

From the London Weekly Despatch.

This movement is a fine and cheering example which is wonderfully well-timed for the world's instruction. Here is no bluster and bravado. No vituperations are uttered for past wrongs. No appeal is made to the god of battles. A violent separation is not proposed; nor even one which shall be involuntary on the part of Great Britain. We are treated like rational beings, by those who act like rational beings themselves. The actual tangible loss of the present connexion is set in evidence, and side by side with it the actual tangible gain of the proposed measure. Canada exhibits her day-book and ledger, and asks Lord John Russell to add up the columns, and see the account for himself. Revolution, separation, independence, annexation, are words that conjure up the ideas of armed multitudes, troops in hot pursuit, desperate patriots, dying for the Queen, and dying for the people, court-martial, and shootings, courts civil and hangings, sea fights and land fights, with a bitterness engendered by the result, whatever it be, that alienates men's hearts through many a generation. All these associations, inevitable in European outbreaks, are superseded by these straightforward Canadians. They show how the whole is settled by logic and arithmetic. The Duke of Wellington is not the least needed. A common accountant, or his clerk, is all the extraneous aid the Cabinet requires. Revolution is tamed and civilized. The Peace Congress may be congratulated.

From the Dundee Advertiser.

In all likelihood, Canada will cease to be a British possession, and that in a very short time. There has been a tendency to this separation for a considerable time back, and we do not think that the loss of Canada as a Colony is to be regretted. On the contrary, we are convinced that both the Colonists and the British will be benefited. The operation of free trade will relieve Colonists from the obligation of protective duties, and they will have no interest in continuing to submit to the British rule, except in so far as they require British protection against their enemies. If Canada be annexed to the United States, she requires such protection no longer. She will be as independent of England as America is, and England will be as independent of her as she is of America. Canadian produce will find its way to our markets as readily as ever, and our manufactures to the Canadian markets. We shall simply be saved the trouble and expense of her Government, and these have been of no trifling nature. We believe our Colonies have cost this country an amount of money which it is impossible to estimate—in wars, in protective duties, and in expenses of government. We do not regret to see more of them follow the example of Canada, and be at the trouble and expense of making themselves. There is no doubt that the majority of the Canadian population have a right to judge for themselves, and to choose what Government they please. It is said that they are under obligations to us, and that they are therefore not free so to choose. We say the sooner we cease from conferring obligations, the better for us. Hitherto we have paid dearly enough for maintaining our connection with this Colony. We shall now maintain all that is worth preserving—our commercial intercourse—without being taxed for it.

From the Illustrated News.

All these arguments are good as regards Canada; and could the statesmen of this country

believe that they were the sentiments of the large majority of the Canadian people, there can be little doubt but that they would agree to annexation, which in such a case would sooner or later be accomplished in spite of them. Sooner or later, the independence of Canada is sure to be accomplished—such surely as the infants born yesterday shall grow into men; unless, indeed, we shall decree all our colonies to be integral parts of the kingdom of Great Britain, and allow them to send members to Parliament, by the same right and for the same reason that we accord the franchise to London or to Manchester, to Middlesex or to Lancashire. It is possible that by such a course of proceeding we might preserve some of our larger colonies for a time; but, even with such a participation in British power, we doubt whether we could retain Canada for two generations, or the great continent of Australia for three. Their independence is a question of time; and it will be well for us at home if we have sufficient wisdom to know when the time has come, and sufficient virtue to reconcile ourselves peaceably to that which is inevitable. To be deprived of Canada by force and the convenience of the United States, would be humiliation indeed; but to yield it up of our own free will, would be but a small sacrifice. We question, indeed, whether it would not be a gain.

We seize the first opportunity to observe, that the magnanimous promptitude of the greater portion of the British Public to admit our rights and to appreciate the feelings and respect the motives which actuated the framers of the original Address, calls for the grateful acknowledgments of the People of Canada.

The response of the people of the United States to the Address has not been less satisfactory than that from Great Britain. Not only has the press generally declared in favour of receiving Canada into the Union, if she seek that admission in a legitimate and peaceable manner; but one of the States lying immediately on our own border, in the proceedings of its Legislature has pointedly alluded to the fact that the admission of Canada was contemplated by the original articles of confederation, and has by the following Resolutions declared its desire to see that Union effected:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE, 1849.

NO. 29.—RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the original articles of the confederation adopted by the States of this Union, it was provided that "Canada, according to this confederation and joining in the new ones of these United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union;"

AND WHEREAS, recent occurrences in the said Province of Canada indicate a strong and growing desire on the part of the people thereof to avail themselves of the advantages of the foregoing offer, and to apply for admission among the sovereign States of this Union;

THEREFORE, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That, believing the admission of Canada into this Union to be a measure intimately connected with the permanent prosperity and glory of both countries, the government of the State of Vermont is earnestly desirous to see such reunion effected, without a violation, on the