

distinguished for public spirit and exertion for the advancement of the city. His name appears in several commissions relating to city matters—for instance, that for removing the old walls of Montreal. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal City Militia; and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General, and was prepared in that capacity to take the field in defence of his country. He represented for many years the West Ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and was afterwards a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. Mr. McGill is described by his contemporaries as a man of tall and commanding figure—in his youth a very handsome man, but becoming corpulent in his old age. He was a prominent member of the association of fur magnates known as the “Beaver Club.” A reminiscence of a gentleman, then resident in Montreal, exhibits him, when an elderly man, at one of their meetings, singing a voyageurs’ song with accurate ear and sonorous voice, and imitating, paddle in hand, the action of the bow-man of a “North canoe” in ascending a rapid. The remembrance of another contemporary represents him as much given to reading and full of varied information; and it is certain that he cultivated and enjoyed the society of the few men of learning from the mother country then in the colony. There are, indeed, good reasons to believe that his conferences with these gentlemen had an important influence in suggesting the subsequent disposal of a large part of his fortune in aid of education.

In this connection it may be stated that Mr. McGill’s resolution to dispose of his property in this way was not a hasty death-bed resolve, but a mature and deliberate decision. He had taken a lively interest in the measures then before the Government for the establishment of an educational system in the Province of Quebec, and had mentioned, many years before his death, his intention to give, during his lifetime, an endowment in aid of a college, if these measures should be carried out by the Government. But many delays occurred. From 1802, when the act to establish the “Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning” was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill’s death, the persistent opposition