss! I ain't gwine to keep hens an' have em lay eggs for Missus. Missus don't want 'em. Yah-hl you only jokin' wid nigger now."

Free Nigger (with a dolorous whine)—"Spouse old Gubner gone dead, an' left me free nigger, dat my fault, eh?"

Slave (with dignity)—"Do'nt talk back, man; go 'way; g'long and sell dem tings ob yours—I knows you're hungry."

## A New Bomb-Shell.

A new bomb-shell has been invented by Mr. Loftis Wood, of Brooklyn, which he claims will be more destructive than any projectile now used. Its form is similar to that of the ordinary shell. The interior walls are coated with a non-conducting composition which prevents the charge from fusing them. The charge is molten material poured in through an easily-closed gate or opening. The thickness of the shell is so arranged that whether it falls upon hard or soft earth, stone or wood, it bursts, and the contents fly in every direction and in all shapes and quantities. If it strikes wood, ignition instantly ensues, and if a human being, it passes down or through the body with the rapidity and effect of lightning. A series of test experiments have been tried both with cannon and projecting by hand. In one of the latter trials, a person standing imprudently near the spot of explosion, was struck by a descending piece of the fling about the size of a pea on the back of the neck. In an instant it traversed his body, scoring and searing a track for itself, and finally stopped in his boot. The injuries were not healed for nearly a month. This experiment was dropping a shell from the hand, at the height of fifteen feet upon a stone. When propelled from a cannon, its power of destruction may be imagined. The shell can be made in the form of a Minie ball, with a compartment to contain a combustible compound for the purpose of more extensive and rapid conflagrations. It has been offered by the inventor to the Government, in connection with his own services. The cost of the shell is only one-fourth that of the form at present used. We would ask if our Government has taken hold of this great invention?

WHERE NOW IS THE ARCHITECT?—Daniel Webster once said: "Who shall reconstruct the shattered fabric of a demolished Government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with States rights, individual security and public prosperity? Not if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty."

BACKING LETTERS.—Holbrook, in his United States Mail, vouches for the authenticity of the following addresses on letters which have passed through the post office:

To MISTRESS BRIDGET MULLONY,

New York City.

And as the poor creatur can't read, will the post-master read it to her if he can.

"Mister christoff out of lancaster.

to Boston

this letter shall stay in the letter post to Boston till Mr. cristoff will fech him."

"To Mr. barney maguire what lives in 3 street, next dore to tony walnuts Barber shop, and Right front the express office, where the Big Dog is, to be delivered ameditly. Philadelphia city."

—It is said that in one of the Ohio regiments there are sixteen brothers named Fisch. They are Germans.

—The passage of the Ordinance of Secession by the Convention of Arkansas was accompanied by a decree confiscating the property of citizens of the United States held in that State.