

The Quebec Gazette. Gazette de Québec.

Published by Authority.

Publiee par Autorité.

MONDAY, 14th JULY, 1823.

[N^o. 3313.]

LUNDI, 14 JUILLET, 1823.

QUEBEC BANK.
DIRECTOR FOR THE WEEK,
JOSEPH LEBLOND, Esquire.
Days of Discount MONDAY & THURSDAY.
Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier and given in before the day of discount.
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK.—A General Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY the 4th of August next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon for the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months.
Quebec, 25th June, 1823. **NOAH FREER, Cashier.**

QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE.
DIRECTOR FOR THE WEEK,
P. E. DESBARATS.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, 14th July, 1823.
Amount Deposited this day, £22 8 2
Withdrawn 29 19 5
Decrease of the fund, by the operations of this day, £7 10 8
Directors for the ensuing Monday,
SAMUEL NELSON and Wm. PEMBERTON, Esquires.
Office Hours from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
The London Courier states that the Duke d'Angoulême, was advancing upon the Capital without opposition, and would probably enter Madrid on the 24th May.
"And what next? Aye—what, indeed. We have heard it said that a Regency will then be established in Ferdinand's name. Admit it—we think it highly probable: still the question, 'What next?' remains to puzzle us. Of whom will this Regency be composed? By whom will it be recognized? What power will it be able to exercise? What foreign relations can it maintain? How many weeks will elapse, before contending factions will dissolve it? Can any Regency, in the existing state of the country, be established, which could continue to support itself? Look to the enormous, look to what must be the policy. England, if she should arise slightest chance of a military occupation of Spain by France. This country has hitherto stood aloof upon the supposition that, one way or the other, the contest might perhaps be soon terminated, but can it be imagined that a protracted war, or at protracted interference would permit us to continue our present policy."
"The great obstacle to any tolerable adjustment of the question, arises from the royal family of Spain being in the hands of those who will listen to no terms. If the King's person should be removed to the Canaries, our Ambassador would, of course follow him, while, perhaps, the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would be accredited to the Regency at Madrid. From such a position of affairs, it would be absurd to expect that any permanently pacific arrangements, or any pacific arrangements at all, could flow. In fact, the more we reflect upon the future, remembering what has passed and what is passing, the more we are perplexed to discover a satisfactory conclusion to the business."

Early Gardening.—On the 5th of May, at Glasgow, home grapes were selling at 6s. a lb.; asparagus at 4s. 6d. a hundred; cherries, at 1s. per dozen; and cucumbers from eight to ten pence each.
The subscription in aid of the Greeks, at St. Petersburg (Russia) amounts to upwards of one million of rubles, above £45,835 sterling. The Empress Dowager subscribed 10,000 rubles. This is exclusive of the money raised at Odessa and several other places in Russia.
The French Budget for 1824 is fixed by law as follows. The expenses of the consolidated debt, and of the amortissement, £27,086,508 francs. The general expenses of the service, including charges of collecting, &c. £68,775,548. The estimated amount of the revenue for the year, £66,554,190.

From Church.—St. George's Church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the Kingdom. The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof, and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splendid east window of stained glass.
The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea beacon, is elevated 545 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the Kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast, the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches, the characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, guides and way-marks in the path to bliss; or in still more appropriate language "cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid."—*Liver. Po.*
The Ranger, Captain P. Fisher, and the Pandora, 18 guns, Captain Wm. Gordon, are fitting at Spithead for the Newfoundland station. The Ranger will take out Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Governor of Newfoundland. It is not expected she will sail before the first week in June. The Egeria 25 guns, Capt Roberts, C. B. is destined for the same station.
There has been a great fire in New-street, Covent Garden, London. Many lives were lost.

The Spanish Cortes have dismissed General Sir John Downie from the situation he has long held, as keeper of the king's seals. The first division of the 32nd light infantry is ordered to Halifax. The 2nd division of the same regiment is ordered to Newfoundland. **Edinburgh, April 6.**—We understand that arrangements are now making by the Duke of Hamilton and the Canal Company, by which the inhabitants of Edinburgh will have the Duke's best coal laid down at their doors at 6s. 6d. a ton. This is just about half the sum which the same quantity would have cost a few years ago. We have seen it stated, and no doubt correctly, that Edinburgh will have £50,000 a year in fuel, by the construction of this canal.
General Gourgaud, the companion of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, entered upon the registry at Paris the birth of a son called Louis-Marie-Napoleon St. Helena Gourgaud.
It is stated in the French papers, that Ovidio, the capital of Asturias, has sent in its submission to the Generalissimo, (the Duke d'Angoulême.)

A letter from Lausanne, May 4, is published in the Brussels papers of the 16th, in which the writer states, that he fears he shall be obliged to quit that town, as Austria and Russia have caused an application to be made to the Cantons for the passage of an army through that country. This demand, he says, has been unanimously rejected. But I fear the neutrality of Switzerland will not be respected, and shall I fly, not to become a Russian or an Austrian.
Mr. Huskisson has announced the intention of ministers to put the trade between England and Ireland upon the same footing as between two English ports.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has some measure in anticipation, which it is hoped will put a stop to Lotteries in England. The Courier of the 19th, says—"The Merchants of the city who have had property seized in South America, by the different insurgent governments, to an immense amount, and from the various changes which have taken place, were unable to obtain any redress, are put into the highest spirits by the orders which have been transmitted to the British Admiral, Sir Thomas Hardy, which are to demand restitution of all property seized, without any exception, provided it can be proved to belong to British subjects."

Paris, May 17.—The last letters from Lisbon, dated the 2d of May, announce that in the north of Portugal, new insurrections had rendered necessary the precipitate departure of the garrison of Oporto. They also mention the return of Gen. Rego into the Portuguese territory.
New-York, July 5.
A paragraph is circulating in most of the newspapers throughout the Union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian Imperial Ukase of the 16th of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is not correct. We understand that, at the proposal of his Imperial Majesty's government, recently made, the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian Cabinet for the adjustment, to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the Northwest of America; and from the well known moderation and regard to justice of the Emperor Alexander, no less than the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and, at the same time, consistent with all the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.—*Nat. Aulic.*

The great New-York Canal is now filled with water from Schenectady to Rochester, (200 miles). On the ensuing anniversary of Independence, the water will be deepened to 4 feet, and boats arrive from the west with cargoes, and in 2 years the whole project will be completed.

Lehigh Coal.—An earnest attempt is about to be made to introduce this valuable mineral into general use in this city, at a price much less than we are compelled to pay for the best Liverpool Coal. The Lehigh mines are inexhaustible, and easy of access from Philadelphia. *N. York paper.*

We regret to find, by hand-bills posted upon the corners of our streets, that a bull-bait is to be exhibited at Powles Hook on Monday next, where it is said a Wild Bison and two Bulls are to be baited by fifteen Bull Dogs. By whom this bloody and ferocious exhibition has been undertaken, we do not know. If such savage entertainments should meet with encouragement in this country, and particularly in this neighbourhood, the fact would be highly disgraceful. The men, who are possessed of so little regard to the feelings of a civilized community, as to attempt to introduce among them exhibitions which are calculated to familiarize the minds of youth with scenes of cruelty, and to attempt to introduce a ferocious and sanguinary taste among the lower classes of people, is an enemy to the highest interests of society, and ought to be held in abhorrence by every decent and sober person.

We hope the civil authorities of our neighbour State will take prompt and effectual measures to prevent the proposed exhibition within their jurisdiction; and we would respectfully suggest to our city authorities the expediency of prohibiting, by severe penalties, all advertisements, in every mode, giving notice of such exhibitions.—*N. York Advertiser.*

The Season, thus far, has been uncommonly cool, and this city has rarely experienced more general health. We have had but few very warm days, and none of the greatest degree of heat known to our climate.—*N. York, July 1st.*

Inland Navigation.—The steam-boat Gen. Clark arrived at Louisville (Ky.) on the 7th of June, in 15 days from New-Orleans, with 50 cabin and 100 deck passengers; the Exchange steam-boat arrived at Shippingport, in 14 days from New-Orleans, with 60 tons of freight, and 34 cabin and 217 deck passengers; the Henry Clark, arrived at the same place with full freight, and 39 cabin and 210 deck passengers.

Captain Grayson and Midshipman Cooke; in the U. S. Ship Decatur, were killed, yellow fever.

Twenty-one pirates taken in the Zaragozana by the British vessels of war Taracian and Tyne, were executed at Kingston Jamaica on the 22nd and 23d May.

First in July.—We learn that a white frost was visible at Staten Island (near New-York) on the morning of the first July. In 1816, it is said, there was frost every month.

Michigan.—During the present year, the population of the territory of Michigan, has increased, by emigrations, beyond any former example. The receipts at the Land-Office at Detroit, during the month of May, are stated by the Registrar, to have exceeded seven times those of the corresponding part of preceding years; and the purchasers, it is added, have been recent emigrants of a class from which much may be expected towards the improvement of the territory. Among them were a number of individuals of the religious denomination called Friends, or Quakers. In addition to the American newspaper, now published at Detroit, it is proposed to issue there a weekly journal in the French language. The Detroit Gazette states that the military establishment at that town is to be broken up, and the troops removed to the Atlantic. It doubts (as it well may) the policy of this step; if it is intended also to abandon the straits of St. Clair and Detroit.

General Wilkinson is compiling a work on Mexico, historical and geographical.

The American, a paper published at N. York, has the following words when speaking of the Great Western Canal.

The Canal is a great work, and will undoubtedly prove to be of great advantage to the State; but the channel [the St. Lawrence] to the ocean, which nature has formed, will be also of equal or greater advantage. To the free use of this channel our fellow citizens now pretend that they have just claim upon the government to exert their power to obtain from Great Britain an acknowledgment of their rights and provisions for their enjoyment.

The people of Vermont, of New-York, of Pennsylvania, where it borders on Lake Erie, of Ohio, of Michigan, and indeed all those resident upon the numerous water courses which empty into the great lakes, and through them pursue their career to the St. Lawrence to the ocean, have, upon this subject, a community of feeling, and must, when it is properly appreciated by them, exhibit an intenseness of interest, to attain their object.

Mr. Burwell of Port Talbot, (U. C.) has given in the York Gazette a description, which he signs, of a very curious and unaccountable phenomenon on Lake Erie.

On or about the 50th May last, a little after sunset, Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden and extraordinary rise, the weather being fine and clear, and the Lake calm. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle Creeks, which are 20 miles apart.—At Otter Creek it came in, without the least previous intimation, in a swell of nine feet perpendicular height, as we afterwards ascertained, rushed violently up the channel, drove a Schooner of 25 tons, burden from her moorings, threw her upon high ground, and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats.—This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle Creek, several men were drawing a fish net in the Lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming upon them, in the manner above mentioned; and, letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and swept them forward with great force; but, being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line was driven with a considerable distance over the flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells, as at Otter Creek, and the effects up the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose seven feet. In both cases, the Lake after three swells had spent their force, gradually subsided and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquillity. It was observed at other places along the Lake shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all, however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjectures will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon; but it must only be conjecture; for it was unattended with any circumstance that could remotely hint at a probable cause.

No other probable cause can be found than in the convulsions of the bottom of the Lake by an earthquake.

MURDER.—On Monday morning last, the body of an Indian, supposed to be from the neighbourhood of the Lake of the Two Mountains, was found in the bed of the Canal, opposite the Tavern of Mr. Higgins, Lacine. The murder appears to have been perpetrated with an axe, or some similar weapon, with which his head was nearly cloven in two. He had been seen the preceding evening, exhibiting a Watch and between 40 and 50 Dollars in Cash, which is to be feared induced the murders to commit the horrid deed, as he had neither when his body was found.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that a deputa-tribe has been sent, (a courtesy customary among friendly Indian-tribes in such cases) from the Cochinawaga village, to the friends of the unfortunate victim, who, no doubt, will come and demand the aid of the proper authorities, to investigate and bring the murderers (if died)—On Friday last, aged 85, years Paul Lacroix, Esq. formerly Justice of the Peace of this city.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
TENDERS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY the 15th inst. at noon, for the supply of such quantities of TIMBER, SCANTLING, BOARDS, SAND, &c. as may be required for the Public service in this Garrison, from the before mentioned day, to the 24th June 1824.

A list and description of the several Articles may be seen at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the Tenders, which are to be indorsed ("Tender for Building Materials") and state the names of two respectable Persons who will become responsible for the fulfilment of the Contract.

N. B. The articles above advertised for, are to be delivered at such place as shall be pointed out by the Engineer Department. Commissary General's Office, Quebec, 1st July 1823.

MUSEUM to be seen at Mr. LAFONTAINE'S Hotel.—The proprietor respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Quebec, that his Museum will be opened on TUESDAY the 15th day of July 1823, and will continue open for a short time every Day and Evening, Sundays excepted, during which stay here.—Consists of the Works of Nature and Art. Proficiency neatly cut, and shaded, 2 of one person for 1s. 3d. Quebec, 12th July, 1823.

QUEBEC:
MONDAY, 14th JULY, 1823.

We have been obligingly favored with the London Times of the 23d May, and several other late English papers, they contain a few articles not yet published, which follow:—
The *Edinburgh* of May 20th announces as positive the nomination of the Prince de Polignac as Ambassador to England.

Madrid, May 7.—Our letters from Seville announce the continued excellent health of all the Royal Family.
We have received intelligence from Valencia, that the city is well furnished with provisions. Troops and artillery were yesterday put in motion for reinforcing the garrison.

On the 28th ult. Valencia's column had an action at Yezep with the insurgents, whom he drove with loss from that place.

In consequence of certain articles of news lately hazarded by a new journal, it has been decided, that henceforth no periodical publication, treating of political matters, shall be published until previously sanctioned by Ministerial authority.

Proceedings of the Cortes.—In the sitting of the 28th, there was a discussion of the request by General Riego for permission to raise a free corps, and that the pension granted him in 1821 might be converted to the immediate expense of raising such legion. A proposition for establishing a new tri-colored cockade, to be composed of red, green, and violet, was rejected. The law authorizing the raising foreign legions was adopted.

In the sitting of the 30th, M. Maran made a remarkable speech, urging the necessity of the Cortes immediately taking measures for supporting public functionaries to responsibility. "But the first thing to be done," said the orator, "is to grant the requisite subsidies to Government. With money we shall increase our armaments—this will rouse patriotism; for citizens, seeing our soldiers well equipped, will then combine their efforts to bring the country victorious from the contest in which we are engaged. The country people will then eagerly embrace the military life. Let us, then, seek means, and freely grant them. Let us fly to the succor of our army—let the war be national—and let us meet face to face the foe that has dared to invade us to the disgrace of humanity, and in defiance of the laws of nations." The Deputy concluded by demanding that the proposition of M. Sanchez, in the sitting of the 23d of April, be carried into execution with the least possible delay.

The object of that proposition was, that Government might forthwith take measures to provide for the expenses of the war.

Intelligence from Lisbon, received by sea in six days, announces the greatest enthusiasm to prevail in that capital. The French Consul had been obliged to take down the arms of France from his hotel, to prevent them from being insulted.

Sir J. Mcintosh's motion for altering the Criminal law of England was rejected in the House of Commons on the 21st May by a considerable majority.

The motion for an equalization of East and West India duties on Sugar was rejected in the Commons on the 22d by a majority of 127.

The Albion contains the account of a piracy on the Schooner *Kure*, of Nassau, in New-Providence, one of the Bahamas, by which, it appears, on the testimony of an intelligent servant to one of the gentlemen passengers, and two of the crew, that there can be no doubt that Mr. Donathan, a partner of the House of Gordon Thomson & Co. of Nassau, Mr. Samson, a respectable young gentleman from Canada, son of an Officer of His Majesty's 70th Regiment, and Captain Mac of the Success, after being captured, on the 6th of March last, by the pirates, near Matanzas, were subsequently murdered. There is no other person in the 70th Regiment of the name of Samson, than Lieutenant and Adjutant Samson.

We have received from a Correspondent in Sherbrooke what we subjoin. The same daring and disgraceful scene which took place last year, only accompanied with more violence, has been repeated in the Townships. The execution of the Revenue Laws there, seems impracticable without an armed force and the exposure of valuable lives. We hope that through the activity of the Chief Magistrate in that part of the Province, the offenders, who seem to be known, will be brought to trial and punishment. The vicinity of the lines however furnishes an easy escape.

"Mr. Farnsworth, Land-waiver, made a seizure of smuggled goods, in value amounting to £20, and consisting of Tea and Tobacco, a few days ago, in the Township of Sablebridge. The goods were seized in the house of one Reister, and removed to that of Robert Burleigh, where four men were placed to guard them. During the night, about 15 men armed with bludgeons, broke open the house, destroying every thing in their way; three of the men in charge of the goods escaped without injury, but the fourth, a Mr. Knight, a bailiff, was knocked down and left senseless, when they carried away the goods with shouts, exulting that they had finished one Custom House Officer. Several of the persons are known to Mr. Knight, and I trust, this circumstance will lead to their conviction."—*Sherbrooke, 10th July.*

We received on Wednesday last a Communication signed "A friend to education." We perceive the same has gone the rounds of the papers in Montreal and it is in reality too lengthy for the gazette; it would occupy its pages to the exclusion of other matter and we must decline its publication.

PORT OF QUEBEC
HIGH WATER at QUEBEC, for the ensuing Week.

TUESDAY.	WED.	THUR.	FRID.	SAT.	SUN.	MON.
At Noon.	9h 32m	10h 26m	11h 15m	12h 36m	1h 52m	4h 23m
And glass.	13h 52m	14h 42m	15h 25m	16h 30m	17h 40m	18h 50m

ARRIVALS.
July 10th.—Lord Kinsale, N. B. 30 June from St. John's Newfoundland, to J. Leather & Co. ballast. Pass, Mr. Barrett.
11th.—Brig Vega, Christie, 20th May from London, to H. Atkinson, ballast.
12th.—Brig Wellington, Coats, 18th May from London, to J. Leather & Co. ballast.

13th.—Brig McIntosh, 15th May from Bayonne, to M. Bell, ballast.
14th.—Brig McIntosh, 15th May from Gloucester, to P. Burnett, goods, &c.
15th.—Brig McIntosh, 15th May from Gloucester, to P. Burnett, goods, &c.
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TABLEAU DE LA POPULATION DU BAS-CANADA POUR 1822.

PAROISSE DE	Familles	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Rimouski.	258	803	853	1656
Trois-Rivières.	215	736	692	1428
L'Isle Verte.	134	406	405	811
St. Louis de Kamouraska.	732	2408	2374	4782
St. George de Cacana.	161	490	459	949
St. Patrice, rivière du Loup.	144	518	449	967
St. André, île du Portage.	280	844	801	1645
Rivière Duclou.	441	1625	1599	3224
St. Anne de la Pocatière.	353	1176	1132	2308
St. Jean, Port-Joli.	275	1076	1082	2158
St. Roch des Aulnois.	532	1271	1291	2562
L'Isle.	394	1125	1004	2129
St. Antoine, ou île aux Grues.	51	215	176	391
Cap St. Ignace.	450	1451	1419	2870
St. Thomas.	155	501	500	1001
St. Pierre, rivière du Sud.	110	428	414	842
St. François.	192	400	410	810
Berthier.	530	1272	1258	2530
St. Valier.	266	964	954	1918
St. Michel de la Durantaye.	156	454	462	916
St. Eusèbe, Beaumont.	275	1100	1045	2145
St. Charles.	753	2257	2212	4469
St. Germain.	170	501	505	1006
St. Clair.	546	1764	1550	3314
St. Henri de Lauson.	682	2010	1881	3891
St. Marie de la Beauce, Frampton inclus.	25	822	834	1656
St. Joseph de la Beauce.	479	1952	2271	4223
St. Joseph, pointe Lévi.	245	882	797	1679
St. François d'Assise.	182	711	685	1396
St. Nicolas.	171	592	586	1178
St. Gildas.	576	2019	1950	3969
St. Antoine de Tilly.	297	774	746	1520
St. Croix.	296	1050	975	2025
St. Louis, Lotbinière.	404	1198	1165	2363
St. Étienne, Malbaie.	80	318	286	604
Isle au Coudres.	228	717	705	1422
Phonolémont.	40	169	107	276
St. Pierre, baie St. Paul.	421	1548	1440	2988
St. Joachim.	60	299	321	620
St. Anne du Petit-Cap.	70	290	300	590
St. Éricol.	50	190	220	410
Château-Richer.	150	589	496	1085
L'Ange-Gardien.	92	350	357	707
St. Famille, île d'Orléans.	89	345	375	720
St. François, do.	71	271	285	556
St. Jean, do.	112	324	318	642
St. Laurent, do.	182	524	525	1049
St. Pierre, do.	107	357	344	701
Ville de Québec.	2693	7508	7579	15087
Beauport.	247	879	879	1758
Charlebourg.	237	681	726	1407
Norco-Dame des Anges.	67	185	214	399
St. Foi.	101	355	369	724
St. Jean-Lorette.	55	205	211	416
St. Ambroise.	284	952	1005	1957
Val-Cartier.	12	41	29	70
Cap-Saint.	527	1014	1004	2018
St. Augustin.	571	1125	995	2120
Neuville-Lorette.	261	959	889	1848
Neuville.	207	759	710	1469
Les Écureuils.	36	215	256	471
St. Joseph d'Eschambault.	207	710	727	1437
St. Charles, Grondines.	135	483	422	905
DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.	545	1102	1076	2178
St. Anne de la Perle.	200	618	615	1233
St. Germain de Batiscan.	99	299	291	590
St. Stanislas.	111	344	291	635
St. François-Xavier de Batiscan.	156	575	556	1131
Champlain.	75	242	228	470
Cap de la Magdeleine.	493	1583	1454	3037
Trois-Rivières.	108	404	317	721
Pointe du Lac.	444	1552	1440	2992
St. Anne d'Yamachiche.	251	729	687	1416
St. Léon-Grand.	517	1815	1689	3504
St. Joseph de Maskinongé.	525	1720	1586	3306
St. Jean d'Échallons.	95	288	284	572
St. Pierre les Bequets.	248	725	740	1465
St. Michel d'Yamaska.	628	1925	1896	3821
St. Edouard, Gentilly.	255	747	669	1416
Beauport.	545	1128	1086	2214
St. Grégoire-le-Grand.	426	1536	1472	3008
St. Jean-Baptiste de Nicolet.	444	1470	1450	2920
St. Pierre.	409	1418	1244	2662
St. François de Lae.	465	1264	1295	2559
DISTRICT DE MONTREAL.	546	1958	1887	3845
St. Cuthbert.	519	1656	1552	3208
Berthier.	638	1858	1968	3826
St. Elizabeth.	138	421	414	835
La Valtrie.	147	468	460	928
St. Paul de la Valtrie.	534	1157	1087	2244
St. Sulpice.	151	499	458	957
Repentigny.	247	752	705	1457
St. Pierre de l'Assomption.	561	1734	1716	3450
St. Jacques.	570	1841	1645	3486
St. Roch.	616	1698	1738	3436
St. Henri de Mascouche.	595	1015	986	1999
Grand St. Esprit.	297	850	895	1745
St. Charles de la Chenaye.	205	572	485	1057
St. Louis de Terrebonne.	545	1925	1862	3787
St. Anne des Plaines.	412	1149	1268	2417
St. Thérèse de Blainville.	432	1198	1211	2409
St. Benoît.	1082	3125	2922	6047
Lac des deux Montagnes, &c.	226	686	559	1245
St. Eustache de la Petite-Nation.	895	2625	2619	5244
St. Eustache de la Chene.	269	1057	1006	2063
St. Michel de Vaudeville.	526	1556	1296	2852
St. Magdeleine de Rigaud.	61	222	246	468
Angoulême.	387	1574	1421	2995
Soulanges.	294	925	856	1781
St. Polycarpe.	2767	7874	8055	15929
Ville de Montréal.	312	1050	922	1972
St. Laurent.	510	1635	1045	2680
St. Geneviève.	92	455	545	1000
St. Michel de la Chine.	205	582	576	1158
St. Joachim, Pointe Claire.	89	292	356	648
St. Anne.	92	501	517	1018
St. François d'Assise, Longue Pointe.	156	424	505	929
St. Enfant Jésus, Pointe aux Trembles.	250	730	755	1485
Saut au Récot.	116	515	575	1090
St. Joseph, Riv. des Prairies.	407	1284	1222	2506
St. Jean de l'Isle Perrot.	467	1284	1222	2506
St. Martin.	207	1098	1035	2133
St. Rose, île Jésus.	279	847	856	1703
St. Vincent de Paule.	204	687	657	1344
St. Jude de St. Ours.	286	840	821	1661
La Présentation.	280	545	552	1097
St. Césaire.	250	642	611	1253
St. Damase.	1028	3545	3299	6844
St. Hyacinthe.	590	2090	1791	3881
St. Pierre de Sorel.	125	428	389	817
L'Isle du Pas.	584	1515	1529	3044
St. Ours.	169	587	575	1162
St. Marc, Riv. Chambly.	269	703	707	1410
St. Charles, do.	457	1570	1554	3124
St. Denis, do.	651	1905	1711	3616
St. Joseph, do.	588	1110	1044	2154
St. Jean-Baptiste, Rouville.	580	1257	1189	2446
St. Mathias.	124	506	576	1082
St. Hilaire, Riv. Chambly.	218	818	668	1486
St. Anthoine, Belzil.	264	1028	905	1933
St. Antoine, do.	262	900	795	1695
St. Trinité, Contrecoeur.	404	1280	1275	2555
St. François-Xavier, Verchères.	496	1615	1484	3099
Varennes.	482	1475	1420	2895
St. Famille, Boucherville.	471	1460	1461	2921
St. Antoine de Padoue.	486	1405	1561	2966
La Nativité de Notre Dame.	407	1497	1578	2875
Blainville.	188	597	655	1252
St. Cyprien.	145	586	407	993
St. Luce.	185	582	538	1120
St. Albanase.	267	516	471	987
Saint St. Louis.	29	54	50	104
"Trois-Étoiles."	246	681	622	1303
St. Clément, Beauharnois.	22	92	72	164
St. Martin, do.	6	21	15	36
St. Clément, Beauharnois.	171	571	517	1088
St. Timothée de Beauharnois.	615	1748	1769	3517
St. Rège et Anicet.	266	634	508	1142
St. Rège et Anicet.	33	90	68	158
St. Rège et Anicet.	25	44	71	115
St. Rège et Anicet.	12	22	38	60
St. Rège et Anicet.	8	18	29	47
St. Rège et Anicet.	4	7	10	17
Trois-Rivières, Young's, S. Mau.	69	171	125	296
St. Rège et Anicet.	7	15	18	31
St. Rège et Anicet.	125	356	346	702
St. Rège et Anicet.	19	66	67	132
St. Rège et Anicet.	15	56	56	112
St. Rège et Anicet.	15	67	69	136
St. Rège et Anicet.	85	186	178	364

Wickham.	69	176	152	328
Wendover.	6	12	9	21
Simpson.	4	15	12	27
La baie St. Ant. et St. François.	73	218	165	383
Chambly et Mont-Johnson.	174	429	350	779
Eglise du Christ, William-Henry.	120	358	355	713
Shefford.	152	441	442	883
Foucault.	304	571	519	1090
Noan.	275	818	822	1640
Dunham.	250	565	557	1102
Hayley.	121	210	264	574
St. Armand, Bolton, Sutton.	501	796	588	1385
et Stanbridge.	299	97	869	1845
Montréal.	50	90	68	158
St. André et Argenteuil.	112	292	299	591
Riv. du Loup, Maskinongé.	2582	2290	4872	
St. Jean.	2582	2290	4872	

Il n'y a point de rôles des paroisses ci-dessus pour 1822; mais il y en a pour 1820, qui, avec l'accroissement estimé d'un vingtième par an, donnent les nombres suivants pour 1822.

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

Matane et Méris en 1822.	165
St. Jean de l'Échallons.	585
Postes du Roi sur la rivière Saguenai.	538
Clergé et religieuses.	217

Ajoutant la somme des rôles ci-dessus.

1535
117225

Total du District de Québec.

114,546

DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

Drummondville en 1822.	475
Village des Abénakis.	52
Clergé et religieuses 24.	32

Ajoutant la somme des rôles ci-dessus.

855
45279

Total du district des Trois-Rivières.

44,154

DISTRICT DE MONTREAL.

St. Marie de Monnoir.	5124
St. Philippe.	4401
St. Constant.	4840
Mille-Roches.	1105
St. Marguerite.	7700
Rivière des Outaouas.	587
Entrée du lac Champlain.	557
Clergé 80, religieuses 100.	189

Ajoutant la somme des rôles ci-dessus.

22284
179088

Total du district de Montréal.

201,372

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