

disavowed by the Canadian Government which continued him in his place and there-
after promoted him to the Lieutenant Governorship of *Nova Scotia*.

That from the same evidence, it further appears that Sir J. A. Macdonald, then
First Minister of *Canada* and Minister of Justice, in Dec. 1871, after the Fenian Raid
was over, entered into negotiations through Archbishop Taché, with the said L. Riel,
for his retirement from the Province of *Manitoba* for the space of a year, and for his
maintenance during this expatriation out of the public funds of *Canada*, and in order
to induce him so to retire, pointed out to the Archbishop that the proposed step
would improve the chances of obtaining the amnesty from Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, and stated that he would exert his personal influence to procure action in the
matter by Her Majesty's Government, and that he would so far make Riel's case his
own, and having so induced the Archbishop to interfere, sent him the promised sum
which was taken from the Secret Service Fund, placed at the disposal of his Govern-
ment by Parliament, with the following letter:—

"(Private and strictly Confidential.)

"Ottawa, Dec. 27th, 1871.

"MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for
"the individual that we have talked about. I now send you a sight draft on the Bank
"of Montreal for \$1,000. I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the
"money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly), and not in a
"lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassments begin again.
"The payment should spread over a year.

"Believe me, your Grace's very obedient servant,

"JOHN A. MACDONALD.

"His Grace

"The Archbishop of *St. Boniface, Manitoba*."

That from the same evidence it further appears, that Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister
of Militia and Defence, afterwards communicated with Archbishop Taché, requesting
that A. D. Lépine should be included in the same arrangement, and that the Arch-
bishop was, on his return to *Manitoba*, further requested by Lieutenant Governor
Archibald to procure the expatriation of the said persons, and in order to make a
sufficient provision for the maintenance of themselves and their families, the Lieut-
enant Governor procured from the Hudson's Bay Company, the further sum of £600,
and that the Archbishop thereupon induced L. Riel and A. D. Lépine to consent to
the request of Sir J. A. Macdonald, Sir G. E. Cartier and A. G. Archibald, and
they departed accordingly, and they and their families received for their maintenance
said sums of \$1,000 and £600.

That thereafter, and during the General Election of 1872, L. Riel was contesting
Provencher with Attorney-General Clarke, when, at the request of Sir John A. Mac-
donald, First Minister and Minister of Justice, Lieutenant Governor Archibald
arranged that both the said Candidates should retire in order that Sir G. E. Cartier,
Minister of Militia, might be elected for the County, and he was elected accordingly,
and publicly received and acknowledged the congratulations of L. Riel and A. D.
Lépine on the event.

That from the said evidence, it further appears that Sir John A. Macdonald, First
Minister and Minister of Justice, gave assurances to Archbishop Taché, to his Quebec
colleagues and others, that he would on his intended visit to *England*, press on Her
Majesty's Government to take up the question, thinking that they might see their
way to granting a complete amnesty without the Canadian Government being res-
ponsible for it, to which he had no objection, and which would be believed, be loyally
accepted by the Canadian people.

That in the opinion of this House, it is not for the honor or interest of *Canada*
that the question of amnesty should remain longer in its present shape.

That in the opinion of this House, the facts developed in the said evidence can-