

by the clergy-
ces in Quebec and
deposited annually
law. The garrison
y, commissariat and
ies, artillery, engi-
by chaplains to the
those of the Epis-

with the ^{names} of the heads of each family. From his information, it appears that the num-
bers of the Church of England in the parish of Montreal are 4,156. The Presbyterians
including the Church of Scotland. Sece lers and American Presbyterians 3,129. Methodists
337. Baptists 50. Quakers 2. Jews 56, unattached 19.—The communicants in the Church
of England in the parish of Montreal are 644.

Mr. Grant exhibits a return of the comparative number of enregistrations of baptisms,
marriages and burials, as performed by the Scotch and English Clergy in these towns, from
which it appears that in Montreal the statement is rather in favor of the Presbyterians, with
respect to baptisms and marriages. But in making this a test of the comparative population,
there is a circumstance of great importance which must be taken into the account. There is
not a single resident clergyman of the Church of Scotland in the whole Province, except at
Quebec and Montreal, whereas there are not less than half a dozen ministers of the Church of
England at stations within a day's journey from the latter city. Such of the Presbyterians,
therefore, as are strongly attached to their own forms come to Montreal from a considerable
distance to be married by their own ministers and to have their children baptised. The case
is the same with respect to their communicants, (whose numbers are also stated by Mr.
Grant,) instances being known of their coming a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. It is dif-
ferent as regards their funerals: such of the Presbyterians in country places as do not resort
to the nearest minister of the Church of England, naturally bury their dead without any reli-
gious ceremony, this being in fact the rule of the Church of Scotland, and in that country very
generally followed. This consideration being borne in mind, the funerals will be found to
furnish at least as fair a criterion at Montreal, where, according to Mr. Grant's own state-
ment there is an excess of 239 on the side of the English Church, as the baptisms or mar-
riages. Mr. Grant, indeed, accounts for the disproportion existing between the funerals and
baptisms "from the number of persons belonging to the military who died in the hospital-
from sickness and wounds during the late war," but it will be seen that he assigns an
inadequate cause, when it is remembered that scarcely a single battle was fought during the
late war in the neighbourhood of Montreal; * and that no wounded men were brought there
except such as were convalescent and but few of these.

It is not a little remarkable that in a question where it ought to be the object in view, to
ascertain the actual comparative numbers, the advocates of the Presbyterian cause should
have travelled so far back as to a period of 11 years ending with 1821. The statement which
follows is for the years 1827 and 1828.

1827.

EPISCOPALIANS.

	BAPTISMS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
By the Rector of the Parish,.....	208	54	127
Chaplain to the Forces,.....	78	8	22
	<u>286</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>149</u>

PRESBYTERIANS.

Minister of the principal Scotch Church, ..	160	60	66
Second ditto, ..	52	23	21
	<u>212</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>87</u>

1828.

EPISCOPALIANS.

Rector of the Parish,.....	156	54	121
Chaplain to the Forces,	32	7	20
	<u>188</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>141</u>

PRESBYTERIANS.

Minister of the principal Scotch Church, ..	157	78	102
Second ditto, ..	86	19	19
	<u>243</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>121</u>

* The nearest was at Chateaugay, which is about 50 miles from Montreal.