

LXXXVI. The Seventh Report on Grievances, 1835	295
This is the matured constitutional platform of the William Lyon Mackenzie group.	
LXXXVII. Glenelg to Gosford, July 17, 1835	307
Long instructions embodying what was called the 'full platform of conciliation'. The king is prepared to surrender all his crown revenues in return for a civil list; the independence of the judges; the continuance of existing pensions; an independent management of the waste lands. Tenures will be reformed at the request of the legislature of Lower Canada. The question of an elected legislative council can only be approached with care. Little hope held out for change. No opportunity for a public convention to ascertain the mind of the people must be given. If any changes in representation to the assembly are necessary they may come best from the Lower Canadian legislature. The recommendations of the Committee of 1828 (No. LXXVI) are to form the foundation of all changes.	
LXXXVIII. Glenelg to Head, December 5, 1835	319
Official direction to Head as to his method of dealing with the <i>Seventh Report on Grievances</i> (No. LXXXVI).	
LXXXIX. Petitions from House of Assembly, Lower Canada, 1836	327
Papineau's final position on the eve of the rebellion. The earliest reference in clear terms to a responsible executive. Resents that the idea of an elected legislative council should practically be closed by the instructions to Gosford. The colonial secretary cannot dictate to the house of assembly what it will discuss. Cannot recede from previous petitions. Regrets that government should depend solely on a colonial minister uninstructed in Canadian affairs and at such a distance from them that he cannot obtain accurate information.	
XC. Resolutions of Lower Canadian Assembly, 1836	331
Embody previous petitions. <i>Inter alia</i> , aim of reform is 'to render the executive council of this province directly responsible to the representatives of the people in conformity with the principles and practice of the British constitution as they obtain in the United Kingdom'.	
XCI. Glenelg to Gosford, June 7, 1836	332
Regrets that the Lower Canadian assembly should judge Gosford's Instructions (No. LXXXVII) from garbled extracts. Orders Gosford to communicate to the assembly a complete copy of them.	
XCII. Baldwin to Glenelg, July 13, 1836	335
Baldwin's matured arguments in favour of responsible government.	
XCIII. The Ten Resolutions of 1837	342
Passed in the imperial parliament as an outcome of Gosford's reports on Canadian affairs. <i>Inter alia</i> , the legislative council of Lower Canada cannot be made elective, but it may be made more efficient and popular; it cannot, however, be made subject to the responsibility demanded by the assembly.	
XCIV. Address of Lower Canadian Assembly, August, 1837	343
The 'lie direct' to the 'unbridled and uncontrolled sway of the colonial ministers in Downing Street'. Challenges the position and legality of the commission on whose recommendations the Ten Resolutions (No. XCIII) were passed. The policy can only retain Lower Canada by 'physical and material force'. To the request for supplies the assembly 'would not be justified in placing in the hands of hostile powers the means of aggravating and perpetuating evils'. Confidence can only be re-established by an elective council and responsible government.	