

General, a position he resigned the following day, on his re-appointment as Attorney-General, U.C., which he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862, when he and his colleagues again retired from office. The late Sir George E. Cartier and he led the Opposition in the Assembly, until the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Govt., when the Tache-Macdonald Govt., was formed, 30 March, 1864, and he returned to his old office of Attorney-General, and was Govt. leader in the Assembly from that time until the Union of the B.A. Provinces, 1867. Held the office of Minister of Militia Affairs jointly with that of Attorney-General, from Jan. to May, 1862, and from Aug., 1865, until the Union. Was requested to take the place of Sir E. P. Tache as Prime Minister on the death of that gentleman in 1865, but waived his claim in favor Sir N. F. Belleau. Has been a delegate to Eng. and other countries on public business on many occasions, and was a delegate to the Conference in Charlottetown, in 1864, which had been convened for the purpose of effecting a Union of the Maritime Provinces, to that which succeeded it in Quebec, same year, to arrange basis of Union of all B.A. Colonies; and was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1856-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North America Act," was passed by the Imperial Parlt. On 1 July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, was called upon to form the first Govt. for the New Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council, and apptd. Minister of Justice and Attorney-Genl. of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges 5 Nov., 1873. In 1871 was appointed one of Her Majesty's Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, together with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton and Right Hon. Montague Bernard, to act in connection with five Commissioners named by the President of the United States for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, and of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labours of which Joint High Commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, U.S., on 8th May, 1871. Received degree of D.C.L. [hon.] from Oxford University, 1865. Is also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Created K.C.B. [civil], by Her Majesty July, 1867. Created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of *Isabel la Catolica* [of Spain], Jan. 1872. Apptd. a mem. of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, July, 1872. Unanimously elected leader of the Can. Liberal Conservative Opposition, 6 Nov., 1873. Sat for Kingston in Can. Assembly from Nov., 1844 until the Union. Returned for same seat in the Commons at g.e., 1867; at g.e., 1872, and at last g.e. Unseated on petition, 21 Nov., 1874; re-elected, 29 Dec., 1874. The following are among the principal measures which have been carried through Parlt. by the Right. Hon. Knight, viz—The secularization of the clergy reserves; the improve-