

ularly the topics known to be coming up for discussion.

The following resolution was offered Mr. E. GUYER:

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction, the establishment of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, and especially do we rejoice that there is connected therewith a Normal School Department.

This spontaneous sentiment in favor of the Institute, which was feelingly responded to by the members of the Faculty, all of whom were present; also by Messrs. CHAMPLIN, one of the students, and MORROW and GUYER. Passed unanimously.

On motion of O. J. CHURCH, Prof. McWILLIAM was invited to deliver an address, at the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Orwell Hill, on Friday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The meeting was well attended, by teachers and school officers from different parts of the County, as well as by the citizens of Smithfield and its vicinity.

Musical Convention.—A Musical Festival is to be held in Troy, commencing Tuesday next, continuing four days, and concluding with a Concert, on Friday evening.

Superior Piano Fortes.—Mr. J. R. LOCH, from the celebrated piano manufactory of THOMAS LOCH, Philadelphia, has a specimen instrument at the Ward House, which is worth a visit from the lovers of music.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire was given at about three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, proceeding from the burning of a smoke house, near the dwelling of C. L. WARD, Esq.

Report of Messrs. Buchanan, Soule and Mason on the Acquisition of Cuba.

We publish below the report of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, the gentlemen who composed the celebrated conference at Ostend, in October last.

Official Report of the Ostend Conference. Aix La Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1854.

ment of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of — dollars.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner, as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic form to the Supreme Constitutional Courts to be assembled.

Under these circumstances, we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to the conclusion; and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads.

First, The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second, The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

The first—it must be clear to every reflecting mind that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the Ocean. On the numerous navigable streams measuring an aggregate course of some 30,000 miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union, at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States can never be secure, but must ever be endangered while Cuba is a dependency of a distant power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between the citizens of the United States has in the progress of time so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which renders delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an increasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics.—It can scarcely be appreciated that foreign powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island.

would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (millions) thousand, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value, whilst another class on which she pays no interest have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued.

Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations of that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and, unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassment, it may never again return.

Cuba, in its present days, never yielded her Exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to the amount of \$600,000.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the Island is an incumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstance can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors.

The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which of late years been so often manifested.

In this condition of affairs, it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws, but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.

Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution, and in that event she will not only lose the Island, but the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth.

It is certain that should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and government of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own people and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon the maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisition from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just way, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed; but recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated, in the harbor of Havana, under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case—situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter having forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to our own dignity as an independent nation, continue. And our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN Y. MASON, PIERRE SOULE.

FRANKLIN FIRE CO. No. 1.—The members of the Franklin Fire Company are notified to meet at the Engine house, on Saturday evening, April 7th, at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC.—The regular meetings of UNION LODGE, No. 193, A. Y. M., are held every Wednesday, on or preceding the 31st day of the month, at the Masonic Hall, over J. Kingsbury's store.

GROCERIES.—A large stock just received consisting of Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, &c. &c. of superior quality, at reduced prices.

STAGES will hereafter leave the Ward House, until further notice, as follows: FOR WARELY.—Leave at 10 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Towanda at 12 o'clock, P. M., and leaving at 2 o'clock, P. M., to arrive at Orwell at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ADJUDICATOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Arctie Clark, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

WAR! WAR! WAR! OLD SOLDIERS! Prepare for a fight with the Legislature of the State of New York.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL. We are happy to announce to the singers and musical loving community generally, that there will be a Musical Festival at the residence of Mrs. J. H. B. B. on Tuesday evening, March 23rd, and closing with a Concert on Friday evening, March 25th.

ONE CENT REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber the 20th ult. Wm. Rowe, a bound boy for the farm belonging to him, and who is now harboring or trusting said boy on any account, as I will pay no debt for his contracting.

FRESH GROCERIES, of all kinds just received at MONTAGNES & CO.

NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS just opening at MONTAGNES & CO.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. choice brand, super-fine FAMILY FLOUR, just received, for sale wholesale or retail by BAILEY & NEVINS.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD W. WATKINS, deceased, late of Orwell, are hereby notified to make payment without delay.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of HENRY GAMAGE, deceased, late of Bradford County, are hereby notified to make payment without delay.

ADJUDICATOR'S NOTICE.—D. C. Otis & Co., Administrators of the estate of J. H. B. B., deceased, late of Bradford County.

ADJUDICATOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of P. D. Havens, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Bradford County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of BOLLY F. PALMER, deceased, late of Canton, are hereby notified to make payment without delay.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS THATCHER, deceased, late of Orwell township, are hereby notified to make payment without delay.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Bradford County have fixed upon the following days and dates respectively, for holding APPEALS, viz: On the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Court House, at Towanda.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of C. P. PHILLIPS, deceased, late of Bradford, are hereby notified to make payment without delay.

NEW ARRANGEMENT AT THE EAGLE FOUNDRY! J. E. & E. L. LAMOREAUX, HAVING purchased the entire interest of the other partners of the late firm of J. E. & E. L. Lamoreaux & Co. in the said part of the borough of Towanda.

THE SHEET IRON and Copper Establishment, and will be at all times ready to manufacture, repair and do work, and will keep constantly on hand assortment of Sheet Iron, Copper, Brass, &c. &c.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.

REV. SAMUEL F. COLLI, Principal, Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Science.

REV. JAMES McLELLAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

REV. CHARLES B. COBBEN, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Master of Normal School.

REV. JOHN MINTOSH, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS RETURNED. Office next door to the Court House, over Alexander's Clothing Store, Main street, Towanda, February 24, 1855.

Miscellaneous. W. A. CHAMBERLIN, CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRER.—The undersigned is constantly receiving from New-York by Express, new additions to his Stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver ware, and Fine Goods, comprising in part—Gold and Silver Lever, L. E. and L. H. Watches, with a full and complete assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, Dressing Cases, Razors, Pencils, Gold Pens, Keys, Buttons, &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES CUT AND ATTACHED TO ANY SIZE, to be used at the Jewelry Store of H. B. CHAMBERLIN.

HANG OUT THE BANNER!! A HORSE! A HORSE! my kingdom for a horse and customers to take away two loads. Notwithstanding the late disastrous season, my eye is on what a view!

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of L. & H. L. LAMOREAUX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of all parties.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the P. O. at TOWANDA, Pa., February 15, 1855.

JAMES MACFARLANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office removed to John C. Adams' Office, in the Brick Block.

P. D. MORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with the Register and Recorder—Towanda, Pa. February 10, 1855.

D. A. OVERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the second story of the Canal Block, over the office of James MacFarlane.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.—WATERLY Agency.—Policies issued in the best established Companies in the United States, with capital from 200,000 to 1,000,000.

A FARM TO RENT FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS. Situated in Oveston township, Bradford County, Pa., containing 211 ACRES, with 2000 bushels of wheat, and 2 acres of orchard with clover and spring. A good house, and a new barn.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. A valuable farm, situated in Bradford township, Bradford County, Pa., containing about 225 ACRES, of which about 130 acres are improved, and in a high state of cultivation.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY. My Lottery.—By authority of the State of Alabama, conducted on the Havana Plan.