

LXXIV. Dalhousie's Speech proroguing the Legislature of Lower Canada, 1827	251
'I have seen in this session a positive assumption of executive authority instead of that of legislative, which last is alone your share in the constitution of the state.'	
LXXV. Colonial Secretary Huskisson's Speech on Canadian Affairs, 1828 .	252
LXXVI. Report of the Select Committee on the Government of Canada, 1828	254
The future platform of Lower Canadian reformers. No definite means proposed for carrying out reforms.	
LXXVII. Neilson's Resolutions, House of Assembly, Lower Canada, 1828	259
The earliest public reception in Lower Canada of No. LXXVI.	
LXXVIII. Constitutional Act Amendment Act (11 George IV and 1 William IV, c. 53), 1830	261
Making provisions for naturalized persons sitting in house of assembly of Lower Canada.	
LXXIX. Canadian Revenue Control Act (1 & 2 William IV, c. 23), 1831 .	262
Amends No. XXXII.	
LXXX. Petition from Lower Canadian Assembly, 1833	263
Petitions for the remodelling of the legislative council on an elective basis.	
LXXXI. Address of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, 1833 .	267
A reply to LXXX. The suggested alterations 'would bring into collision the people of Upper and Lower Canada, and drench the country with blood'.	
LXXXII. Aylmer to House of Assembly of Lower Canada, January 14, 1834	269
Communicates the official acknowledgement from the colonial department of No. LXXX. Colonial department resents suggested reform of the legislative council. If any reforms are to be considered, the colonial department will suggest such to the imperial government as may not be to the liking of the house of assembly.	
LXXXIII. The Ninety-two Resolutions of 1834	270
The 'Grand Remonstrance' of Papineau and his followers. Claims, <i>inter alia</i> , the right of the assembly to control <i>all</i> expenditure; asks for an elected legislative council; attacks the irresponsibility of the executive, most emphatically that controlled by lord Aylmer, whose impeachment is demanded; threatens a breach of the relations with the mother country.	
LXXXIV. Declaration of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, 1834	290
A reply to No. LXXXIII on the part of the moderate reformers of Lower Canada. Extremes are rejected, but an outline of reform is given which would include better representation for the English-speaking inhabitants, a more efficient legal system and executive council. Loyalty to British connexion emphasized.	
LXXXV. An Address by the Constitutionals of Montreal to Men of British or Irish Origin, 1834	291
An attempt to rally the provinces of British North America to at least the moral support of the constitutionalists in Lower Canada. A long account of grievances under which the English-speaking inhabitants of that province suffer. Colonial office government too subject to party fluctuations to command respect.	