

into Confederation to be deprived of their commercial and geographical rights as a shipping port.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time on a division.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

THIRD READING.

Bill (156), "An Act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada," was reported from Committee, read the third time and passed without debate.

The Senate adjourned at 10 p.m.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Saturday, July 18th, 1885.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at eleven o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

INQUIRY.

HON. MR. TRUDEL inquired—

Whether the Government intends to cause to be made, by officers competent and affording every desirable guarantee of justice and of impartiality as well in respect of their knowledge and character as in respect of their feelings towards the interested parties, strict enquiries and thorough investigations to ascertain:—

1. What are the true causes, whether direct or indirect, of the rebellion in the North-West?

2. What are the best means of repairing the harm done and of preventing for the future any repetition of the same disasters?

3. Whether it is true that acts of barbarous atrocity, such as the fact of massacring wounded after the battle, of burning houses after having chased women and children out of them, of destroying provisions, furniture, clothing, bedding and other property of these unfortunates, so as to leave them without any means of living, and other acts of the same nature, have been committed by any one, acting under subjection to the Government, or acting not under subjection to the Government?

4. Whether it is the intention of the Government, if it ascertains the truth of these

facts, to prosecute the perpetrators of these atrocities?

He said—This inquiry speaks for itself. I think it is very important that the causes of the trouble should be investigated, and the facts to which my question relates should be ascertained. I have no doubt that in a future session those facts will give rise to some questions, and I think there is no doubt that it is in the interests of the public and of the Government that these inquiries should be made. I did not observe in the English papers any reference to the subject of my enquiry, but they have been mentioned and commented upon very widely in the French papers, not only in the province of Quebec, but in the United States, and I think it is in the public interest that the allegations should be made the subject of an enquiry. Yesterday we voted with great pleasure thanks to our volunteers, and I am happy to remind the House that there was no dissenting voice. As to the allegations to which I refer I took great care not to state that the deeds referred to were perpetrated by our volunteers, because I hope, if anything of the kind has been done, it has not been done by the soldiery. In case it should happen that anyone was guilty of such crimes, I do not think it could reflect in any way on our volunteer force. It would be an unfortunate circumstance if it were otherwise; and as we say in French, "the exception proves the rule," it would not damage the reputation of our volunteers. If, as I hope, the statements are either untrue or exaggerated, then it is necessary that no doubt should be left on the subject.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—No one is more interested in ascertaining the true causes of the rebellion than the Government, since the Government have been accused very roundly of being themselves the cause of it. We have, therefore, the keenest interest in endeavoring to ascertain what the origin of the rebellion was. But I cannot say now what course the Government will pursue in respect to any inquiry that they will make; we have not yet discussed that point. With regard to the question relating to the alleged massacre of the wounded after battle, I do not know whether my hon. friend has seen the telegram which was read in another place in answer to a similar in-

HON. MR. DEVER.