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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE - Second page: State Items, Clippings and Miscellaneous.

U. S. BONDS at Ft. Fort, 85 1/2 @ 85 1/2.

THE ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX, on being inducted into office, was curt, but in excellent taste.

MR. GEORGE W. WOODWARD performed a graceful act in moving a resolution of thanks to the outgoing Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OF THE 69,974 registered voters of Arkansas, 44,839 are white and only 19,142 colored.

A DECREASE of nearly eleven millions last month, in the net public debt, brings the total down nearly to that reported at the opening of the year.

THE AMENDED CHARTER of Washington and Jefferson College consolidates all its departments in one location, within the State, as soon as the needful buildings shall have been provided.

THE OFFICE TENURE ACT never excited our admiration. When it was first proposed it struck us as a lame excuse for not doing something else, of which there was urgent need.

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WE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY that six States—Kansas, Nevada, Louisiana, Missouri, West Virginia and Wisconsin—had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS, given elsewhere in these columns, will prove satisfactory to the Republican masses in all parts of the country.

Constitution, which is the embodied judgment of the nation, no conflict can arise between the President and the representatives of the people.

BEHOLD! HOW BRIGHTLY BREAKS THE DAWN!

A new administration entered yesterday upon its four years' career. And yesterday's sun went down upon a Republic in which a million of intelligent men were, each for himself, casting its political horizon, with feelings mingled of curiosity and pride.

THE MEASURES presented in a number of our State Legislatures, for the establishment of a higher or a lower rate of legal interest, as the particular case may be, gives this question of interest an unusual degree of importance.

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IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

Mixed by President Johnson and the body of Northern men who acted in concert with him, a large portion of the inhabitants of the Southern States, for two or three years, cherished vague hopes that it was possible for them to obtain inside the Union many of the objects for which they went into the Rebellion.

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essential to the successful prosecution of the industries peculiar to the Southern section of the Republic, and to demonstrate that with free labor a higher and nobler career is open before it.

IN consequence, a strong desire is growing up for the immigration into that section of Northern men and Europeans, possessing money capital, and having all the other prerequisites for the development of latent resources in nature.

THESE are but the beginnings of this movement, which must assume larger proportions in a few months, when the new administration at Washington shall make its power felt in repressing lingering disorders and giving assurances of future repose.

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Hence, yesterday's section of a man, not even whose official station could make a liar fit company for General Grant.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE. The Congressional investigation into the merits of our ordnance system closes with a detailed report, establishing the facts that all our heavy guns are unreliable for service, and that the adoption of two essentially different patterns has introduced confusion and the risk of serious mischief in both the military and naval arms of the national defense.

THE COMMITTEE are of the opinion that, for the reasons shown, the interests of the public service demand a change in the system of procuring ordnance, and the manner of conducting experiments with a view to determining the value of the same.

THE ACADEMY of Sciences, of Paris, has lately received additional details from Mr. Janssen regarding his discovery, nearly simultaneously with Mr. Lockyer, of an incandescent atmosphere—consisting principally, if not entirely, of hydrogen.

A SAD CALAMITY. A few days ago Mrs. Herman Gentch, of Jamestown, Indiana, after lifting a child from the stove, had her attention called to an infant in another part of the room, and, going to it, she took it in her arms to soothe and quiet.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. The President elect says he will not continue in office after he gets into the Executive chair, an officer nominated by Johnson and confirmed by the Senate within the past five or six weeks.

ARCHBISHOP WHEATLEY says: "He that assails error because it is 'error,' without respect to the persons who are its authors, is like a storm that blows over the heads of the party who are its authors, so long as he had been dealing with the errors of the party who opposed them."

A RICHMOND paper has discovered that it is only an unfortunate affair when a white man stabs a negro in the heart, but a diabolical murder when the position of the parties is reversed.

THE Registrar General of London has adopted a new American word. In his weekly returns he says, "two persons have died from alcoholism."

THE proceeds of General Kilpatrick's lectures this winter are, he says, \$90,000, of which he received one-third and the G. A. R. the remainder.

AT the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a special committee reported adversely to the government giving any subsidies to steamships covering the route from New Orleans to the Mississippi river, or reclamation of lands adjacent thereto, until the country is in better condition to liquidate its indebtedness in coin.

Assassination by Air-Guns.

The numerous instances of finding men prone upon the most public streets of the Eastern cities, injured as by a bullet, although neither the victim nor any other person had heard the discharge of any firearm, so far as could be ascertained, has caused the suggestion to be made that air-guns have been brought into requisition.

By the use of a weapon a person may be killed at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. Later improvements give it a propelling force almost equal to the old-fashioned musket. Its chief advantage to criminals is that it is silent.

The Sun's Atmosphere.

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The Insurrection in Cuba.

(By Telegrams to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) New York, March 4.—The Mail has information from Cuba lately arrived here that the stories of atrocities charged against the insurgents are fabrications; that they have sixty thousand men in the field, of whom twenty thousand are armed, while others fight with such weapons as they can obtain; that they hold two-thirds of the island; that its entire center is impassable to the Spanish soldiers; that the Government has had no communication with Nuevitas or Puerto Principe for four months, and that of five thousand in his march from Nuevitas to Bayamo, picked off by insurgent sharpshooters. All we want, say the Cubans, to finish our work, are arms and munitions—arms for forty thousand men, who fight with bougas of trees with forked ends, and with wooden cannon, which are good for only three rounds, the fourth as a rule bursting them. They say they are ready to pay cash for them; that there is no blockade, and once procured the Spanish Government will be driven from the island in a month. There are reports that privateers have left our ports for Cuba, but the Mail is unable to vouch for the truth of them.

A serious accident occurred on the Housatonic Railroad, near Lenox, Mass., yesterday morning. The passenger train going South was thrown from the track by a broken rail, precipitating a passenger car down an embankment and seriously injuring twelve persons and one or less injuring all on board. Five of the most seriously injured persons belong in Pittsburgh and three in Sheffield.

The Right-Rev. Bishop Lefevre died at Detroit, Mich., last evening, aged sixty-five. Two weeks ago he was attacked with erysipelas in the head, and the disease soon after assumed a dangerous form. The deceased was a native of Belgium and was ordained Bishop in 1841.

A correspondent says he has never seen so many persons of the better educated and most enterprising English-speaking people of his section emigrating as are now leaving, or preparing to leave, Canada for all parts of the Western States and Pacific coast.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton has better quotations and market is steady; higher grades are scarce; middling sold at 23 1/2; sales amounted to 2,300 bales; receipts, 951 bales. Gold, 132 1/2. Starting Exchange, 133; Commercial, 132 1/2 @ 133 1/2. New York eight days 3/4 prem. Sugar is dull and has declined; common, 13 1/2; prime, 14 1/2; yellow clarified, 16 1/2; Molasses is full price, 7 1/2 @ 7 5/8. Whiskey remains unchanged. Coffee is unchanged. Flour is firm; superfine, \$6 57; double extra, \$6 50; triple extra sold at \$7 1/2. Corn is firm at 78 1/2 @ 80. Oats are firm at 80c. Pork is firm; Bacon is firm; prime, \$30 3/4. Lard is firm; clear rib, 17 1/2; clear sides, 18c. Lard is dull; tierce, 19 1/2; keg, 22 1/2.

CHICAGO, March 4.—In the afternoon there was a fair demand for wheat, No. 2 spring selling at \$1.13 1/2 @ 1.14, and closing at \$1.12 1/2. Corn and soybeans there was but little doing in grain; No. 2 spring wheat nominal at \$1.13 1/2. Provisions were rather quiet; sales of 1,000 barrels of mess pork at \$31, buyers for the month; sales of 20,000 pounds of lard cash. Cut meats—Cumberland, 15c; sales 200 boxes of short ribs at \$25; cash. Sales 335 tierces lard at 18c.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cattle Market.—Cattle are in fair request and prices are without material alteration. Receipts were 1,116 head; sales were made of 959 head at \$4.50 for Cows; \$6.75 @ \$7.30 for Light Steers; \$7.75 for fair to medium; \$7.25 for good to choice; \$8.25 for extra shipping steers. Live Hogs are steady and moderately active; receipts were 8,688 head; sales were made of 5,417 head at \$8.50 for fat; \$8.75 for stock Hogs; \$9.10 for common to fair; \$10.10 @ 10.75 for medium to good lots.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour dull at \$4.75 @ 5.25. Wheat; sales of choice in small lots at \$1.65. Cotton Tenders, 77 1/2.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton market dull. Low Middling 26 1/2. Good to ordinary 25 @ 25 1/2.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.

March, this street, as every President is also the inaugurator of many malarious disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of fever, cold and all that alteration of field and fire, more widely known as malarial, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these malarious ailments is to keep the atmosphere pure and to keep the system pure.

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS. One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain as the state of the lungs, and as the voice of the most intimate acquaintance. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, has become a prejudice. One great advantage is to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge.

SOLD at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 149 Wood street, WILL SHORTLY REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM CLAIR. DR. KETTER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASE. Office Hours, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., and from 7 to 8 a. night.