

proposition mentioned in the Memorandum of the 9th April; but he does not himself believe that he was mistaken in the matter, and thinks that certain facts recalled to the memory of Mr. Cayley may cause him to agree with Mr. Caron upon the point.

At all events, Mr. Caron is of opinion that the Memorandum in question is quite open to the interpretation he has put upon it, since upon its face it appears it was written only in consequence of difficulties presented by Mr. Caron to the adoption of the mode suggested by Mr. Cayley for filling the seventh seat, and in order to provide the means of avoiding those difficulties.

It is under this impression that the letter of the 14th April was written, the sole object of which was to obtain a decisive answer respecting Mr. Daly, that is to say, whether he was or not to take an active part under the new arrangement, and not whether he should be proscribed and declared ineligible to hold office, a pretension that Mr. Caron has never put forth, neither he nor his friends to his knowledge. The answer that Mr. Caron sought, he wanted, for the reasons given, to communicate not to one only of the persons of whom he had need, as Mr. Cayley seems to have understood, but to two Gentlemen whom he had to see, and of whom one was of British extraction; the intention of Mr. Caron in soliciting the answer in question, not being to render more palatable to those Gentlemen the propositions he had to make to them, but simply that he might be in a condition to make known the Colleagues with whom they would have to act if they accepted the situations offered to them.

Mr. Caron begs Mr. Cayley to remark that the only concession insisted upon in the letter of the 14th April was that relative to Mr. Daly.

Mr. Caron is informed that the Members of the Government have never had it in contemplation to make this concession. Mr. Caron readily believes this since Mr. Cayley tells him so, although he had always understood that Mr. Daly would not be an obstacle to the arrangement.

Mr. Caron rejoices at the determination taken by the Members of the Administration to do nothing which should not be conformable to the interests of that part of the population of Lower Canada, which is of British extraction, but at the same time he has to assure Mr. Cayley that if the arrangement which has failed had been carried into effect, the interests of that important and respectable portion of our population would not have been neglected, and that even already measures had been taken to the end that those interests should be ably and suitably represented in the Administration, that might have been formed.

Whilst granting to the Members of the Administration all the credit which they deserve for the frankness with which they have renounced any privilege they might have to make personal exceptions, Mr. Caron regrets to learn that the point upon which he has felt himself compelled to insist with a frankness equal to their own, has been regarded by Mr. Cayley and his Colleagues as a difficulty of such a nature that it imposed upon them the obligation of refusing their assent to an arrangement which had caused them to conceive hopes which Mr. Cayley says were so just, and which he regrets to see disappointed.

Whilst participating in this regret, Mr. Caron hopes with Mr. Cayley that what has passed will not be wholly lost; that advantages will result from it, amongst which may be reckoned that of removing all doubts as to the extent and the character of the overtures made to Mr. Caron by the Members of the Government, as well as upon the nature and the validity of the reason which has prevented these overtures from leading to a satisfactory result.

Since Mr. Cayley has foreseen that his last communication would have the effect of putting an end to the negotiations, it remains only for Mr. Caron to take leave of Mr. Cayley as negotiator, and to renew the assurance of his high consideration.