

In 1833, he resigned the tutorship, married a daughter of his step-father, the late Dr. Jonathan Barbér, who had been for some years a teacher in the same university; and spent some time in travelling in the State of New York, and sojourning in New York city.

In the spring of 1837, our subject visited Canada; settled in Montreal; edited the *Morning Courier*, about fifteen months, and in the summer of 1838, was offered by the Governor-General, Lord Durham, the post of secretary to the Education Commission. A year or two later, when Charles Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, had taken the place of Lord Durham, the new Governor-General continued to give Mr. Dunkin employment; first, for a year or more in educational matters, and afterwards as secretary of the Post Office Commission. A little later (1841), he was appointed Assistant Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada, and held that office until 1847, when he resigned, having meantime been admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, in July, 1846. He practised in Montreal until 1862, when he moved into the country and settled at Knowlton.

As a member of the bar, Judge Dunkin, perhaps, most distinguished himself by his advocacy of the right of the Seigneurs of Lower Canada, at the period of legislative change in the tenure by which the bulk of the older settled land of that Province was held. This matter involved several years of careful investigation of ancient records, customs and laws.

He was first heard at the bar of the Legislative Assembly against the Government Bill, then standing for second reading; and which some three months after was thrown out by the Legislative Council, without his being there heard again. Later, he was heard by the Legislative Council against the then bill of a later Government; which passed after amendments, altogether changing its character. That measure providing for settlement of all manner of questions of law, affecting the tenure "by the Judges sitting together as a Seigniorial Court," he was there retained for the Seigneurs, with Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, Q. C., and Mackay (now Judge Mackay, of the superior court); and the decisions of the Court were most favorable to the Seigneurs.

While in the practice of law in Montreal, our subject continued to figure extensively and prominently in politics. He went into Parliament in the session of 1857-58, representing the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, during the 6th Parliament; sat through the 7th and 8th Parliaments for the county of Brome; and at the time of Confederation (1867), was elected to both the House of Commons, and the Provincial Assembly, becoming a member of the Executive Council, and accepting the portfolio of Treasurer of the Province of Quebec. In 1869, he resigned his place in the Cabinet of the Province, and accepted under the premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald, a seat in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture; resigning that honorable position in November, 1871, to accept the judgeship already mentioned.

While in the Legislature, Mr. Dunkin gave enlightened attention to the Temperance Reform,