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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

Vol 30

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, June 2.
A rumor from Pecosgouth reached New Orleans on the 21st ult., that Mobile and Fort Morgan were taken.

General Banks reported reached vicinity of Port Hudson.

Gen. Augurs division fought the enemy nine hours, driving them three miles.

Prospects regarded favorable for taking the place. The 2nd Louisiana Colored Regiment distinguished itself.

Col. Grierson forced junction with General Banks.

Gen. Hunter reported superceded by Gen. Gilmore.

Reconnoissances to Warrenton, Va., developed a movement in that direction.

Washington Star believes that there will shortly be a battle at Manassas.

Col. Corwin defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence, Ala., on the 27th ult., capturing one hundred prisoners, four hundred mules and three hundred contrabands, and destroying foundries, &c.

June 3.

Official advices from Vicksburg to 29th indicate no change in affairs. Federal prospects encouraging.

Gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by Vicksburg batteries on 26th.

Richmond Dispatch's telegram says Banks crossed his army at Bayou Sara, ten miles above Port Hudson, to get behind that post and take it by land attack.

Charleston Courier reports steamer Eagle from Nassau captured by Federal cruiser.

Reports continue of movements of Lee's army. No alarm exists in army of the Potomac concerning them.

New Orleans Era leans Mobile authorities summoned people to rally en masse for defence of city, indicating Federal force threatens it.

Reported Sam Houston is to run for Governor of Texas with design of joining Texas Republic.

LEE'S ARMY MOVING.—New York, May 29.—The Herald's special despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: The enemy is in motion, their trains being observed moving towards Culpepper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Gen. Lee, it is said, has issued orders to his army, congratulating them upon their past achievements and foreboding a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and rapid marches through a country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships.

New York, May 30 The Times says there is no prospect that anything will be attempted in the Department of the South this season. Orders have been sent here to give furloughs to five per cent of the men, and these instructions are to be carried out forth with.

A Hilton Head letter to the Herald dated 24th inst., says at least 20,000 men have been sent by Beauregard to Johnston.

Washington, May 30

Gentlemen who arrived to-night from the Rappahannock, say that large columns of the enemy in motion were traced yesterday by the lines of dust rear of their front.

While a considerable body was moving southward, the preponderance of the mass appeared to be going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. The rebel infantry at Banks' and United States Fords had been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed in some quarters as a ruse to cover the movements of a raid by Stuart's rebel cavalry, via Culpepper and the Rappahannock station.

It is believed that the enemy are preparing to demonstrate somewhere on our lines. The movement on the part of the rebels may be only a ruse to draw attention from some other point.

New York, May 30.

Washington letters say Baltimore secessionists show that the rebels are massing troops near Chancellorville and making preparations as though they expected to cross near United States Ford.

The Post's Washington despatch says the President is very confident that Vicksburg will fall. His remark yesterday was: "I expect the best but am prepared for the worst."

Gen. Hooker is preparing for every possible emergency in the future.

The patronage which the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of bestowing on the show appointed to take place in the week between the ensuing Epsom and Ascot races at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, has had the effect of causing a large number of the aristocracy to make entries also, and to become competitors with his Royal Highness in sporting and other dogs. Among those who have made entries are the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Beaufort, Earl Craven, Lord Ber-

ners, Lady Evelyn Bruce, Sir J. Carnac, Mr. Hanbury, M. P., Capt. Brock, and numbers of the best known sporting men in the kingdom. Some great curiosities are to be entered in the foreign classes, a large number of entries having been received of animals exhibiting at the Paris show.

The City Pottery.

Rarely have we been more interested than we were on Saturday last in going through the above establishment, lately erected by Mr. Henry Robertson, on the corner of Union and St. David's Streets. The building is three stories in height, and quite new, having just been finished and made ready for operations. The kiln in which the ware is baked is of very large dimensions, extending up the entire height of the building and is capable of containing a very large quantity of ware at each burning. Messrs. Wm. Blakey and Son, who have been nearly all their lives engaged in the Pottery business, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, have the management of the manufacturing department of this establishment and seem to understand thoroughly what is required of them.

On the first floor the clay is prepared for use and made into milk pans, butter crocks, flower pots, jugs and all that description of goods. Here too is an arrangement for drying the ware before baking, and here also, as a final operation before being made ready for the kiln, the glaze is applied to the different utensils. The clay from which this quality of goods are made is quite abundant on the same lot upon which the building stands, and is of a very good description.

On the second floor quite another branch of the business is conducted. Here are manufactured, from clay obtained from Grand Lake, tea pots, pitchers, spittoons, salters and a great variety of such articles, the moulds for which together with the patterns are all drafted and made by Mr. Blakey, Jr.

The designs for some of the pitchers and salters are very handsome, exhibiting considerable taste as well as cleverness on the part of the designer. For our special gratification Messrs. Blakey and Son went through the operation of making several of the articles above named, and each article was turned out with surprising rapidity and neatness.

An apartment on the same floor, through which passes the kiln before quite sufficient for that purpose without the additional expense of other drying appointments. The upper story is used as a depository for the different articles after they have received the "moulding touches." We were also shown some specimens of what is called Cane and Rockingham ware, a branch of the business which it is the intention of the proprietor to prosecute at an early day. As yet the manufactures are principally confined to the "yellow ware," at present so much in use, and judging from the specimens shown us at the Pottery and also at the establishment of Mr. Robertson on King's Square, the quality is fully equal to that of articles of the same kind imported from England or the United States, and better than this, twenty-five per cent cheaper than the imported article.

There are at present six men employed in the "City Pottery," and Mr. Robertson informs us that with the facilities now afforded, he can manufacture sufficient ware to supply the whole Province. One cannot leave such an establishment as that which we have described without a feeling of pleasure, as it affords proof that there is enterprise among our own people, and while it may, if properly supported, become a source of profit to the proprietor, at the same time it tends to check the flow of our capital to foreign markets, and thereby increase the amount of the circulating medium among ourselves. It is much to be regretted that there is an evident desire on the part of many of our merchants to give a preference to foreign manufactures, even at a higher price, rather than patronize the products of home industry and enterprise. This should not be so, as it is not only an injury to the Province at large, but an actual injury to the supporters of such a system. If it were not a fact that in many instances, home manufactures can be furnished at a much lower rate than the same articles can be imported, there would be some excuse for patronizing foreign markets, but in the case described above it is positively asserted that an article can be furnished 25 per cent cheaper than the imported article, and under such circumstances the former should undoubtedly receive the preference. Mr. Robertson's establishment is well worth a visit, and we trust that his enterprise will meet with a suitable recognition by being largely patronized, especially by our own people.—Telegraph.

"There is no place like home," said a brainless fellow the other evening to a pretty young lady.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

"Then," said she, "why don't you stay there?"

Vicksburg and its Surroundings.
Mr. Colburn, a correspondent of the N. Y. World, was taken by the rebels, and kept for two days, a prisoner in that city, has just been released, and gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs there. He says:—

At Vicksburg we remained two days, being confined first to the common jail and afterwards to the upper stories of the Court House. As Vicksburg must be to our annuals a point of great interest, we give our impressions of it, hoping ere long to verify with more leisure and liberty their accuracy. We were, notwithstanding the thundering salute attending our entrance, disappointed in it as a fortified position. From an elevated lodgment, from walks about town, our entrance and exit, from conversation and testimony of many knowing persons, we believe the strength of Vicksburg in men, guns, works and natural conformation to have been overrated. The site is admirable, especially for river defence. The batteries fronting the river are neither so numerous or dangerous as commonly supposed. Although it is likely that a portion of the heavy guns have been transferred to Grand Gulf, Big Black, and Haines Bluffs, we guess the number of guns on the river side to be less than forty and never to have exceeded seventy.

Of these we are informed: only three are 10inch, two 9, and four 8, three rifled, and the rest 32-pouncers. There is but one case-mated battery in the vicinity. The earth works are, however, perfect of their kind. Negroes are still at work on bomb-proofs and magazines, probably to guard against mortar shells. A landing from the front is in our judgment feasible, though now happily needless. The rumored fortifications in the streets are little pits or shoulders of ramps projecting into the roadway. The works back of the city are the ordinary intrenchments commanding the roads, and small earth works on the ridges. Every hill on the outside is crested with an earthwork. Judging from the works at their tenderest point (Big Black Bridge), the defences at the rear are rudimentary only.—The country is rough, a succession of small hills, to the banks of the Big Black, but the roads are good and the hills each commanding the other. Unless by some overwhelming force at every road, and prolong the siege.

The very length of the line, from Warrenton up the shores of the Big Black, and across to the Yazoo, or what is the same, the meagreness of their forces to guard it, is the great weakness of the position. It would require, to keep such a line (twenty-six miles) intact, an army of 50,000 men and 100 pieces of light artillery. I have a grained conviction, based upon current testimony, that at the time of our sojourn there were not more than 50,000 troops west of the smaller stream and 6,000 east. Could all these be concentrated upon decisive points they might, with their works, repel five times their numbers; but a repetition of such a plan of attack on our part they may never hope for again.

The Confederate hopes of Vicksburg are mainly hung upon Gen. Joe Johnston, who arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and was pursued thence after a destructive fight next day. His plan appears to be to mass a considerable army outside and drive off the besiegers. We do not believe his intention is to get inside of Vicksburg, but to leave that post to Pemberton. If he can do this, Grant is by the double line, front and rear, placed in a critical position.

PITHY LETTER.—General Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private:—"General—I have been in the service eighteen months and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor-house." The General granted the furlough.

"Hollo, Fred, what are you writing, poetry?"

"Yes," said Fred, "I'm writing an owed (ode) to my tailor."

"What's the time and tune?" continued Tom.

"Time, sixty days," replied Fred. It's set to notes of mine in his possession."

Mrs. Partington read a criticism the other day, in which a writer was charged with "neglecting the antecedent." "That's just like some stuck-up storycrats that I know," said the old lady; "they always neglect their aunts, and other relations too, if they happen to be poor."

HOUSES IN CHINA.—In China, a man is not allowed to build a house above his legitimate rank in society. He may acquire a fortune by his own exertions, but, unless he holds some office or is born to some rank, he

has no liberty of architecture. Every matter relating to building is the subject of regulation by the police. The laws of the empire detail and enforce, with the greatest precision, the mode of constructing a residence of a prince of the first, second, or third rank or of a grandee or of a mandarin. According to the ancient law, the number and height of the apartments the length and height of a building are all regulated with precision, from the plain citizen to the mandarin, and from the mandarin up to the emperor himself.

A Tolerably Mean Man.

I've known some very mean men in my time, writes a correspondent. There was Deacon Overreach. Now he was so mean that he always carried a hen in his gig box when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license.

Lawyer, he continued, addressing himself to Barclay, I must tell you of that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerably older than I, and a mean neighbor too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kulp he goes down to Parsons Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

Parsons said he, what's the price of a license?

Six dollars, says he.

Well, said Hugo, that's a dreadful sight of money. Could you take no less?

No, said he; that's what they costs to the Secretary office at Halifax.

Well, how much do they ax for publishing in church, then?

Nothing, said the person.

Well, said Hugo, that's so cheap I can't expect to get change back. I think I'll be published. How long it take.

Three Sundays, said Hugo. Well that's a long time too. But three Sundays are only a fortnight after all—two for the covers and one for the inside like, and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away, I must wait.

So off he went, a jogging towards home, and a looking about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went, as hard as his horse could carry him.

Parsons, said he, I've changed my mind.—Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot with my tongue that I can't undo with my teeth.

Why, what in nature is the meaning of all this? says the person.

Why, said Hugo, I've been ciphering it out in my head, and in its cheaper than publishing baw after all. You see, sir, it's a potato digging time; if I wait to be called in to church, my father will have her work for nothing, and as hands are scarce and wages high, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to dig our own to-morrow; and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at first, but they get saucy and lazy after a while.—(Sam Slick.)

A few days since, a town crier took in charge a lost child, and proceeded to hunt up his parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was, he replied, "Here's an orphan child, ma'am and I'm trying to find its parents."

A lady going to church on Ash Wednesday, finding her seat already occupied, requested the pew-opener to remember that, although Wednesday the pew was not lent.

When at sea you look out for breakers; but on a railroad track the breakers look out for you.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—Bulwer eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and then sink into nothingness! Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the

thousand streams of affection flow in. Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever."

Weeds in Flax Seed.

In the Co. GENT., Paschal Morris of Philadelphia, makes some inquiries respecting worthless seeds mixed with a quantity of flaxseed he forwarded to you. Many years ago I was familiar with flax growing, and the handling and measuring of flaxseed in my father's store. There was frequently a great difference in the actual value of flaxseed raised by different farmers, and generally, this difference in value was occasioned by the greater or less wild seeds in the different samples. The largest amount of wild seed in the lot, was yellow seed, false flax or mitridide mustard. Eaton in his Botany, says it was very troublesome in flax fields, and probably introduced with flax seed. The stalk producing this yellow seed somewhat resembles that of flax. It belongs to the same genus of plants as the Shepherd's purse.

Mr. M. also speaks of a vine which runs up the stem of the flax, &c. This vine is not the product of the yellow seed. Formerly, when flax was grown here by our farmers, sometimes the crop would be badly injured and tangled by twining plants. These plants were called dodder, bindweed, Devil's gut, and other hard names. Dodder is a bright yellow, leafless vine, twining around the weeds in damp places. In some parts of New England it is called gold thread vine. The wild bean is another troublesome vine occasionally found in flax and grain fields.—No doubt these wild seeds are distributed largely by being mixed and sown with flax seed. Therefore, the farmer should be careful "not to sow them." To obtain pure and good seed should be the first object for there is a great difference in seed: the heaviest is the best, and it should be of a bright brownish cast and oily to the touch. Under good culture the yield of seed is from 15 to 25 or more bushels per acre.

The best way for the farmer engaged in flax culture, who has not good clean seed to sow, will be to "hand pick" a peck or more of seed taking out every weed seed, and sowing the selected seed on clean ground, raising the crop specially for seed. The product of this clean seed, sown another year, would amount to a number of bushels, which for seed, would sell at the rate of 50 or 100 per cent, over such a sample as Mr. Morris sent to the Messrs. Tucker, who say that the sample sent was at least one-half weeds!

It will be a long while before King Cotton will be again firmly established, and quite as long a time before cotton cloths will come down to the low figure they stood at when the first gun was fired from Fort Sumter.—In the meantime it will be well for the farmers of the Free States to come back to tow and linen.

RE-UNION IN HEAVEN.

How short is the earthly history of a family. A few years, and those who are embraced in the family circle will be scattered. The children, now the objects of the most tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their names will be no longer heard in their present dwelling. Their domestic loves and affections, happiness and sorrows, will be lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust.

And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we can feel? Why should our feeling towards them be as feeble and unsatisfactory as they? But blessed be God, this is not all. Of this he has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of his Son.

Though to the unenlightened nature, the ties of domestic love seem scattered in the dust, the spiritual eye of faith perceives that they have been blessed on earth only to be resumed under far happier circumstances in the region of everlasting love and bliss.

Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives with immortal souls, and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth, it is again completed in Heaven. *Ed.*

A gentleman advertisements for a wife, says: "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competence sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring to her companion."

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