

of a Canadian Govt.); the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the maintenance of the Queen's decision in favor 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 a mem. of the Charlotte-town 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 of Militia and Defence 1 July, 1867. Created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Augt., 1868. Was a delegate to Eng., same year, to confer with the Imperial Govt. respecting the defences of the Dominion, and the acquisition of the North West Territory. We enumerate some of the public measures which owe their existence to Sir George C. : The construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, including the Victoria Bridge. The promotion of Education and the establishment of Normal Schools. The improvement in several particulars of the Criminal Laws. Final abolition of Feudal Tenure. Decentralization of Justice in Lower Canada. Determining and settling the Laws with regard to Lands in the Townships of Lower Canada. The Codification of the Civil Law and the Civil Procedure of