

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Joseph Talbot to Colonial Secretary. Submits copies of paper entirely appropriated to land. Has forwarded copies to New York to influence emigration. Has also distributed copies for the use of arrivals. Asks, if the paper is approved of, for such patronage as the colonial government can grant. Page 300

July 22,
London.

Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Asks to have Colborne's signature attested. 470

July 27,
Dublin.

Hayes to Grey. Had been informed at an interview that letters authorising grants of land if not acted on were to be withdrawn. Was not aware of this and presumed the grant to him would not be withdrawn although his acceptance had been unfortunately deferred. Believed that in event of his death the land would be available for his family. Trusts that his grant will not be revoked. 341

July 27,
Toronto.

McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends copy of a legislative production rendered necessary by the difficulties thrown in the way by the Colonial Office. The evidence is not one sided and the officials have had full opportunity to explain their conduct. If Sir John Colborne is continued there will be more trouble than has ever been in Lower Canada. Complaints of the action of successive governments. 488

July 28,
London.

New England Company to Colborne. Enclosed in Gibson to Hay, August —, 1835.

July 28,
London.

Boulton to Grey. Is anxious to report on his return that the bill for increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada had been assented to. It stands on the same footing as the one increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada which was assented to after full investigation. 182

July 28,
War Office.

Sullivan to Grey. The commuted pensioners having received all that the law allows, no further assistance can be afforded from the War Office. 122

July 31.

Unsigned to Lack. Glenelg assumes the correctness of the principles respecting bank charters expressed by the Lords of Trade, but there are other considerations than any which relate to commercial policy which must be referred to in deciding. The critical state of affairs in Lower Canada is known to their Lordships, but probably not the spirit of discontent that exists in Upper Canada, where the supporters of the Executive Government were for the first time placed in a minority in the Assembly which passed an address on grievances and threatened if they were not redressed to stop supplies. Glenelg thinks, therefore that the rejection of the bills in question would seriously endanger the peace of the province. The Assembly knowing their Lordships' opinion asserted its own. No answer to the objections, however reasonable, would be accepted by the Assembly; advises, therefore, that the Acts be assented to so as to avoid a contest and that the Lieut. Governor should call the attention of the Assembly to the remarks of the Lords of Trade so that amendments could be made at a future session. 15

August 14,
Toronto.

J. B. Robinson to Glenelg. Sends copy of a letter addressed to Colborne on the subject of contingent expenses, spent on the administration of justice. Forwards explanations on the nature of the claims divided into sections. 856

Enclosed. Letters previously copied. 867, 868

August 3,
Toronto.

McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends pamphlet of which the Assembly has ordered 2,000 to be printed. Had sent others to satisfy his own mind that he had not failed to give warning of the mischief his (Glenelg's) policy was causing rather than with the hope that the Whigs would do more justice to Canada than their predecessors. With his (McKenzie's) consent no petition for redress of grievances should be sent across the Atlantic except from the Assembly. How the Highland emigrants who crossed the Ocean to avoid being fleeced by the Tory Government are plundered by the same class here upheld by a professedly reform government. The letter to be given to Hay,