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HE ENTERED HIM OUT. A TALE OF PIKE. BY RIMON SWAGO. "Heaven's sake, my dear child, content to breathe his native air, in his own ground."

At the time that the incidents of our story transpired, old John Dickens and his beautiful daughter Belle, lived on a quarter section of land in one of the back-woods counties of Missouri. Belle was about nineteen years of age, and as her mother had been dead for several years, the household duties devolved upon her. The father and daughter were the only occupants of an neat and orderly cottage as was ever built of black-jack logs. It is not necessary for the purpose of our story, that this be minutely described. But it is sufficient to state that taken with his mistress, it would be a fit habitation for king or prince.

Belle loved her father; but he was a cold, distant man, so that she could never make a confidant of him in the little "foolish" affairs that would enter her head and heart. Therefore when Sam Gordon, who lived on the adjoining quarter section, made her a formal proposition, and was accepted, she said nothing to her father about it, as he would have been sure to object to it, and she would have been obliged to pre-empt him, and she was not prepared to do so.

One evening, about a week before the commencement of the sale, Sam Gordon was called to the door by the old man, who asked him if he had yet "proved up" his pre-emption. To which he replied "that he had not, and that he did not think he would be able to do so, as he had been disappointed about getting some money that was owing him, and that he would not borrow, as he did not think that there was any danger of any one buying it at the sale." The conversation on this subject ended here; and soon they all retired for the evening.

The "land sales" came and passed, and the land became subject to "private entry." Sam had not yet entered his land. Old Mr. Dickens often spoke of it as a very valuable piece of land; but Sam did not like to have it, and so forth; but Sam did not think that Belle's father would "enter him out," and he intended to ask his consent to their marriage any way in a few days. So matters stood, until one day Mr. Dickens saddled up his horse, took him up to the house and hitched him. He went in and said to Belle: "I am going to Palmyra, and will be gone about three days; so you had better go and get Mary Williams to stay with you. I shall enter this land of Gordon's, but you need not say anything."

Before Belle could say a word, he was under way. This was something that Belle had never thought of, and she was thunder-struck. If she could have had him back, she would have told him all about her engagement with Sam, but that was now impossible. She went to see her lover, and told him about her father's going to "enter him out," and then said: "Sam, I love you, and I love my father, and I must keep you from being enemies if I can, and I think that the best thing we can do is to marry. So if you will go over the creek and get Mary Brown and her daughter, I'll see Mary Williams and Hester Johnson, and we will have a little wedding at our house to-morrow."

All this was agreed to, and next day the knot was tied in the most solemn manner. When Mr. Dickens got home the day after the wedding, he was somewhat chagrined at seeing Sam at his house; but he put on as pleasing a face as he could, and said: "Well, Sam, my boy, I have been to Palmyra. "No I understand," said Sam. "What would you think if I had 'entered you out?' queried Mr. Dickens. "That would be all right," returned Sam. "I have entered you out!" "How?" said the old man somewhat puzzled at his manner and words. "Parson Brown gave me a title to Belle, and this quarter section yesterday," said Sam; "and at the same time he good-naturally offered his hand."

MAKING DIAMONDS. (From the New York Evening Post.) Some twenty years ago an emperor of Austria, poor Ferdinand I, who fancied that he was a "mechanical genius," and whose courtiers encouraged him in the belief, conceived the notion that it would be possible to melt the diamond. Her Majesty was fond of turning on the lathe, and possessed some skill in working metal, which had given him to make a jewel-box, inlaid with gold, and various other things still to be seen at the museum of the Imperial Hofburg at Vienna. Handling the crown-jewels, it struck the ingenious Emperor that the diamonds were unlike in size, and many of them exceedingly difficult to fit into the holes which his cunning hand was preparing; when suddenly the thought flashed through his brain that it would be a capital thing if he could melt all the little sparkling jewels into one big diamond.

A professor of chemistry was sent for and ordered to melt the diamonds. The poor scientist was horrified, and attempted to flee, but was seized and held in the laboratory. Making Kaiser Ferdinand still more impatient for the execution of his great idea. All protests being hopeless, there remained nothing for the man of science but to sit down in the imperial cabinet and begin the task. It was a hard piece of work. No heat would melt the diamonds, and however hard the bellows worked, the precious stones remained untouched in their crystal purity. At last, almost in despair, the professor tried a new sort of reflecting mirror, invented by a tradesman at Vienna, which concentrated an unusually large amount of the sun's rays into a very small focus. Under this mirror the diamonds suddenly changed color, and became very soft, and were rather easily broken. The Kaiser saw it distinctly; so did the man of science. There could be no mistake; the diamonds, if not carbon, burnt very much like carbon. His Majesty was very much downcast about the loss of his beautiful diamonds; but the scientist, with no jewels of his own to lose, was rather elated than otherwise at the unexpected discovery.

On his earnest entreaty the Emperor consented to sacrifice two more diamonds for experimental purposes, and the proper preparations being entered into this second time, it was settled without the possibility of a doubt that the diamonds consisted indeed of carbon and nothing but carbon. The news was forthwith proclaimed to the scientific world, and before long, many more experiments having been done, the dictum went forth that the substance called diamond was "crystallized colorless carbon."

The scientific world rejoiced over this discovery; but the Emperor felt very sad at the loss of his hopes and his diamonds. He got more desponding than ever in his views of men and things, and after a while made it his great and sole occupation to sit at the windows of his palace and count the horses and carriages passing through the gate below—their being a thoroughfare through the courtyard of the imperial Hofburg. This occupation his Majesty pursued with great zeal for nearly a score of years, till the day when the crown and the Hofburg were handed over to his nephew, Francis Joseph, and he had to retreat to the gloomy Harshin of Prague. Meanwhile the scientific world were busy in trying to make any substance crystallize, it was first changed into a fluid, and in this case succeeded. Dr. Stockhardt, of Leipzig, came nearest the mark, and obtained some substance very like diamonds, by the action of electricity upon a mixture of carbonic acid and hydrogen. M. Cagniard de La Tour, a French chemist, likewise claimed the honor of having made diamonds by galvanic action; and M. Despretz announced having done the same by the influence of electricity upon certain compounds of carbon. All these pretended discoveries, however, turned out to be ultimately of no real value, the produce being in all cases, not the body called diamond, but some substance more or less diamond-like. The French papers which have just reached us contain one more announcement of the same kind; and, if any scepticism had been engendered by the past failures, there would really be hope for believing that the long-sought art of making diamonds had, at last, been discovered.

According to these French reports, published by M. Bossi, of Toulon, Crystals, twenty number, having all the properties of diamond were made by Professor Gannal. They were obtained by the action of phosphorus, water and bisulphide of carbon upon each other, for the space of fifteen weeks. The crystals made were found to be so hard that no file would act upon them; they cut glass like ordinary diamonds, and were transparent; they were in no way inferior to the best jewels, and some few possessed a lustre surpassing that of most stones. Last—not least—the substance so produced was crystallized in rod-shaped, or prismatic forms, characteristic of the diamond. In fact, if all that has been said is true, there is little doubt that Professor Gannal has really succeeded in making diamonds. Kaiser Ferdinand is still alive, mournfully meditating in his Bohemian retreat on the changes of men and things in this ever-changing world. He has left off turning the lathe and given up the making of jewel-boxes. Would it not be a kindness well observed, if Monsieur Gannal were to send a couple of his shining crystals to the poor old Emperor?

HOW TO GET A GOOD FRAME CHEAP.—Live temporarily be abstemious, cultivate early hours, rise with the lark instead of going to bed after one, take plenty of exercise, don't be afraid of lots of cold water, make a practice of always being cheerful, avoid debt, draughts, bad company, bills, and wet feet, and you will get a good frame worth more than two degrees from the north pole.

A lady being asked the place of her nativity, replied: "I am so unfortunate as to have no native place; I was a daughter of a Methodist clergyman."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on the 28th ult. Capt. Sir L. McClintock read a very interesting and valuable paper on the survey of the route proposed to be taken by the promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

He stated that in compliance with a request from those gentlemen, her Majesty's government despatched the Bulldog, under his command, with instructions to ascertain the depth of the ocean between the Faroe islands and Iceland and Greenland, and Greenland and Hamilton bay on the Labrador coast. From his observations he would recommend the landing of the cable in Iceland at Haidberg, or Lide. The depth of water upon the section of the route was so moderate that it would be an easy matter to lay down a cable between Faroe and Iceland. He visited Iceland in October last, and was informed that a telegraph wire could not be carried along the South shore Eastward of Perland on account of the many wide rivers which have their sources amidst the mountains and glaciers of the interior. Those rivers were much swollen in Spring when they carried down vast quantities of ice, and sometimes changed their beds; but to the North of the central mountains such difficulties would be experienced. Faxa bay, on the Southwest coast, offered a remarkable exemption from drift ice. At last mention of it being in 1863, and as it did not freeze over, a cable could be landed in that bay with perfect ease and security, and probably to the Westward of Heikivik. The depths between Faxa bay and Greenland were very regular, chiefly with an even bottom, that is fine mud and sand. The depths made satisfactory sounds of the sea between Greenland and Hamilton inlet, he proceeded to survey that place, but considered the soundings taken by Mr Reed, master and assistant surveyor, not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of a cable route, nor even to decide whether a cable should be landed there, as the depth was not great enough to protect the cable from injury from icebergs at the mouth of the inlet.

Mr Smith, the gentleman in charge at the Hudson's Bay trading post at the North-west river, thought there would be no difficulty in carrying a wire from that spot overland to Minpan, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 25 miles, and that the route he decided upon, he would suggest that it be landed at the South shore, to seaward of the Narrows. After all his examination he had come to the conclusion, that once land in deep water, the North Atlantic cable would probably be more secure and more durable than any other, as would be the case with the route proposed to the Faroe islands, which was unusually low, and where annual life was proportionately rare. Judging from his own experience, and from the facts which the voyage of the Bulldog had brought to light, he was of opinion that with regard to the practicability of laying a North Atlantic cable, there were no grounds for serious misgivings. On the contrary, nearly all the information which had been gathered was favorable to the accomplishment of the undertaking.

Captain Young then read a paper, in which he recommended, that the survey be made to the Faroes, in order to survey the route, and the result of his examination of the country was that there was no insurmountable difficulty to be anticipated in laying the cable through those parts. Mr J. W. Taylor read a paper giving an account of the journey through Greenland, which showed the possibility of the scheme promoted by the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Colonel Shaffer then described the route the cable would take, starting from the North of Scotland through the Faroe islands thence to the south-west coast of Iceland, touching at Faxa bay, on the South coast, thence to the south-west coast of Greenland, rounding Cape Farewell, touching at Julianshaab, on the South-east point, and from thence proceeding to Hamilton bay, on the coast of Labrador. He exhibited the mode of telegraphic communication by electrical machinery placed round the room, which fully illustrated the principles of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

AN UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN INVENTOR.—Very interesting the biography of Oliver Evans, who was born in Newport, Delaware, in 1775, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a wheelwright. He was one of the first to experiment as a motive power, and in 1800 built a steam-engine. He said that the time would come "when people would travel in stages moved by steam-engines, from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly—fifteen or twenty miles an hour. A steam-carriage will set out from Washington in the morning, the passengers will breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New York on the same day. To accomplish this, two sets of railway will be laid, as nearly level as possible, deviating more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron, or smooth path of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day. Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles per hour, and therefore there will be many hundred steamboats on the Mississippi. Time has shown how faithful this prediction has been verified; yet at that period the plans and prophecies of Evans were treated with scorn and ridicule, and though in possession of a secret of transcendent importance, which, if only recognized, would have anticipated the steam-car and steamboat many years, and would have brought untold wealth to the capitalist who had aided and believed in him, he was unable to secure either patronage or sympathy. Evans died in 1819, poor and broken-hearted—several years before the successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation.

An extra overland coach from Sherman, Texas, reports the seizure at Fort Comstock, by the Texans, of the coach, with the male overland there. The property of the company within reach was all seized. The agents and other employees are said to have been imprisoned, and it is reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured. An old bachelor is a traveler on life's railroad who entirely failed to make the proper connections.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH. Paris, Feb. 4.—The French Chambers were delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Seigneurs et Messieurs les Deputes. The speech at the opening of the session reviews, in a few words, past acts and future objects. Until to-day this communication, restricted by its nature, did not place my government in sufficiently intimate relations with the great bodies of the state, and these latter were deprived of the faculty of fortifying their opinions by their own deliberation, or of enlightening it by their own reflection. I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the empire shall be placed before you, and that the most important details of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will also, as in an address, to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished; no longer as formerly, but a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne, free and sincere expression of your opinion. This amelioration more amply initiates the country in its own affairs, causes it to become acquainted with those who govern it as well as with those who sit in the Chambers, and, notwithstanding its importance, in no way affects the constitution.

You are aware that formerly the suffrage was restricted. The Chamber of Deputies had, it is true, more extended prerogatives; but the great number of public functionaries by whom it was constituted afforded the government a direct action upon its resolutions. Thence arose the little sincerity in the deliberations, the instability in the progress of the government, and the slight amount of useful work accomplished. Every law is now prepared with care, and matured by a council composed of enlightened men, who give their advice on all the measures to be adopted. The Senate, guardian of the fundamental law, and whose conservative power only receives its initiative in grave circumstances, examines the laws solely as to their constitutional character; and as a real political organ of cassation it is composed of a certain number of members which cannot be exceeded. The Corps Legislatif does not, it is true, interfere in all cases, but it is directly appointed by universal suffrage, and does not count among its members any public functionaries. It discusses the laws with the most entire liberty. If they are not approved, it is a notification which the government takes into account; but this rejection does not shake the government, does not arrest its progress, and does not oblige the sovereign to take for councillors men who do not enjoy his confidence.

Such are the principal differences between the present constitution and the one which preceded the revolution of February. Will you gentlemen, during the voting of the address, closely enter into all discussions respecting the progress of the country, in order that you may afterwards be able to devote yourselves to the affairs of the country; for if the former claim a profound and conscientious examination, the interests of the country are in their turn impatient for prompt attention.

On the eve of more detailed explanations, I shall content myself to summarily review what has been done at home and abroad. In the interior all measures taken tend to augment agricultural, industrial and commercial production. The increasing demand of everything is the inevitable consequence of a growing prosperity; but, at least, we were obliged to make the articles of our necessities cheap as possible. It is with this object that we have diminished the duties on those articles, have signed a treaty of commerce with England, have conceived the project of concluding others with neighboring countries, and have everywhere facilitated the means of communication and transport. In order to realize our duty to renounce nine millions of our annual revenue. Nevertheless, the budget, as I informed you last year, will be presented to you balanced without its being necessary to have recourse either to the creation of new imposts or to public credit.

The changes which have taken place in the administration of Algeria have placed the superior direction of affairs in the midst of the population. The illustrious services of the marshal, who has been placed at the head of the colony, are sure guarantees of order and prosperity. As regards the exterior, I have endeavored to prove, in my relations with foreign powers, that France sincerely desires peace; and that, without renouncing a legitimate interest, she does not intend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and finally, that if she sympathizes with all that is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violates international right and justice.

Events difficult to foresee have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to the principle of non-intervention, which leaves such country master of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts. I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course; some that France should participate in and make common cause with every revolution, others that France should place herself at the head of a general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements. It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, and to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked and to afford its support where it is supplanted by a just cause. It is reported that we have maintained our rights in causing the recognition of the cessation of Savoy and Nice. Those provinces are now irrevocably united to France. It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, flew victoriously over the walls of Peking, and that the emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounted in the capital of China the temples of our religion which have been closed more than a century. It is thus that in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, in order to protect

the Christians against a blind fanaticism. At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened. I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there four months, I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune, so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations. But you know that in politics one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step.

Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let my apprehension re-established be dissipated, and let confidence be re-established. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development? My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be honored. Let me, then, conclude, then, have to fear? Our united and compact nation, numbering fifty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles the aim of which she could not approve; or to be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not to allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let me, then, calmly regard the future in a full consciousness of our strength, as well as of our honorable intentions. Let us engage, without exaggeration, pre-occupations, in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands.

OPINION OF DR. CONNOR, IN THE MATTER OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK, RENFREW, AND THE BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY. The resolution of the County Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, passed the 9th instant, to obtain a legal opinion as to the position in which these Counties are placed so far as the same affects their interest in the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company by the Act 23rd Victoria, chap. 109, has been laid before me, and I have had a long conference with the Warden, from which I gather, that the company having failed to pay the Government the five cents in the dollar, substituted under recent legal provisions as the payments required from the Municipalities on their liability to the Consolidated Loan Fund, the Council is desirous of ascertaining generally what their remedies under the Mortgage of the 7th March, 1854, now are—how far it is affected by the Act of 1860—and how far it is possible for the Municipalities to obtain a more substantial control of the road than they now have.

If we had been confined to the Mortgage itself, and the doubts might have been raised as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; and again, as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; and again, as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; and again, as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; 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