

# Daily Journal.

## Volunteered.

The following beautiful poem, appearing in Harper's Weekly, is from the pen of Mrs. Juliette B. Beach:

I know the sun shines, and the lilacs are blowing,  
And Summer sends kisses by beautiful May—  
Oh! to see all the treasures the Spring is bestowing,  
And think—my boy Willie enlisted to-day!

It seems but a day since at twilight, low humming,  
I rocked him to sleep with his cheek upon mine,  
While Robby, the four-year old, watched for the coming  
Of father, adown the street's indistinct line.

It is many a year since my Harry departed,  
To come back no more in the twilight or dawn;  
And Robby grew weary of watching, and started  
Alone, on the journey his father had gone.

It is many a year—and this afternoon, sitting  
At Robby's old window, I heard the band play,  
And suddenly ceased dressing over my knitting  
To recollect Willie is twenty to-day;

And that, standing beside him this soft May-day morning  
The sun making gold of his wreathed cigar smoke,  
I saw in his sweet eyes and lips a faint warning,  
And choked down the tears when he eagerly spoke:

"Dear mother, you know how those traitors are crowding,  
They trample the folds of our flag in the dust;  
The boys are all fire; and they wish I were going—"  
He stopped, but his eyes said, "Oh say if I must!"

I smiled on the boy though my heart it was breaking:  
My eyes filled with tears, so I turned them away,  
And answered him, "Willie, 'tis well you are waking—  
Go, act as your father would bid you to-day."

I sat in my window and see the flags flying,  
And dreamily list to the roll of the drum,  
And smother the pain in my heart that is lying,  
And bid all my fears in my bosom be dumb.

I shall sit in the window when Summer is lying  
Out over the fields, and the honey bees hum,  
Lulls the rose at the porch from her tremulous sighing,  
And watch for the face of my darling to come.

And if he should fall.... his young life he has given  
For Freedom's sweet sake.... and for me, I will pray  
Once more with my Harry and Robby in Heaven,  
To meet the dear boy that enlisted to-day.

## A Voice from Georgia.

THE DISTRESSES OF THE REBELS AND THEIR SIGNS UPON THE NORTH.

The following extracts of a private letter from a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, addressed to his brother in this city, tell their own story:

Augusta, Ga., May 2, 1861.

"Our once peaceful city is now a military camp, and provisions are very scarce and high, particularly many articles of necessity for which we depended on the North. I am afraid that you at the North are deceived with regard to the object of the leaders here towards your quarter.

"You have been led to believe that the movements of the southern troops are directed to Washington. If that is your belief I am afraid you will be deceived. They are now concentrating a large force at Richmond and other places in Virginia, for no other purpose than to invade Pennsylvania and to capture Philadelphia, which they think they can do in its present defenceless state. Their ostensible object is Washington, and you are collecting large forces there for its defence and neglecting other points of which they will take advantage.

"I get my information from a high source but by hints only, which I cannot communicate in this letter, for if it should fall into their hands it would not be well for myself or my family.

"Could I realize cash for my property, I would be with you for the rest of my stay on earth. Mary and the rest are all anxious to leave and retire to a place where we will have a little peace and enjoy the privileges of free people, which is denied us here. You people at the North are very slow, you possess all the material for an army, with money and by acting promptly you have it in your power to crush the thing out by invading Virginia, and holding Richmond, and making that the battle-ground instead of Pennsylvania.

"The first instalment of the Confederate loan has been taken, but when they call for more money it will not be had; the pocket patriotism is pretty near exhausted, and when called upon to make more they will have to be content to take a depreciated currency, which will in a short time become nothing more than continental money.

"To sum up, all I have to say is that they are in a very bad way here; provisions are very high and scarce, and money is not to be had. When you write to me, leave out politics, or I shall be committed beyond all hope.

Your brother,

From the New York Tribune.

## The Struggle and the Cost.

We most heartily rejoice over the intimations that reach us from Washington, that a decisive struggle is soon to be inaugurated for the rescue of Virginia from the clutches of the traitors who now tyrannize over the greater part of her soil, and are sucking out her life-blood; but this resolve to demonstrate with armed hand against rampant treason would be futile—nay, mad—were it not paralleled by a determination to call into service every effective regiment that has hitherto volunteered to serve for the war. This resolution has not been taken a day too soon. With only the force now subject to the orders of Gen. Scott, an advance would neither be advisable nor safe. It will be opposed by a muster of not less than 100,000 men, badly disciplined indeed, and impatient of control—probably deficient in munitions and provisions, if not in the best weapons as well—but brave, desperate, and accustomed to the use of arms from boyhood. They will have the advantage in knowledge of the ground, in current information, and probably in cavalry. We judge a well appointed army of 150,000 little enough for this enterprize and this should be backed by reserves of not less than 100,000. To embody such a force promptly, the volunteers called out should certainly not be less than 400,000, as nearly 100,000 must be permanently stationed at St. Louis, Cairo, Wheeling, and other points overlooking the western centers of traitorous activity.

Thus armed and prepared, the nation may strike home at its domestic foes with a moral certainty that its right arm will not be shattered by the blow.

Of course, the cost of such an armament must be appalling; but this is no time to talk of cost. The Republic must not die, and no cost can be too great that is necessary to its preservation. Assuming that the crushing out of the rebellion is a question of time and cost only, we hold it cheaper to employ 400,000 men to put it down in six months than 200,000 to close it up in a year. Every day of its continuance must cost the country at least \$1,000,000 in the derangement and paralysis of its industry, and six months subtracted from its duration is, therefore, \$150,000,000 saved to the nation. Aside, therefore, from the obvious fact that the larger force will make the surer work, we hold that there is a manifest economy in calling into the public service all who have volunteered to strike for the Union.

But such a call is justified and required also by the consideration of justice to the volunteers themselves. At the summons of the President, they have dropped their implements of peaceful industry, seized their muskets, and rallied to the defense of the integrity of the Republic. Thousands of them have resigned situations which they cannot now regain; all have made arrangements for a protracted absence from their business and their homes. They have cheerfully incurred sacrifices in the confident expectation of being thereby enabled to do and dare for the land of their love, and they are fairly entitled to the coveted opportunity. So long as the rebellion shall be defiant and formidable, so long shall we hold it the interest of the country and the duty of the President to call into the field every patriot who feels that he can serve that country more effectively in arms than otherwise, and who is anxious to prove his faith by his works.

We trust, then, that we have heard the last of intrigues, rivalries, and supplications, for the calling out of this or that regiment, and of heart-burnings caused by this or that State or locality being allowed to fur-

nish more than its share of the militia called into the service of the Union. Let it be settled that every volunteer regiment whose ranks are full and whose efficiency is doubted, shall henceforth be accepted, of course, and we may safely congratulate the country that her troubles are approaching their natural and righteous termination.

## Letter from Gov. Dennison.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBUS, O., May 20, 1861.

GEN. J. W. FITCH, CAMP TAYLOR.—DEAR SIR:—I have your telegram of this date, advising that Capt. Backman's and Capt. Moore's commands have to day disbanded, being unwilling to enlist for three years.—Gen. Carrington being absent, I cannot learn from his Department whether these companies are attached to any regiment, but I infer they are not, and therefore have disbanded under the order of the Adjutant General of the 15th inst., which directs all companies not attached to any regiments, and declining to accept the three years' service, to disband immediately, as no more companies for three months' service will be accepted by the Government. Am I right as to these companies?

I regret that there has been any misunderstanding, as I learn to-day there has been, in relation to the State paying the transportation to their homes of the disbanding companies. I certainly never intended to let such companies pay their transportation to their homes. The patriotic motives that prompted them to offer their services to their country entitle them to as much consideration and regard as if they had become incorporated into an organized regiment.—That they have not been so attached is no fault of theirs, but their misfortune, in too few regiments being organized to embrace them. The country owes them the same gratitude, and the State the same protection as if they were parts of organized regiments. Let me say, therefore, that in regard to all such companies, I expect them to be as well cared for as any other companies, and when they disband because of their unwillingness to enter upon the three years' service, I design to have them promptly and comfortably transported to their homes, at the expense of the State, and sufficient rations to be furnished them on their journey in every instance.

There is no disposition in this Department, or in any other, to deny to our gallant volunteers, attached or unattached to regiments, all the comforts that can be given them. Many hardships and privations will necessarily, in the confusion inseparable from the sudden organizing of a large military force, among a people like ours, have to be encountered. But so far as any effort on my part, and of those with whom I am officially associated, can diminish or remove these hardships, it shall be done.—While the extraordinary demands upon our State Treasury, caused by the preparation for war, require exercise of the greatest economy on the part of all connected with the administration of the State, the people do not require, nor do they expect, a niggardly policy in regard to the volunteers. On the contrary, they will be only satisfied with a just liberality toward them under all circumstances.

In reply to your inquiry, whether companies now in camp, not mustered into regiments, willing to serve for three years, will be accepted, I can only say, in the language of the circular, of the 15th inst., "that upon hearing from all the companies tendering for three years, an order will be published designating the companies accepted." I trust to be able, in a few days, to advise what companies will be received.

Respectfully,  
W. DENNISON.