

as imminent. In 1828, after a siege of more than sixty days, the Russians were obliged to retire; and in 1829 they did not get possession of it until forty-four days after the trenches were opened. According to the last accounts the regular works of approach had only just begun. In the last war Silistria was only defended by a fortified wall; whereas, since that period, four large detached forts have been added to the defences of the place. In 1828 and 1829 the garrison of Silistria was only composed of from 8000 to 10,000 irregular soldiers, while now it has 20,000 regular troops. All these reasons must tend to inspire the belief that the place cannot be on the point of being taken, but the fortune of arms and the changes of war are so great that in such a case, more perhaps than in any other, reliance can alone be placed on *faits accomplis*.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Quebec, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The following is a synopsis of the Reciprocity Treaty, a copy of which was submitted yesterday to the Provincial Parliament by Lord Elgin.

Article I throws open the fisheries of British America excepting those of Newfoundland and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article II provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Article III provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish and the products of fish, and all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; undressed stone and marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow and lard; horns; manure; ores of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch and turpentine; ashes; lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, trees and shrubs; pelts; fish oil; rice; broom corn; barley; gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstones, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dye stuffs; flax; manufactured tobacco; rags.

Article IV throws open the River St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals to American vessels—the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels into their canals. Both nations to enjoy the navigation on equal terms.

Article V provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating her waters, in which case Americans can annul article second.

Article VI provides for including Newfoundland, with her consent.

The Spiritualists have organized a National Society for the diffusion of their faith and the

facts on which it is based. Their President is Gov. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE, Wisconsin.

"Within the last two years, Spiritualism has increased in strength and stature with a growth unprecedented in the history of mental giants. If it be a lie, there is every prospect of its enveloping this world, and, by its weight, sinking this world one degree lower in the depth of degradation. If it be a lie, it has come in so lovely a garb that men will seek it unless they be warned by a strong voice; men will flee to it as though it were an angel sent from Heaven—will become enveloped in its false light, and will be borne down to death by the weight of its false glory. If it be a lie, ye men of America, who have one thought toward the good of your fellows, it is your duty to come forward as one man, to tear the veil from the face of the lie, and expose it in all its hideousness. We challenge you, as men—as earnest men, as men desiring the good of your fellows—to come and do that thing.

"We believe that Spirituality is a Heaven born truth. We profess to know that angels from Heaven—that the Spirits of good men progressing toward perfection—have come here upon the earth we stand on, and talked with us, face to face, and uttered words to us bearing the impress of their divine origin. We sincerely believe this. We are respectable men; we do not believe ourselves to be insane. We ask you to come and meet us, and discuss the question with us; to examine these facts which we allege, and to prove, if you are able, either that these facts never did occur, or that their origin is other than that which it purports to be."

MRS. GRUNDY'S GATHERINGS.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST PLATE.

Fig. 1st.—Dress of rich blue silk, with very broad black stripes; the skirt is long, full, and has three deep flounces. Jacket body, high at the back, opening in front *en demi cœur*. *Tulna* of black satin, trimmed on the bottom by a broad black lace, above which is laid a black velvet band *en bias*, finished at each edge by a very narrow silk braid; this velvet is continued up the left side of the front and round the neck; but on the right side, which crosses over a little, is a Grecian border of velvet, and four small buttons close it towards the top. Bonnet of white silk, trimmed with blonde; low on the right side is a white feather; a smaller feather is placed on the left side above the flowers.

Fig. 2 is a skirt of lilac *moire antique*, with very broad black stripes; it is long and full. Black velvet *basquine* body; the corsage is low, and the *basquine* closes to the bottom; a square handkerchief of brussels net is worn over the shoulders, the ends crossed in the centre of corsage, and fastened by a rose colored satin rosette; these rosettes graduating in size, are continued to the bottom of the *basquine*. The tight sleeves are open at the back of the arm to the elbow; each side is cut in two points which meet in the centre, the full sleeves