

hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862, when he and his colleagues again retired from office. Sir George E. Cartier and he led the Opposition in the Assembly, and so continued until the formation of the Taché-Macdonald Govt., 30 March, 1864, when he returned to his old office of Attorney Genl., and led 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 Genl., from Jan. to May, 1862, and from Aug., 1865, until the Union. Was requested to take the place of Sir E. P. Taché, as Prime Minister, on the death of that gentleman, in 1865, but waived his claim in favour of 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, for the Union of the Maritime Provinces, to that which succeeded it in Quebec, same year, to arrange basis of Union of all the B. A. Colonies, and was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, 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, was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney Genl. of Can. (Salary, \$5,000.) Received degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865. Is also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston. Created K.C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, July, 1867. Sat for Kingston in L. A., Can., from Nov., 1844, until the Union. Returned to Commons at last g. e. Sir John Macdonald's legislation includes the following measures: The