Council must necessarily introduce confusion, threatening educational interests.

Again if the Roman Catholic Church has power under the Municipal law to seek for such conversion of their parishes, why should not other religious bodies have the like power? The privileges granted to the French Canadian people at the cession were, as a matter of course, not intended to prejudice other British subjects, and the very fact that what is called Protestant faith is guarded by law equally with Roman Catholic faith, is a clear proof that the law was not intended to work exclusively for the interests or at the demand of any one class, to the disadvantage of others.

The Protestant Committee are of opinion that the only remedy is to revoke Article 32 of the Municipal Code, and to allow perfect freedom of action both to Roman Catholics and Protestants for the purpose of religious oversight and administration.

7. The question of audit of the accounts of Secretary-Treasurer was omitted, it having already been approved by the Committee.

CONSCIENCE CLAUSES,

CONSIDERED TO BE MOST IMPORTANT BY THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

1. That the right be given to every man to support such schools, Roman Catholic or Protestant, as he can conscientiously approve.

The motion of Dr. Hemming was passed in the following form:—"That a clause enacting that all the rate-payers of a school municipality shall pay their respective assessments to the schools of the municipality in which they reside, according to their respective beliefs, Protestant or Roman Catholic, as the case may be; and in no case shall a Protestant rate-payer be obliged to pay for a Roman Catholic school or a Roman Catholic rate-payer for a Protestant school; and that the same be inserted in the proposed revision of our school law, so as to afford full liberty of conscience to all parties concerned.

That in order to carry out said principle it will be necessary to modify or amend all clauses in our present school law in conflict with the same; and to that end the