

"The Crown made use of on this occasion was the one which has been kept for centuries in the tower," called St. Edward's Crown, or the Crown of State; and the structure of which is both clumsy and cumbersome. "The mound, is one solid beryl stone, of a sea green color, and called *agua marina*, and there are few instances of so large a piece of that material on record. Another distinguishing mark of this crown is a peculiarly large rose set in one of the crosses; and it has also several immensely large and valuable rose and table diamonds, and some peculiarly fine large pearls." It will be remembered that on the coronation of George IV. a crown, formed of the largest and most valuable jewels that could be loaned or otherwise procured, was got up for the occasion at an expense of £20,000. But "economy, rigid economy" was esteemed a sufficient reason for bringing the old Crown of State into request, on the present occasion.

Although "Economy" is adopted as the King's motto, "Profusion" seems to have been preferred by some of his subjects. "Hitherto the Duchess of St. Albans was allowed to have no rival in the profusion and costliness of sparkling gems which she exhibited to the general gaze; but two fair competitors now presented themselves in turn, and each completely eclipsed her—still less, perhaps, in display than in refined and tasteful establishment. The Marchioness of Londonderry and the Lady of Viscount Stafford might equally claim the palm for a model of exquisite attire." The equipage of the different functionaries, and of the Nobility generally, as described in the London papers, was astonishingly superb.

It is very sensibly remarked that the nobility of Britain possess a feeling of innate pride, which prompts them to rely more on their characters for their weight in society than upon any outward show; and that if any great occasion can afford them a pretext for emblazoning forth to the world all the splendor to which their rank, worth and services are entitled, the coronation of a king is a most suitable one. "The people in general have had so little opportunity, of late years, of judging of the effect of military decorations, and of the mode in which the various orders of nobility and distinction are worn upon the persons of those who are so honoured, that the present opportunity for gratifying their natural curiosity was eagerly seized, and proved amply sufficient." But, since "the eye is never satisfied with seeing," may it long want another so favorable an opportunity to revel on a state pageant. Long live King William IV. and Queen Adelaide!

Literary Convention.—This Convention, designed to embrace all the literary men in the United States, met at New York on the 1st instant, and is still in Congress. The object of the Convention is to advance the literature of the country and promote the interests of education. Among the subjects taken into consideration, the formation of a National Society

or Institute was agitated. This Society, when duly organized, will rest upon similar principles to the Royal Society of Great Britain, and the French Academy of Science, and is designed to be divided into four classes, viz:—

1. Mathematical and Physical science.
2. Literature.
3. Moral and Intellectual science.
4. The Fine Arts.

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States, was chosen President of the convention. From the remarks which the President made on the subject of forming a society in America, we extract the following:—

The Royal Society of Great Britain, and National Academies of France, although they have been subject to every species of ridicule, have been among the greatest benefactors of the world. On one occasion, at a sitting of the Royal Society, a member, on looking through a telescope, thought he saw an elephant in the moon. All were astonished at the discovery. On examination, however, it was perceived that the supposed elephant was none other than a fly which had got between the glasses. The anecdote spread over all Europe, and La Fontaine made it the theme of perhaps the only original fable of which he was the author. But was the Royal Society dishonored by the circumstance? It went on and has accomplished most valuable results.—There were not, perhaps, 400 oaks in England, at the time that Evelyn made his communication on the subject to the Royal Society. But the consequence of that communication was, that oaks were planted which have since carried the thunders of Great Britain to the remotest quarters of the Globe. Discoveries of the greatest importance have been made by those societies, notwithstanding a small proportion only of the learned men have been included within them.

Lyceums.—Viewing the important results of scientific research which have accrued from associations of the *literati*, wherever they have been formed, we cannot but regret that similar measures for mutual improvement, among the common people, are so much neglected, particularly in this country. Next to libraries and reading-rooms, we can conceive nothing that may exert a stronger tendency to elevate the intellect and improve the understanding, than the formation of Lyceums; for, while the latter is equally or even more practicable than the two former, it contributes far more to the promotion of social feelings, and is a medium through which the most diffident may acquire perfect self-possession and a facility in reducing their knowledge to practice. It is that rational and friendly interchange among neighbors and friends which will make them familiar with the world; that commerce, between youth and age, which bursters vivacity for experience; that elevation above table-chat and commonplace remark, which may enable us to feel more at home in any sphere of life.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd depths of Ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And lose its sweetness on the desert air."

How well these lines would apply to many geniuses in this country, nothing but a dissemination of the means of mental enlargement can disclose; but, undoubtedly, were Lyceums instituted in every neighborhood, Canada could consequently boast of eminent talents which otherwise would never have been developed.

Lyceums are organized in many American towns, and their utility has been sufficiently demonstrated. Their meetings are held at regular periods, weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, as may be advisable. At these meetings, which are usually holden in the evening, scientific subjects are discussed, after having been the theme of contemplation during their intervals; and some of the best informed members lecture upon the same: thus each profits by the observations of all the others. The subjects are not limited to any particular class, but embrace every department of science and every topic of general interest. We shall say more on this subject, by and by—meantime, the views of others will be gratefully received.

"Some merry, friendly, contra folks,
'Togeth' did conveno,
'To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Halloween,
Fu' blithe that night."

Halloween.—Dwellers in the State of Celibacy, how many of you have reached that period of life when the gay distinctions of *belle and beau* are superseded by the unharmonious epithets of old Bachelor and old Maid? For the sake of such, we could heartily wish that the last of October occurred twice a year, and that they might importune the spirits which preside over that night with as great success as do the Scotch peasantry.

It has been said that marriage is a lottery: and if so, it matters little whether the popping of a parched acorn or the advice of grave and discerning friends direct our first addresses; or whether the observations of a long acquaintance, or the quantity of *yird* that adheres to a stock of *kail*, pulled on the "night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad on their baneful, midnight errands," determine the estimation we form of our intended. She may turn out a blank at last.

We have formerly ridiculed the idea of necromancy and fairy visits, particularly out of their congenial sphere, which our imagination limited to Scotland and Germany. But we now recommend to every "Cælebs in Search of a Wife," in this country, an experiment to some of those charms described by the immortal Burns. This change of our opinions took place upon the receipt of a letter by last evening's mail, from a friend, residing not forty miles from Hamilton, and whose voracity is not to be questioned. We give an extract.

"A few days since, I received a card of invitation from one of our Scotch neighbors, requesting