

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, our United States Senator, will accept our thanks for very valuable public documents.

Dr. M. STECK, M. of C., from the Territory of Arizona, now in Washington City, has our sincere thanks for a Box of Seeds, from the Patent Office.

Our acknowledgements are due Hon. J. EDGAR THOMSON, Pres. of the Penn. R. R. Co., and Col. EDW. F. GAY, E. P. of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co., for special favors.

Col. JOSEPH LEVENS, died at the Exchange, in Anthony township, Montour county, on Saturday evening last, in the 65th year of his life.

Messrs HOFFMAN & HAYMAN'S Grist Mill, situate in Cortez township Columbia co., known as Zaner's Mill—was last week consumed by fire, including the loss of a large quantity of Grain and Flour.

Sudden death of a Printer.—JACOB L. COOPER, about two weeks since, died suddenly in Berwick. Mr. C. was about 41 years of age, and leaves a wife to mourn his premature departure. He had served his country faithfully in the late Mexican War.

The Genius of Liberty, the time-honored organ of the Democracy of Fayette county, located at Uniontown, has passed from the hands of C. E. Boyle, Esq., and is now published by Col. E. G. RODDY. The old Genius presents an improved appearance and has assumed the name of the new Editors, each, every imaginable degree of success.

"FATHER ABRAHAM" left Springfield last Monday, en route, Harrisburg and Philadelphia for Washington. The American Flag is to be erected upon the Dome of our State Capitol, upon the 22d of February, at the City of Harrisburg. And all sensible people (in Columbia county) continue to purchase their goods where they can get them the Cheapest, which is at Battle's Store in Light Street.

ALLEN & NEEDLES—We call the attention of our Farmers to the advertisement of this excellent Philadelphia firm, in another column. Their Super-Phosphate of Lime and Fertilizer are unequalled anywhere, and their Pure Night Soil is a manure which is said to be unsurpassed in its fruiting qualities. Messrs. ALLEN & NEEDLES are honest, upright, and obliging business men, in whose word the utmost reliance may be placed. We speak from personal knowledge.

Mr. G. G. EVANS, No. 419 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has just issued several excellent works, amongst which are the following: "THE UNION TEXT-BOOK," containing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the State papers, &c., of DANIEL WEBSTER, with a splendid illustration. Also—"THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION," a splendid work, superbly illustrated. For particulars see advertisements in another column.

Columbia County Statement. We insert elsewhere, the County Statement, for 1860, in the "Columbia Democrat." It presents the financial affairs of our County in a flourishing and prosperous condition. We direct the careful attention of the Tax-payers to its consideration.

Tavern Licenses. Licenses were granted the following named gentlemen, at the February Term of our Columbia County Courts, to keep Public Houses, viz:— NAMES. TOWNSHIPS. Ezekiel Cole, Tavern, Sugarloaf John Leggot, Greenwood. These houses are needed for the public accommodation and we have no doubt they will be properly conducted by their respective Proprietors.

Senator Bound and the Republican. Dr. John would like to make war upon the Hon. FRANK BOUND, the Republican Senator from this District, if he possessed the moral courage to do so, for recording anti-sectional votes in the State Senate. Mr. Bound, sometime ago, favored the appointment of a fair Committee, instead of the ex parte one that was appointed, in the case of the Luzerne contested election, at which the "political dictator" granted; and more recently, Mr. B., gave both a sensible and conservative vote, in relation to certain instructions to the Commissioners to the Peace Convention, which fairly brought the aforesaid dictator to his feet, and to the utterance of a flat protest. His pronouncement is registered under the cognomen of "An item for future reference."

Death of an Editor.

Mr HENRY B. RHONE son of Samuel Rhone, Esq., of Benton township, in this county, and at the time of his death, the Editor of the Unionville (Missouri) Argus, died at Unionville, on the 15th of January 1861, in the 25th year of his life. Mr. Rhone learned the Art of Printing in Bloomsburg, where he was universally respected and esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. In Missouri, where he had resided several years, and conducted an interesting Democratic Journal, he was held in the highest esteem, by the citizens generally, without reference to party considerations, as will be seen by the subjoined notice and proceedings of the citizens of Unionville:—

OBITUARY.

DIED, of Typhoid-pneumonia, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, Mr. HENRY B. RHONE, aged about 24 years.

After an illness of nineteen days, he died, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his early departure to that better land, beyond the howling billows of the Jordan of Death. He has gone to make one in that company, whose robes have been washed and made white in the blood of Jesus.

His funeral obsequies took place on Thursday, the 17th inst. He was attended to his last resting place by a large concourse of citizens, there to remain until the last trump shall sound, calling sleeping generations to hear their final doom.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At ten o'clock to-day the citizens of Unionville and vicinity met at the Court House, and were called to order by A. R. Pope, Esq.

On motion of S. W. Fuqua, Judge S. A. John was selected Chairman.

On motion of W. F. Wells, Esq., S. W. Fuqua was appointed Secretary.

A. R. Pope, Esq., then explained the object of the meeting in quite an appropriate and pathetic manner.

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. R. Pope, W. F. Wells and S. W. Fuqua, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of Almighty God to call from amongst us one of our most valuable and estimable citizens, Mr. Henry B. Rhone. We, the citizens of Unionville and vicinity, offer this tribute to the memory of the deceased.—But a few days since Mr. Rhone was with us, his face flushed with animation, and his countenance beaming with hope; and though we deeply deplore his loss, it is but meet that we should calmly submit to this dispensation of Providence, remembering that the "Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Therefore,

Resolved, That while in the death of our fellow citizen, we perceive the hand of the Dispenser of all Good, we cannot refrain expressing our regret at the early departure of one whom to know was to esteem.

Resolved, That in the demise of Mr. Rhone our county and town have lost a warm and zealous friend to their interests, whose loss will be irreparable.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents and relatives of the deceased, and offer them our condolences in this, their hour of affliction.

On motion of E. C. Bradshaw, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender Dr. Stille and family our heartfelt thanks for their great kindness and care, in ministering to the wants of our friend during his illness.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the friends of the deceased.

Fuqua made remarks appropriate to the occasion lauding the many virtues and regretting the death of our worthy friend.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. A. JOHN, Ch'n. S. W. FUQUA, Secretary. UNIONVILLE, January 16th, 1861.

Farm Stock

Has greatly improved within a few years in Columbia county, owing to the exertions of Col. PAXTON and several other gentlemen, and to the action of the Columbia County Agricultural Society. The stock of cattle is certainly improving, though that cannot be said also of the horses and sheep. Greater interest is however felt in the subject than we have ever before known; stimulated by gentlemen who have for years bought cattle to fatten and who are beginning to discover what for looking animals to buy for the purpose of the butcher.

The breeding of cattle for the various uses of the dairy, the market or for labor, is being reduced to a science; and the same is the case with horses for draft or speed, and with sheep for mutton or wool; and in these days he who neglects to master the well settled principles of his business is not up to the times.

The best work that has ever come under observation, or the subject of "The Principles of Breeding, involved in the reproduction and improvement of domestic animals," is by S. L. GOODALE. It brings into a convenient form all known facts and late observations, and discusses the subject very fully. We have read the book with intense interest, and recommend every farmer to procure a copy. It is published at one dollar, postage paid, by Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., No. 117 Washington street, Boston.

THIRTY MEN have been ordered from Fort Columbus New York to Fort Delaware.

Resolutions Offered in the Peace Congress.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Peace Congress, by Hon. James Guthrie:—

ARTICLE 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance; the United States Courts of such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the Courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds' vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART. 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal Representatives.

ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third, and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

TAKE THE PAPERS.—In the present condition of the country, every man should keep posted. We are in the midst of troubles. Civil war stares us in the face, and financial distress and panic are abroad in the land; and every man should be informed of passing events as they transpire. The sectional parties that the Father of his Country, in his farewell address warned the people to beware of, have arisen in our midst; a war of brother against brother seems already upon us; and the Union—the fruit of the expenditure of the toil, blood and treasure of our revolutionary sires—is being broken into fragments. It is the duty of every patriot to know what is going on around him. Every one should take a newspaper. Let all who desire to keep posted on all passing events take the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment for subscriptions. Send in your names,

The National Crisis.

COERCION IN NEW YORK.—EXCITING SCENE IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—AFFECTING REMARKS OF THE VENERABLE CHANCELLOR WALWORTH, HON. DANIEL CARROLL AND OTHERS.

In the Democratic and Union State Convention of New York, which met in Albany on the 1st instant, and which was composed of more than seven hundred members, an exciting scene occurred upon the adoption of the second resolution, which read as follows:

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the worst and the most ineffective argument that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adhering members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction.

On the reading of the resolution, Chancellor Walworth appeared upon the platform. His venerable looks claimed instant attention from the Convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am far advanced in years, and not in the habit of attending conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict. In the war of 1812 my house, in Plattsburg, was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very door, and the bullets that were fired fell like hailstones around my dwelling.

In the case of my door remains to this day imbedded one of those bullets, a memento of the fight. In that struggle I saw my fellow-citizens shot down by my side. I knew, then, the horrors of a foreign war, and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this Confederacy of States; the people of the South are our brethren, not only nominally, but actually our brethren. In Georgia alone I have the names of one thousand citizens, whose ancestors were near relatives of my own.

In the same State alone are over one hundred relatives of the family of Hillhouse, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the Revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate; and so, scattered all over the Southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this Convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to do so, and we must enforce the laws. But why? and what laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them.

But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of those laws? That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws? No, he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people, and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Clatham go for enforcing the laws? No, he gloried in defence of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament, "As I am, an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never!"

Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it? No! We must avert civil war if possible, and I close by exhorting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war. Concession, conciliation—anything but that—and no man among us, in his dying hour, will regret that his conscience is clear, and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and say, "I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of a civil war."

Immense sensation followed the remarks of the venerable Chancellor, and the deep silence that had attended his remarks was followed by an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

Mr. George, of Orange, said that the words they had just heard had gone to his heart more than anything that had been said in the Convention. He had the fortune to have been born in a Southern State—in the State of good old Virginia. His father still resided there, and it was only the other day that he had received a letter from his father—who was older in years than the gentleman who had just spoken to them in words so affecting—in which he had said: "My son, why can not the great and the good men of the State of New York, such men as Chancellor Walworth for instance, make their voices heard at this time for our beloved country? [Much sensation and deep feeling was here manifested by the Convention and the audience.] He had not risen to make a speech, but only, impelled by the remarks to which he had listened, to bear testimony to the opinion entertained by our Southern brethren of the venerable gentleman whose words had touched every heart in that assemblage.

Mr. G. T. Souter, of Queens, said that,

after the words that had been spoken by the venerable gentleman from Saratoga, and the response that had been made, he could not refrain from raising his voice, as a son of Virginia, to pay tribute to the noble sentiments that had been uttered. He would to God that he could only give utterance to the feelings which stirred within his heart at this moment—that he could exhort them with a tongue of eloquence to listen to the words of warning spoken by one whose character we must all revere. But he could not—he was unequal to the effort, and he could only appeal to them as a son of Virginia to adopt that resolution with such unanimity that the vote would bring joy to the hearts of all men who desire to preserve and perpetuate this Union.

Enthusiastic cheers followed these remarks, and the Convention gave three hearty cheers for Virginia. When the excitement had somewhat subsided.

Mr. Charles H. Carroll appeared on the stand, and the enthusiasm of the Convention burst forth anew.

Mr. Carroll said: As one who bore the name of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, could he stand back at this time? Could he refrain from raising his voice in response to the sentiments to which they had listened, and to exhort his fellow-citizens to give heed to them, and to save the country so dear to them all, from the horrors of civil war, when all the ties of ancestry bound him to the Union—when the very National Capitol was built upon the manor ceded by his own grandfather to the Government, and owned for years by his ancestors? He appealed to his brethren of the Convention to avoid, as his venerable friend had said, the horrors of civil war. Let them treat Virginia as a brother—let them treat all men of the South as brothers, and rely on it that if they gave a hearty expression to their feelings in this resolution, they would retire from the Convention with the satisfaction of knowing that its harmonious and patriotic proceedings may serve to revive feelings of fraternal regard between the different sections of the country, and bring us back to the days when we could fight for the old Stars and Stripes in the South as well as in the North.

As Mr. Carroll concluded his remarks, the excitement of the Convention was unbounded, and several voices called for the question on the resolution. As the affirmation was put, the Convention rose to a man and answered "Aye." When the negative was put a voice from the lower end of the hall responded "No." Much excitement followed, and some cries of "Put him out—let's not a delegate!" were heard.

The Albany Argus refers to this scene editorially as follows:

When the resolutions were read deprecating civil war, the venerable Chancellor Walworth rose upon the platform, and told how, in his youth, at the threshold of his home, he heard the bullets pattering on doors and casements, and saw his companions fall in death at his side. This was in foreign war; but the horrors of a fratricidal civil war were tenfold more terrible.

Judge Carroll, (of the family of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,) a hale, gray-haired man, asked how could he fight in this fratricidal war, whose ancestors owned the fields on which the National Capitol was built, and who had kindred flowing in the veins of those men against whom he was called to turn his arms? Choked by his own emotions, the Judge was compelled to desist, when a young man rose on one of the back benches, and in a voice of deep sensibility, told how, though he lived in New York, and his destiny was here—"he had a father in Virginia, an old man, like the venerable Chancellor, and he had sisters there"—when he broke down with his emotions. An audience of bearded men listened to this in tears, and there was a moment of silence. It was broken by a voice crying out: "Three cheers for Virginia," and they were given with a will.

Words like these do not do justice to the scene. Those only who were witnesses of it could appreciate its character.

The Election of President and Vice President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9.—Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Southern Congress to-day.

The hall of the Convention and the gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina. This flag has a blue cross on a red field. Seven stars are on the flag. It was highly admired.

Mr. Memminger also presented another model flag, made by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes.

A Committee was appointed to report on a flag, a seal, a coat of arms and a motto for the Southern Confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and on Patents.

Honorable Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was then elected President, and Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 14th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Robert Mac Donald, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Allen, of Bloomsburg.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst., in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. William Birkenhane, of Northumberland, to Miss Elizabeth Bird, of Light Street.

In Berwick, on the 31st of January, by the Rev. I. Bahl, Mr. JOHN PETERS, to Miss HANNAH CRESSMAN, both of Hollenbach, Luzerne county.

In Millin township, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN HARTER, of Nescopeck, to Miss ELIZA BOND, of the former place.

In Berwick, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. PETER RUCKEL, to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN, both of Hollenbach, Luzerne county.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Lloyd, of Cattawissa, Mr. DANIEL LOCKARD of Luzerne co. to Miss EMALINE McMurtrie, of Columbia co.

On the evening of the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. Shannon, Mr. JAMES R. KNAPP, of New York, and Miss CAROLINE KNAPP, of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

In Hemlock township, Columbia Co., on Tuesday morning last, Mr. RICHARD EVANS, in the 50th year of his age. [Mr. EVANS, lived and died a CHRISTIAN.]

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 14 1861.

Re: J. John Birch, William (ship) Joseph, Maria Dodson, Susan Mrs Davis, William (ship) Foster, Sarah Miss Gilbert, Henry V. Hill G. Howell, John Miner Hocking, Samuel H. Hawley, M. Lewis, Sarah E. Miss Lynch, J. E. Loman, Geo. Mendenhall, Thos. W.

ADoption of a Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC—JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI, PRESIDENT—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, VICE PRESIDENT—THE LAWS OF THE UNION CONTINUED IN FORCE.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—The Convention yesterday adopted a form for the Provisional Constitution. Its title is—"The Constitution of the Confederate States of America." It follows in the main the Constitution of the old Union. The preamble reads as follows:—

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur.

The seventh section, first article, is as follows:— The importation of African negroes from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States of the United States, is hereby forbidden, and Congress is requested to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Article second—Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederate Government.

Article fourth of the third clause of the second section, says:— A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue full compensation, including the value of slave and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Article sixth of the second clause, says:— The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

The tariff clause provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the government of the confederacy, and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the confederacy.

All the other portions of the Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution was adopted unanimously last night, at half past ten o'clock.

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