

Cabinet. Appointed Inspector General 6 Augt. of that year. Was entrusted with the formation of a Govt., in which he held office of Attorney General L. C., from 7 Augt., 1858, until 21 May, 1862, when he and his Cabinet resigned, being defeated on the Militia Bill. Was a second time called upon to form a Govt. in March, 1864, but declined in favour of the late Sir Etienne Taché, in whose Administration he again held the office of Attorney General, L. C., a position which he retained until the Union of the Provinces, July, 1867. Prominent features in the policy of the Cartier-Macdonald Administration of 1858, were,—the Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces (for the first time adopted as a part of the policy of a Canadian Govt.); the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the maintenance of the Queen's decision in favour of Ottawa as the permanent Seat of Govt. of Can.; proceeded as a delegate to Eng. to bring the two first named schemes under the attention of the Imperial authorities, as a means of settlement of the vexed Constitutional difficulties which then existed in the Province of Can., 1858; the suggestions contained in the letter addressed at that time to the then Secy. of State for the Colonies (now Lord Lytton) by the delegates, constituted the basis of the policy of the Can. Coalition Govt. of 1864, formed for the purpose of securing the Confederation of B. N. A. Was the guest of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle on the occasion referred to. Was a mem. of the Charlottetown and of the Quebec Union Conferences, 1864; of the Confederate Council of Trade, Quebec, 1865; and of the B. N. A. Colonial Conference, London, 1866-7, which finally obtained the passage of the British North America Act of 1867. Appointed a mem. of the Queen's Privy Council, Can., and Minister