

XLIII. Petition for a House of Assembly, 1784	172
From the British and some of the Canadians. The old claims are set forth, but, in addition, a detailed plan of a new written constitution is outlined.	
XLIV. Plan for a House of Assembly, 1784	174
This plan is supplementary to No. XLIII.	
XLV. Objections to a House of Assembly, &c., 1784	175
A reply, section by section, on the part of the majority of Canadians, to No. XLIII.	
XLVI. Instructions to Lord Dorchester, 1786	177
XLVII. Sydney to Dorchester, September 3, 1788	181
Parliament cannot postpone the discussion and settlement of Canadian questions any longer. Will Dorchester therefore send as full an account of them as possible, and such as may be laid before parliament? Particular attention in this account must be paid to an assembly, taxation, trial by jury. It is proposed to divide the province. Will an assembly be immediately necessary in the new district settled by the loyalists?	
XLVIII. Dorchester to Sidney, November 8, 1788	182
Reply to No. XLVII. Statistics of population. The commercial element is chiefly responsible for the demand for an assembly. The <i>habitans</i> are incapable of forming an opinion; clergymen are neutral; the noblesse are opposed. Taxation is feared above all; but the dangers of an assembly among an uneducated and simple people are not overlooked. Dorchester is opposed to a division of the province at present, gives his reasons; but should parliament decide on it, he encloses a description of a proposed boundary line.	
XLIX. Grenville to Dorchester, October 20, 1789	184
A private dispatch supplementing No. L. Concessions are proposed. He thinks it wise to give them while they will be considered favours, rather than to wait till they may be extorted. Dorchester's opinion is asked on the entire proposals, especially in connexion with crown reserves.	
L. Grenville to Dorchester, October 20, 1789	185
Encloses first draft of the Constitutional act of 1791. Plan is 'to assimilate the constitution to that of Great Britain', and to divide the province. Boundaries are a delicate question. United States must not be irritated. The constitution and composition of the new legislative and executive councils and houses of assembly discussed. Hereditary legislative council proposed through a provincial baronetage.	
LI. Dorchester to Grenville, February 8, 1790	188
Acknowledges No. L. Returns draft of act with his suggestions inserted. Objects to an hereditary legislative council. Discusses, as requested, the structure of the proposed new constitution. Encloses an important letter from chief justice Smith, together with the chief justice's proposed additions to the new bill (Nos. LII and LIII).	
LII. Chief Justice Smith to Dorchester, February 5, 1790	190
Outlines his personal experience in the southern colonies. Attributes the revolution to the fact that they had 'outgrown their constitution'. Seeks to avoid a similar evil in the remaining British colonies in America, and sends his proposals which he thinks would prevent it.	
LIII. Proposed Additions to the New Canada Bill, 1790	192
Chief justice Smith's outline for a 'general government' for all British North America—a federal plan.	
LIV. The Constitutional Act (31 George III, c. 31), 1791	194