

ment of the Province, and formally communicated to both houses of the Provincial Parliament; And Thirdly—That Sir Francis Head should be recalled, and a Successor appointed who shall have been practically acquainted with the working of the Machinery of a free Representative Government.—

I have now stated to Your Lordship, briefly my views and opinions, and I am ready to afford any further explanations that Your Lordship may desire, I may of course be mistaken in both, but I assure Your Lordship that I am in my own mind most firmly persuaded, that unless the course above recommended is promptly adopted, and pursued, it will be wholly out of the power of the Mother Country to preserve the affections of the Upper Canadian People, although she may of course for a time continue to retain them in subjection to her Authority.—

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most obedient  
humble Servant,

(Signed) ROBT. BALDWIN.

Right Honble.

Lord Glenelg

His Majesty's Principal Secy of  
State for the Colonies

&c. &c. &c.

### XCHH

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S TEN RESOLUTIONS, MARCH 6, 1837

[Trans.: *Hansard*: (3rd series) vol. xxxvi, p. 1303.]

1. That since the 31st day of October, in the year 1832, no provision has been made by the Legislature of the province of Lower Canada, for defraying the charges of the administration of justice, and for the support of the civil government, within the said province, and that there will, on the 10th day of April now next ensuing, be required for defraying in full the charges aforesaid to that day, the sum of £142,160. 14s. 6d.

2. That at a Session of the Legislature of Lower Canada, holden at the city of Quebec, in the said province, in the months of September and October, 1836, the Governor of the said province, in compliance with his Majesty's commands, recommended to the attention of the House of Assembly thereof, the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts, showing the arrears due in respect of the civil government, and signified to the said House his Majesty's confidence that they would accede to the application which he had been commanded to renew, for payment of the arrears due on account of the public service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the civil government of the province.

3. That the said House of Assembly, on the 3d day of October, 1836, by an address to the Governor of the said province, declined to vote a supply for the purposes aforesaid, and by the said address, after referring to a former address of the said House to the Governor of the said province, declared that the said House persisted, amongst other things, in the demand of an elective Legislative Council, and in demanding the repeal of a certain Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in favour of the North American Land Company; and by the said address, the said House of Assembly further adverted to the demand made by that House of the free exercise of its control over all the branches of the Executive Government; and by the said address, the said House of Assembly further declared, that it was incumbent on them, in the present conjuncture, to adjourn their deliberations until his Majesty's Government should, by its acts, especially by rendering the second branch of the Legislature conformable to the wishes and wants of the people, have commenced the great work of justice and reform, and created a confidence, which alone could crown it with success.

4. That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to make the Legislative Council of that province an elective body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

5. That while it is expedient to improve the composition of the Executive Council in Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province.