MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society was held yesterday morning at their rooms in Walnut street below Fourth. The vice president, Mr. Charles W Harrison, occupied the chair, in the absence of Craig Biddle, president, who is serving as aid-de-camp to General Patterson.

The secretary, Dr Kennedy, stated that he had received a quantity of different kinds of foreign seeds from the Patent Office at Washington. He read the names of the seeds and stated that a large number of them were as well known in this country as in the countries where they were brought from. He thought it a waste of public money to go to foreign countries and purchase seeds which we can procure at home.

Mr. Jesse Newton, chairman of the Committee on Spaying Cattle, made a report on this subject. The operation had been successfully tried on two cows, with but very little pain. The animals were just under the influence of *ether* during the operation.

Dr Jennings stated that these cows were operated on under rather unfavorable circumstances, but the operation was successful.

Dr Emerson approved highly of this operation; he had seen it often tried with success.

Dr Jennings again took the floor, and spoke of the different manners in which the operation could be performed. He did not think the risk was more than five per cent

The chairman requested that the committee should not consider themselves as discharged, but might again act as to the success of the operation tried on the two cows

Dr Robert W Eddison, of England, explained to the society the construction and operation of the steam plough used in that country. This machine will plough one acre of ground per day. In England *there* are from 50 to 60 of these ploughs in use. They are considered a great labor-saving machine He had expected to have one of these ploughs to exhibit to the Society. The engine had succeeded to the plough is adapted to almost any other purpose, such as threshing, sawing wood, &c. It requires two men and a boy to operate one of these ploughs.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed to try the steam plough, and that the Franklin Institute be requested to appoint a committee to assist at the trial. The resolution was agreed to.

Dr Emerson read a letter from James Constantine, Esq., stating that the seeds sent him were very much neglected, owing to the excitement of the times From reports from various sections of the country, and from partial observation, it is to be feared that there is to be a great neglect in the matter of cultivation. This is plainly the case on the main lines of railroad in New York, New Jersey, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia Patriotic enthusiasm and military ardor have drawn many strong and hardy countrymen from the field to the camp, and also raised a spirit of restless curiosity and excitement unfavorable to steady industry in those who remain at home Add to this the disarrangement of low prices for the last six months, and the unfounded apprehension that the troubles of the times will cause a further decline. We have more cause to be sensitive on this subject than at any other time in our history. A deficiency in the crops of this year would be most disastrous, since all our sources of wealth are dried up. We must necessarily look to the soil, not only for subsistence, but to supply the wants of armies, and to exchange for what we cannot produce. It may be too late to plant any of the important grains, but potatoes, beans, cabbage, buckwheat, &c., might be largely cultivated, and used more extensively for home consumption. If every agricultural society in the land would thus appeal at once to the farmers, a favorable result might be expected.

Mr Newton stated that he thought it would not be a bad idea to pay more attention to the cultivation of ruta bagn turnips.

Dr Emerson had not the least fear of a famine in this country.

Dr Jennings introduced the subject of "interworn horses," or a striking of the hoofs together. He produced an india rubber pad, used for protecting this evil, and spoke of the manner of applying it.

Dr Kennedy offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to report on the distribution of seeds, as at present conducted by the Patent Office. After some little discussion the resolution was adopted.

The society then adjourned

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Extensive preparations have been made for a proper celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence by the joint committee of councils, and an appropriation to defray the expenses necessary for that purpose will be asked for to-day. The committee have considered numerous plans, and the following programme has been agreed upon: All the bells of the different churches of the city will be rung at sunrise and at intervals during the day, and cannon will be fired at various points. There will be a grand civic and military parade in the morning in which all the soldiers of the city, together with the Reserve Grays, Home Guards, and the male scholars of the public schools will participate. The procession will reach Independence Square about ten o'clock in the morning. A meeting will be organized and presided over by his honor Mayor Henry. A prayer and oration will be delivered, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read. An immense double arch will be erected at the rear of Independence Hall, handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and places arranged upon which there will be stationed thirty-four guns and thirty-four boys who will sing the Star-Spangled Banner, accompanied by the citizens.

In the afternoon there will be a grand regatta of the Schuylkill navy. This will take place on the lake above Fairmount. Two prizes will be awarded to the winning boats. The first prize will be a silver bowl, and the second a handsome and expensive American flag.

In the evening, Independence Hall will be brilliantly illuminated with innumerable jets of gas and a splendid display of fireworks provided for the occasion. It is proposed to set off at different sites, at which the same style of pyrotechnics will be exhibited. The committee are receiving every exertion to render the celebration one of the most imposing of the last few years. It is our city for many years past, and we trust that their views will be endorsed by Councils at their meeting this afternoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the lumber yard of Messrs Keyser & Warner, Beach street, below Marlborough, in Kensington. A large quantity of cypress and pine shingles and panel stuff were destroyed. The loss is about $3,000 The inflammable material made a great light, which was visible over the entire city.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man, calling himself Charles Ives, and representing that he is connected with an eminent physician at New Haven, Connecticut, and that he has had his pocket picked of a large sum of money at the Baltimore depot, has been going around imposing upon a number of our citizens. He claims acquaintance with a number of prominent men in Washington, and by this means has been collecting funds. He is about forty years of age, five feet nine inches in height; dark hair and eyes, and very respectably dressed.

FALSE BULLETINS.—A great crowd collects of afternoons in Third street, below Chestnut, to read lengthy announcements from bulletin-boards of "the Advance of the Secessionists," "Wash ington in peril," "Death of Jeff Davis," etc. It needless to say that said papers contain at most manufactured news, and generally no news at all.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man named Frederick Esterle was found in Fairmount Park. Near him was an empty bottle labelled laudanum. A large crowd soon collected, and Doctors Kent and Rankin made every effort to resuscitate the body without avail. Deceased was a married man, and resided at 710 St. John street. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Certain goodly men have made the "outrage of the times advantageous to the circulation of bad coin. We might have taken no note of this matter had it not been that the reporter himself was taken in, and after such treatment it could hardly be expected that he should give the said coin a complimentary notice. It is a fact any notice other than that of reprehension.

The city is full of pieces of metal purporting to be half dollars. Said half dollars are a greasy looking affair, and by no means an exact ring They are of light weight, and will sell at something less than five cents per pound. Let no such men or coin be trusted.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, two of the officers of the Nineteenth ward found an unknown woman lying upon the track of the Reading Railroad, near Frankford road. A train of cars had evidently passed over her, crushing both legs above the knee. She was in an insensible condition. The sufferer was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital. Amputation would be necessary, but it is scarcely possible for the poor woman to recover.

ROBBERIES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—For some time past complaints have been numerous of robberies in the vicinity of Rising Sun village, Twenty-third ward. Dwellings have been entered, milk houses plundered, and chicken coops stripped. The police are on the look out for the rogues

STEAM TUGS.—The Schuylkill Navigation Company have placed steam tugs in the Spring Mill dam, intended for piloting canal boats from the lock at the lower end of the borough of Conshohocken to Stony Point, about one mile below.

AN EXTENSIVE AQUEOUS RECEPTACLE.—The Columbian-avenue reservoir, near Fairmount, has been so far completed as to allow of 22 feet 9 inches depth of water. When the entire work is finished the reservoir will contain 25 feet depth of water, or 37,000,000 gallons.

FATAL RESULT.—Yesterday morning, Chas. Russell, colored, aged 19 years, who was stabbed a few days since, at Twelfth and Market streets, died at the Hospital from the effects of his injuries. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

[For The Press.]

SONG of "The Grays."

DEDICATED TO COLONEL FRANK PATTERSON, BY "DOUBLE QUICK."

Haste, boys, haste! the call has come!
Bring out your banner, fife, and drum;
Our mother calls, and children we,
Must ready be
Sans home, sans fate, sans dread to stand,
To meet her foes, where'er they land,
On plain or mountain, sea or shore,
Where'er that rebel flag they raise,
Our shouts shall ring, our cannons blaze!

Chorus.

We love the "forward, march," command,
But when we meet a traitor band,
"Aim," "fire," and "charge!" each man obeys,
As per words of the hardy Grays.

A short farewell to those we leave,
Who smile and smile, e'en as they grieve,
Our parents and our sisters dear,
That give their blessing with their tear.
A gay proudly do they wave us on,
Thus sacrificing brother—son—
To country, in the hour of need,
And seem to glory in the deed.

Chorus—"We love," &c.

"Shoulder, arms!" "Charge, bayonet!"
Though peace, we love it, has not yet—
As traitors soon shall know and feel—
Destroyed the edge of Northern steel.
Now, for our country and its cause!
Now, for the Union and its laws;
Now, for the flag they dared defy;
We charge, to conquer or to die!

Chorus—"We love," &c.

NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing under date May 23, says:

Still another day has passed away without the occurrence of anything to change the *statu quo*, except the occasional movement of the ships-of-war outside, where there is evidently considerable anxiety felt Nothing, however trivial, transpires on this side without causing a flattering there. And yet I cannot for my life see what important part any portion of this fleet can play in the last great final drama. They cannot enter the harbor; they would be sunk the moment they attempted it. Their fire cannot reach our batteries, or, at least, do them any damage whatever. The only thing they can do is to keep the garrison provided with water and provisions; and those, no doubt, are now procured with great difficulty and at great expence There is not a particle of water on the island of Santa Rosa fit even for their horses, and everything must necessarily be brought from Key West or Havana. The expense of keeping the fleet on this station is enormous, and providing the garrison of Fort Pickens, will be enormous to say nothing of the sickness which invariably attends the coming season there.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of May 29th, says:

"A large steam frigate arrived in the fleet yesterday. She has two smoke-stacks, and supposed to be the *Niagara*. She came up under a bully head of steam, which she took great pride in 'blowing off.' This morning two of her companions are missing; they have probably gone to Mobile and the Balize. Look out for the corsairs, fishermen!

"The British ships *Culloden*, *Castle*, and *Consol*, and the Norwegian bark *Wieldemeree*, sailed to day. They were the last vessels in port, and compelled to go to sea before twelve o'clock to-morrow, according to the blockade notification."

BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

Lieut. Bartlett's naval brigade has not been sent home, but has become the Butler Coast Guard, the acceptance of the services of which is urged upon the Administration with undecided result. From Acting-Paymaster Jones Millwood, who, with the other officers and Lieut. Bartlett, left Fortress Monroe last evening, we derive the following: Both officers and men say that they have been grossly deceived by Lieut. Bartlett, concerning his resources and his arrangement with the War Department.

While General Butler ordered them to go home the men begged to stay, agreeing to work in any capacity, for rations only, until their case could be considered at Washington With Colonel Darpey's intercession they succeeded in getting from General Butler a promise to supply them with six days' rations, and work at Rip Raps and in the fort. Meantime, they elected new officers, making Lieutenant Colonel Whittemore colonel, and appointing the major This action was endorsed by all the men save from forty to seventy-five, who were to go to New York in the *Coatzacoalcos*. Eight hundred remain.—*Washington correspondence of New York Tribune.*

THE INDIANS OF KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of May 29 says:

"We are informed by Mr. Ross, the agent of the Pottawotomies, that they have by systematic industry stocked their farms, and by his efforts to subdue his rebellious and wayward Southern children, and have *formed companies to aid, if necessary, in defending Kansas from invasion.* Why will not the Government do this? It is undoubtedly true of the Pottawotomies, who are comparatively intelligent, there are other tribes in the State who may not be so thoroughly divided to the Government The Shawnees and Osages, especially, should be closely watched We advise the agents of those Indians to ascertain, beyond question, whether they are disposed to be friendly to the Government It will not be long before Kansas has to cope with the treacherous, slaveholding savages of the Cherokee Nation, and we should therefore be certain that we have no enemy in our midst"

THE U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN.

The officers of this vessel, now engaged in the delightful business of blockading the mouth of the Mississippi, are, we understand, busily engaged in surveying, making soundings, etc., down there.—*N. O. Delta*

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Louisville *Journal* of a late date says:

There seems to be some truth in the rumor that General Jim Lane is marching upon Pocahontas, Ark., if we are to believe even one half the statements in the Memphis papers. Some accounts say his men have been in the vicinity of Pocahontas, and his camp, containing 8 000 men, is eight miles from the town on Black river. A party of them undertook to take possession of the steamer *Admiral*, but were not successful. While the citizens of Jacksonport were going to Pocahontas to aid in its defence, fifteen of the prisoners in jail escaped, and immediately turned their attention to poisoning all the wells around the country. Last Monday night, after a portion of the volunteers returned, an aged man named Carillo, and his son, the leaders in the poisoning business, were assassinated and hung. The murderer threatened to burn the town down, but the return of the citizens from Pocahontas prevented it.

ANOTHER FLOATING BATTERY.

The erection of this formidable battery was commenced at Mobile on Tuesday last, under the superintendence of Colonels Fleming and Bonner. The *Tribune* says it has received the unqualified approval of Col Hardee. Major Gen. Chase, Col Leadbetter, (Colonel of Engineers in the C S A), and Col. J. *Fleming*. No description of the battery is given, nor is it stated positively when it will be built, but we presume from the language of the *Tribune* that Mobile will have that honor.—*N. O. Delta*

TENNESSEE REPUDIATION.

We yesterday referred to the fact, says the *Evening Bulletin*, that the State of Tennessee had joined the *repudiating party* in the non-payment of Northern debts. We have to-day been favored with a copy of the last from a prominent [illegible] addressed to the Attorney at Nashville:

"BY AUTHORITY.

"*Public Laws of Tennessee.*

"An act to prevent the collection of debts owing by citizens of Tennessee, to citizens of the non-slaveholding States during hostilities:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That no person in any non-slaveholding States, their agents or attorneys in this State, shall have power to sue or collect any moneys owing to, or any property claimed by, the citizens of any such State, in Tennessee during hostilities between Tennessee and the Federal Government

"SEC 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the Treasury of the State, which sums shall be receipted for by the Treasurer, and shall be refunded, with interest, upon the cessation of hostilities

"SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage

"W. C WHITTHORNE,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives

"ANDREW ROBERTS,

"Speaker of the Senate"

"Passed May 8, 1861.

"A true copy. J. E. RAY, Secretary."

Southern Matters.

We clip the following items from the Washington *Star* of last evening:

THE NEW MINISTER FROM GRANADA.—Yesterday the Sec. of State Marcalline Hurtado presented his credentials to President Lincoln, and was received as Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Granadian Confederacy. In presenting his credentials, the minister in a few words expressed his earnest desire to increase and perpetuate the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and assured the President that the present distracted state of our national affairs would awaken the deepest sympathies in the whole of New Granada. The President briefly responded, assuring the minister that their Government should never cease to be friends through any fault of his own, and expressed the belief that our system of government would be found sufficient trials better adapted than any other to the preservation of peace, order, and national prosperity.

A DELEGATE FROM FAIRFAX IN THE WHEELING CONVENTION.—Fairfax county, Virginia, is now represented in the Wheeling Convention by Mr. John Hawxhurst, an influential resident of Centreville. He has been forced to leave his family, county, and property worth several thousand dollars, in order to save himself from personal violence from the disunionists. Last Saturday, at a meeting of the Union refugees from Fairfax county, now in this city—among whom were several native Virginians—Mr. Hawxhurst was elected to represent the Union element in Fairfax in the Western Virginia movement, and started immediately upon the performance of his duties.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Three companies of Lieut. Col. Towers' battalion, Company A. Capt. Williams; Company E, (Zuaves), Capt. Powell, and Capt Morrison's company, left this city yesterday afternoon, taking six baggage wagons, containing tents, camp equipage, munitions and rations for seven days, and proceeded to about half a mile above the Chain bridge, on the Maryland side, where they encamped The men worked last night, throwing up entrenchments to protect their camp

Major J. G. Jewell's battalion was ordered to be under arms for a movement last night, but did not go out.

The President's Mounted Guard were scouting all night in *Maryland*, but returned to the city this morning.

The Washington Light Guard, belonging to the Washington Light Infantry Battalion, refused, it is said, to go with the command out of the District, when called on yesterday.

SERVICEABLE ANIMALS.—The first horses supplies of beef for army use there is necessarily purchased at higher rates than when the contracts were given out for wider competition. But, as it turns out, *Government* has not made a bad thing of the original purchases. Commissary Bookwith has selected *from* the beeves perhaps a couple of hundred fine, well-broken steers, which are doing excellent service now in pulling heavy loads to and from camp, and are ready hereafter for any heavy work in the way of army transportation.

PRIVATEERING IN THE GULF.—NOT HALF THE CAPTURES REPORTED.—By a gentleman arriving from Galveston, Texas, we learn that a large number of captures have been made of American vessels, and the prizes taken into New Orleans. He saw five ships taken up the Mississippi river in tow of the captors, armed tug boats. From what he could learn, he judged that about twenty vessels in all had been already captured They are taken into some port or bayou on the Gulf, the cargo taken out and divided among the captors, and the vessels stripped. The masters and crews of the vessels are either kept in prison or sworn or bribed to secrecy by being given a share in the spoils The formality of a condemnation by a prize court is dispensed with in most cases, the stripping of the vessels being speedier and more certain, besides saving costs of the prize court. Occasionally a vessel sent out to blockade the Mississippi had no vessel sent out to blockade the Mississippi had not received when our informant left. The Mississippi has for three months many miles apart, making its blockade by a single vessel ineffective. There are many bayous along the coast into which a vessel could be taken, and there safely stripped by parties who are not particular about obtaining a judgment of condemnation *by* a prize court.—*Republican.*

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a drowned man was found at Arch street wharf. The deceased was recognized by a brother residing at Richmond, and immediately taken away, before the coroner could hold an inquest.

EXCURSION.—The Southwark Literary Society have completed their arrangements for an excursion this summer to Tulip Grove, near Hardonfield, N. J. They intend going on Thursday, June 27th.

What an Officer of the U. S. Navy thinks of those who Resign their Commissions in the Hour of their Country's Peril.

The accompanying letter was written by a distinguished officer of the navy, Captain E, to his friend Captain B, late in command of the Washington navy yard, who recently resigned his commission, and now seeks restoration:

BURLINGTON, May 4, 1861.

DEAR ——: I received yours of the 4th the day before I left Washington. I heard of your resignation April 27, Saturday. Said I: "No, no; it cannot be." I did not believe it, but felt very uneasy. On Sunday I purchased all the papers of that day, but found no evidence of it. On Monday I was up at daylight and off for the navy yard at Philadelphia, to see Du Pont, who, I am sorry to say, confirmed the report, and handed me a list of all your officers having followed you. My heart was too full to say a word. What were you thinking about, and by whom were you surrounded? Du Pont said, last January, the day after I saw you, in speaking of Shubrick: "'Tis true," said he, "that Shubrick was born in South Carolina, but by whom has he been raised, and fed, and clothed?" Yes, and might have said further: "And where did he gain the standing which he now holds, which you hold, and I hold; and who has clothed and fed us and our families?"

It seems to me that we owe our allegiance to the United States, our country, not to the revolting States of Virginia or Maryland How could you, at your age, join a pack who have not shown one single act of the "high toned gentleman," a word often in the mouths of the Southern chivalry? Little have they shown of it, unless thieving, stealing, and accepting into their service officers who had disgraced themselves by traitorous acts, such as giving up revenue cutters, &c., &c. Thousands of their men opened with their batteries on our honored flag, and glory in its fall and in the defeat of seventy-eight men. The gallant commander of *Sumpter* passed through *your old* Chestnut street, and passed *your, our*, house in Eighth street, where our honest young hearts have made the walls rattle with glee He was escorted this day by the military, his carriage drawn by four proud, noble gray animals, with people cheering the whole line from street to street uncovered

What was to prevent you from such a burst of enthusiastic joy, had you stood to your guns and defended the Navy Yard? Your escape to the gates to the Capitol, the part of our noble Republic on which the eyes of millions were centred at the time, when thousands were rushing to the rescue? Where were you then, sir? Sitting alone in the office, after having resigned rather than defend one of God's noblest works, a free nation, and its free Constitution and laws, an asylum for the oppressed? I say, again, what were you thinking about, and by whom were you surrounded? Your not being a Secessionist is not the point of your case; that requires no particular defence. We may differ to-day, but we must take one hour as we got when we have a military commission in our pocket I tell you candidly, that your resignation has given to the country great offence. *The times is too done* is the best effort of your mind to clear, before any Administration *dare* restore you your commission

I was on the "Board of Detail" but two days, and now am on other duty. I have left Washington, and will not be there again for some time. I showed your letter to the Hon Secretary, who mentioned to me that you were much distressed that you must throw the best efforts of your mind to clear, before any Administration *dare* restore you your commission

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