victory appears to be clearly on our own side, however unusual such a result may appear to some people. It may, of course, be said that Russia was nearly trying how far she would be allowed to go, and that her apparent concession consisted merely in relinquishing what she never expected to be able to maintain, unless England proved exceedingly accommodating. But this is a theory of the situation that may be advanced to depreciate the merit of any diplomatic success whatever, and only by putting a forced construction upon events can it be made to wear any appearance of plausibility in the present instance. The present result is—a certain position laid down by England, and with great definiteness, too, as regards geographical boundaries, objected to by Russia, but finally accepted. The case appears a very clear one of a firm stand taken by England, with a successful result; and we may despair of seeing any diplomatic result whatever to please those who are dissatisfied with this one.

DEFEAT OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

The fall of the GLADSTONE Administration, so long rendered only a question of a very short time by the continued defeats of their candidates at the polls, has been at last realized. They were defeated last night on their Irish University bill by a majority of three. Disasters like this to the Protestant party in Ireland, representatives from Ireland, as the bill is denounced alike by Cardinal CULLEN and the warm friends of that old seat of learning, Trinity College, Dublin, no other result could have been looked for. The defeat is due to the Ultramontanes in Britain. It remains to be seen whether Mr. GLADSTONE will appeal to the country, which seems likely after the vote he asked for an adjournment until to-morrow, which was granted.

THE AGRICULTURAL FARM.

ONE of the most interesting debates of the present session of the Local Legislature took place Tuesday afternoon and evening, and away into the small hours the morning. We regret that owing to the great pressure upon our space, a report of the speeches is necessarily omitted. Our readers are, however, sufficiently familiar with the subject to render this of less consequence. It possible a synopsis of the report shall appear in next week's issue. No Government ever stood in a more humiliating position than that of Mr. MOWAT. Not a member of his supporters rose up to condemn its conduct in proposing to remove the Farm and College from Guelph. The damning arguments of Ministers and their friends were effectually demolished by the facts and figures produced by those who were opposed to the proposition. This position we have reason to believe, was taken by Mr. MOWAT, on the strong urgency of Guelph. Dr. BOURINOT moved an amendment to the effect that the Farm should be abandoned altogether. In amendment to this amendment, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Farm should be adhered to. On this amendment a division was taken at half-past 12 this morning, and the Government was saved by the bare majority of nine.

Condemnation more thorough was never passed upon any Government. Sustained throughout the session by a majority of thirty, the corrupt character of its conduct in the matter of the Farm transparent that many of their usual followers declined to be dragged through the mire, and voted against their leader, they had so recently denounced and repudiated by their own Party friends.

And how was this majority of nine obtained? Mr. MOGGS SPRINGER, who was denouncing the Government in the Speech during the debate, jumped round in the end by the promise of additional aid in the distribution of the Spoils of Office. Mr. HY. BIN the traitorous conduct of Mr. KENNETH GRAHAM in adhering to his Party opponents when the Premier was friendless, refused to go with them! By the absence of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Durham, which we feel confident he has been unavoidable. And by Messrs. MERRICK and DENOURE, pulled forward to the division by Mr. BLAKE, from the aid of significant telegrams from Ottawa.

The Opposition may claim the vote on Mr. CAMERON's amendment as a great triumph, which will hereafter bear much fruit in the Local Legislature.

The following are the motions and the vote:—

Mr. McKellar moved that this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following resolution:—

"That careful examination has been made during the past year with respect to the Agricultural Farm at Guelph, the property of the Province in the Township of Eloboeke for the purpose of an Agricultural Farm and College, and that such examinations were made as well by practical, as scientific persons, competent to judge of the adaptability and fitness of these lands for the purposes intended, and that such persons are in their reports unanimous in regard the adaptability or fitness of such lands, and have recommended that the said Agricultural Farm and College be established on the said lands.

"That instead of the said lands, the farm of Mr. F. W. Stone, near the Town of Guelph, containing five hundred and fifty acres of land, can be acquired, and that the same is altogether suitable for the hereinbefore mentioned purpose.

"That it is expedient to purchase the said farm for an amount not to exceed the sum of $____ upon the following terms:—

Dr. Boulter moved in amendment that all the words after the word "Resolved" to "that" be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor: "notwithstanding the opinion of this House, it is not desirable that at the present time the Provincial Treasury should be burdened with the cost of the construction and maintenance of an Agricultural Farm and College."

Mr. Cameron moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words in the proposed amendment after the word "Resolved" to "that" be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor: "notwithstanding the reports made respecting the land in acquired by the Province for an Agricultural Farm and College in the township of Eloboeke, in view of the very favorable report of the Commissioners of the capabilities of said lands for a stock farm, Mr. Stock and W. Burgess, practical farmers living in the neighbourhood of said lands, and thoroughly acquainted therewith, as well as from the active character in the page, and in view of the great loss and expense that will be entailed upon the country, estimated at not less than $30,000, by a change of site, this House would not be justified in sanctioning any change in the location for such College and Farm from the site selected by Sir John Sandfield Macdonald.

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FREMONT AT PARIS.—The exposures at Paris of the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds fraud is variously commented upon by American papers, and but little is said in its defence. General Fremont, the celebrated explorer of the Rocky Mountains—the "Path-finder"—is regarded by them as more sinned against than sinning, and it is alleged that he was not fully aware of the character of the enterprise. Still he ought to have known better, and most likely did. The scheme was not originally bad. When the sale of these bonds upon an unbuilt road was effected in Paris during the summer of 1869, the advertisements set forth that they were a first mortgage upon all the lands ceded to the road, amounting to about 12,240 acres per mile, or 300 acres for every $1,000 bond. They were offered at 410 francs for every $1000 bond, payable at 10 francs in 1870, with six per cent. interest guaranteed by the American Government. The name of plenipotentiaries and other supposed trustworthy persons were shrewdly woven into fascinating prospectuses, and on such representations $5,000,000 of these bonds were speedily sold at 90 per cent., netting the well-planned speculation $4,800,000. The road was never built, and, though many Americans have the real character of the transaction it was impossible to make an *exposé*. It is a mild judgment to say, as the New York *Express*, "that American credit has been materially impaired by the revelations concerning these proceedings, and it is a deplorable commentary upon this country that the courts of America, England and France are filled with investigations into the corruption of those accepted abroad as its representatives."

A USEFUL INVENTION.—Baron Munchausen generally thought to have been more expert in drawing the long bow than various in the history of his adventures. The truth may be that he was simply in advance of his generation. The Baron's amendment to the amendment that all the words in the proposed amendment after the word "Resolved" to "that" be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor: "notwithstanding the opinion of this House, it is not desirable that at the present time the Provincial Treasury should be burdened with the cost of the construction and maintenance of an Agricultural Farm and College."

Mr. Cameron moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words in the proposed amendment after the word "Resolved" to "that" be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor: "notwithstanding the reports made respecting the land in acquired by the Province for an Agricultural Farm and College in the township of Eloboeke, in view of the very favorable report of the Commissioners of the capabilities of said lands for a stock farm, Mr. Stock and W. Burgess, practical farmers living in the neighbourhood of said lands, and thoroughly acquainted therewith, as well as from the active character in the page, and in view of the great loss and expense that will be entailed upon the country, estimated at not less than $30,000, by a change of site, this House would not be justified in sanctioning any change in the location for such College and Farm from the site selected by Sir John Sandfield Macdonald.

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost, Yeas, 31; nays, 49.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Bachet, Barber, Boulter, Boultbee, Calvin, Cameron, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Craig, Ferguson, Fergy J. Craig (Elmsley), Crawford, Dewart, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gibbons, Gifford, Grange, Guest, Hamilton, Lanoux, McCallum, McCallum, McDougall, Merritt, Monteith, Patterson, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Tucker—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Barber, Caldwell, Christie, Clarke (Northumb.), Clark (Wellington), Cleaver, Cook, Crooks, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Harper, Harrington, Hodgins, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, Monk, Mowat, Oliver, Parlee, Platt, Robertson, Rose, Rymal, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Stirker, Waterworth, Webb, Wells, Wilson (Hastings), Wilson—49.

Mr. Farewell moved that the Whitby site be chosen. The motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Rykert moved that if the College be built at Mimico, Woodstock be selected. This was also ruled out of order, and Mr. Rykert then altered his motion so as to make it in order. It was lost. Nays, 10, yeas 57. Mr. Merrick moved in favor of Ottawa. Lost, 11 to 56. Mr. Ryan moved that the radius of ten miles from Toronto be affirmed. Lost, 34 to 41. Mr. Patterson moved for a committee to investigate the subject with respect to Minico, Peel, Oxford, Dr. Boulter, then withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was carried.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—Spring is coming, but there are certain winter items not proper to be forgotten. Minnesota, for example, has been and is "cracked up" as a paradise for European emigrants, whereas its winter experiences are simply terrible. The fact should be iterated and reiterated by those whose interests represent Canada's voice or pen. We have often referred to this necessity and now add another item to the available budget of information upon the subject. The *New York Express* says:—"One consequence of the terribly severe weather in Minnesota is likely to be a rather extensive emigration of its inhabitants in search of a milder climate. The *Chronicle*, a San Francisco paper, lately contained a portion of a letter from the well known German settlement, New Ulm, in Minnesota, in which the writer said, 'As I and many of my friends think of leaving cold Minnesota next spring, to seek a better climate in California, we ask for further information.' The writer then makes inquiries about land for a little colony of from twenty-five to thirty families, chiefly German. The *Chronicle* adds that lies propose to emigrate in the spring, while the rest must wait until they can sell their farms. The hard winter, with loss of men and cattle, is the reason given for leaving the State. Of fifty inhabitants of the settlement forty wish to emigrate." This, from an American source too, speaks volumes. The *Express* might have added that drought is the particular inconvenience of much of California, so that the Californian people may not be any better off, unless, indeed, it is better to be dried up than to be frozen stiff. Canada, on the other hand, does not present this pleasing choice, but offers a climate in which emigrants may be healthy and wealthy, and which they will prefer if they are wise.

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