

The Volunteer's Adieu.
BY JOB BARNARD.

Adieu to the joys of my boyhood ;
My home, for a summer, adieu ;
To gay rippling rills, I'll not wander
This May through the green glens with you.
The glee of your rapturous laughter,
With warbles the wild wood-birds trill,
May quicken the heart-throbs of others,
But mine with the drum-beat shall thrill.
Adieu to the deep-shaded forest,
The orchard, now snowy in bloom ;
And lakelet, just back of the meadow,
That mirrors the clouds and their home.
Farewell to my early companions,
The sharers of all my young joys ;
May life e'er to them be as shadeless
As when we together were boys.
Farewell to the nymph of the castles
I've builded on pillars of air—
Sweet Pearl who bewitches my fancy—
The lass with the night-colored hair.
Perhaps she may say, "I'll repine not,"
And soon smile away every tear ;
"A patriot, strong and true-hearted,
I'd not for such trifles wish here."
Kind sisters, grieve not that I leave you
The warfare of freedom to learn.
Farewell, my dear father and mother,
I go, though I ne'er may return—
I go for the land that we cherish,
The ensign our ancestor's gave ;
And should I be doomed in red battle,
I'll fall where it floats o'er the BRAVE.
WESTVILLE, Ind., May 24.

Letter from Beauregard.

He bids farewell to Charleston and gives his views of the War.

The Charleston Courier publishes the following letter from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. W. E. Martin, of Charleston :

CHARLESTON, May 27.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now regard it as my second home.

I had hoped that when relieved from here it would have been to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Carolinians, whose courage, patience and zeal I had learned to appreciate and admire. But it seems my services are required elsewhere, and thither I shall go, not with joy, but with the firm determination to do more than my duty, if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our beloved country, should they pollute its soil with their dastardly feet.

But rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last, even if we had for arms only pitchforks and flint lock muskets, for every bush and haystack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for their independence and freedom, are invincible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per month.—What, then, must be the result when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretense, and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head! None but the demented can doubt the issue.

I remain, dear General,

Yours sincerely,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The New York Tribune says: "We call the attention of the Government to the fact that large quantities of munitions of war are carried South, by way of Cairo, by passengers, among their private baggage. All passengers there ought to be carefully fully searched."

The United States use about one-third of all the coffee grown.

From Missouri.

Major General Price, issued on the 4th inst., the following proclamation to the State troops of Missouri:

Headquarters of the Missouri State Guards, Jefferson City, June 4, 1861.—To the several military districts in Missouri:—In order to correct misrepresentations and prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Governor of Missouri, I desire to state to you and the people generally my past and present position. As a private citizen and a member of our State Convention; as a military commander, my influence has been exerted to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State.

Having taken no steps towards dissolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reason whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Missouri. I have therefore desired and such I am authorized to say has been and still is the desire of the Chief Executive, under whose orders I have acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unawed by any military force whatever. Their right to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State, can not be questioned, secured as it is by both the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

For the purpose, therefore, of securing to the people of Missouri free exercise of their undoubted rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between Harney and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and Governments represented. The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove him from the command of the Department of the West, but as the successor of Harney will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out this agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal need give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security of their liberties and property. I intend on my part to adhere to it, both in its spirit and to the letter.

The rumors in circulation that it is intended as an effort to win command of this Department, to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion with the Administration at Washington, or to put arms into the hands of those who, in some localities of the State, are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government are, I trust, unfounded.

The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood. It would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of this State which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted, in peace and security, to decide upon their future course, and so far as my abilities can effect this object, shall be accomplished. The people of Missouri cannot be forced, under the terrors of a military invasion, into a position not of their own free choice. A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated. If attempted, let no apprehension be entertained of the result. I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens, of whatever opinions in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A man named Bennett, was hanged at Hannas Junction on Saturday, for shooting the horse of a United States soldier.

Gen. Jim Lane in Arkansas.

The rumor that Gen. Lane with a body of Arkansas volunteers, was coming down upon Arkansas to recapture the United States posts there, has not yet been disproved or confirmed. The latest on the subject may be seen in the following from the Memphis Bulletin of Friday, 31st inst.:

THE INVASION OF POCAHONTAS, ARKANSAS.
We had supposed that the reported invasion of the town of Pocahontas, Arkansas, was exaggerated, if not unfounded, but the arrival of the steamers Little Rock and Mary Patterson, from Arkansas and White rivers, has placed us in possession of facts which induce the belief that it is far from being a trivial affair. From the clerk of the Little Rock we learn that a messenger had been dispatched from Pocahontas to Gov. Rector, at Little Rock, announcing that Jim Lane, with 8,000 men, was in the neighborhood of Pocahontas. The news reached Gov. Rector Monday morning, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The Governor ordered that two companies, composed of 156 men, then on board the Little Rock, go to Pocahontas. The regiment from Louisiana, composing a portion of Mr. McCullough's command, was also ordered to Pocahontas, together with 356 cavalry, a part of Churchill's command. Gov. Rector also dispatched a messenger to Fort Smith for Gen. McCullough. The Little Rock left on Tuesday night, and the whole force for Pocahontas was appointed to leave on Wednesday morning.

Since the above was written, we learn that the same report reached Jacksonport on Monday morning—that a large portion of the men at Jacksonport immediately volunteered, and went up to Pocahontas.—Some of Lane's soldiers were seen by the Jacksonport people. Lane is encamped about eight miles from Pocahontas, on Black river, and his desperadoes are committing all sorts of depredations in that vicinity.—Some of them tried to take the Admiral, but they did not have sufficient force; so the boat was taken back with as little delay as possible. No encounter had occurred between Lane's troops at Pocahontas and the force from Jacksonport, when the Admiral left.

While the citizens of Jacksonport were going to Pocahontas, fifteen of the prisoners in jail escaped, and immediately turned their attention to poisoning the wells all around the country. An aged man, named Carlisle, and his son, were captured and hung. The remainder threatened to burn the town down, but the return of the citizens from Pocahontas prevented it. The last words of Carlisle were, that he intended "to fight for the North."

Pocahontas is the extreme northern part of Arkansas, near the Missouri line. Jacksonport is on White river, fifty miles below Pocahontas. If Ben McCullough was at Fort Smith, at the date of the above intelligence, he could hardly reach the seat of war before Lane's Kansas warriors had overrun the country. From Fort Smith to Pocahontas—via Kansas and White rivers—must be about seven hundred miles.

The aggregate force at Camp Dennison, on Friday, was—officers and men—10,364. The sick list showed 369 privates; but not half that number were in hospital.—Ohio Statesman.

REFLED CANNON.—The ship Eliza Bonnell, which recently alighted into the port of Savannah from Europe, brought with her a battery of rifled cannon, purchased for the Confederate States.