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Mr. O'Connell, it appears, has been convicted in the House of Commons of having used false and calumnious language of and respecting the English and Scotch Conservative gentry in the House ascribing to them deliberate and wilful perjury on election committees; and he has consequently brought upon himself a formal reprimand from the hon. the Speaker.

The offensive language had been used in a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell, at a gathering at the *Crown and Anchor Tavern*, and having been reported in the *Morning papers*, was subsequently brought under the notice of the House of Commons upon motion of Lord Maidstone.

Mr. O'Connell was heard in his place, and avowed the use of the said expressions.

It was then moved and passed that "the expressions in the said speech, containing a charge of foul perjury against members of this House in the discharge of their judicial duties, are a false and scandalous imputation on the honour and conduct of members of this House."

Moved and passed that "Mr. O'Connell, having avowed that he used the said expressions, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House." Subsequently, upon motion, it was resolved that Mr. O'Connell do receive a reprimand from the Speaker at bar of the House.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SLANDEROUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND HIS REPRIMAND AT THE BAR.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
FEBRUARY, 23.

REPRIMAND OF MR. O'CONNELL

Lord Maidstone was called on by the Speaker, and in answer to the call, moved that the order of the day for "Mr. O'Connell to attend in his place" be read.

The order of the day having been read by the clerk at the table, the rush of hon. members to their places was succeeded by a dead silence.

The Speaker.—Is the hon. and learned member in his place? Mr. O'Connell, starting up, exclaimed, "Here I am, sir," and set down again.

The Speaker.—The hon. and learned member will please to stand up.

Mr. O'Connell having risen, The SPEAKER proceeded to Address him as follows:—

Mr. O'Connell, you have permitted yourself to be betrayed into the use of expressions at a public meeting with respect to which this house has come to the following resolutions:—

That the expressions in the said speech, containing a charge of foul perjury against members in this house in the discharge of their judicial duties, are a false and scandalous imputation on the honour and conduct of members of this house. That Mr. O'Connell having avowed that he had used the said expressions has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the house; and finally, that he be reprimanded in his place.—The charge of foul perjury is one of the heaviest that can be perpetrated. You cannot be surprised, that having cast so grave an imputation on members of this house it had roused the indignation of those against whom it was directed, and that you have exposed yourself to the severest censure and displeasure of this house.—

You have endeavoured to vindicate your conduct by alleging that you were impelled by a strict sense of the defective constitution of the present tribunal for the trial of controverted elections and that, sought to effect a remedy for that evil by stimulating public opinion. It is unnecessary for me to remind you that at the time when you used the expressions which have been condemned, this house had recognised, with scarcely any difference of opinion, the expediency of attempting to apply a real remedy to the evils of which you complain; and that your energies and talents could not have found a more legitimate or useful employment than endeavouring to render

the measure before this house efficient for its object. You have further alleged, and it is true that others have used language as strong as that which you have employed with respect to this house and its members. In general this house has been of opinion that it consulted its real dignity, and obeyed the dictates of true wisdom, in relying for protection and defence against misrepresentation and calumny on the consciousness of the zeal and fidelity with which it discharges its duty to the people whom it represents. The case however is very different when one of the members of this house seeks to disparage and degrade this house in public estimation, by charging a large portion of its members with foul perjury.—No one knows better than you do that the laws and constitution of this realm have invested this house with power and authority so large that its acts must always have an important influence on the well being of the state, and that no power and authority can be beneficially exercised, unless they are administered by those who are respected. It is, therefore, the first duty of members of this house to contribute by all proper means to sustain that character, which is as essential to the credit of the house itself as for the interest of the country. If, unhappily the day should ever arrive when from any cause this house should be stripped of the moral influence of character and of the respect of the people, its means of resistance to inexpedient, unreasonable, or unjust demands would be so weakened, that this great assembly, now popularly constituted, might be tossed and driven by every successive current, and the safety of the state might be endangered. I should be unworthy of the station which I hold if I did not feel the deepest interest in whatever can touch or affect the character of this house; and it is, therefore, with great pain that I have been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, thus to advert upon the conduct of a

member who has sought to disparage this house by impugning the conduct and honour of a large portion of its members. It now only remains, that in obedience to the commands of this house, I should reprimand you, as I now accordingly do."

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—It is positively asserted here to-day that the Canadian rebel, General Browne, is the identical Thomas Browne, who was the last editor of the *Dublin Plain Dealer*, a defunct journal, established by the *Perrin clique* to write out F. Blackburne, when attorney general. If so his literary labours had been amply rewarded by the whigs. He edited the *Parson's Horn Book* which was appropriately adorned with some most execrable caricatures, libelling the Protestant church, and desecrating by every possible means, every charitable and religious feeling. He with Mr. Sheehan (not the proprietor of the *Mail*) next established a journal, called the *Comet*, which Brown again assailed the church under the title of "Buckthorn."

For these libels Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Browne were both sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but the Whig patrons of Browne suddenly released him from gaol, wiped off the fine, and filling his pockets with secret service money, allowed him to remove with his family to Canada, supplied with every comfort necessary for the wants of the parties.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Earl of Durham had an audience on Saturday morning of Her Majesty, and was most graciously received. The noble Earl had declined to accept the appointment to Canada, till he was asked by Her Majesty in person. He instantly acceded to Her Majesty's personal commands, declaring that to them all considerations must give way. The only condition made by the Noble Earl was, that neither himself nor his private secretary should receive any salary.

The Post alludes to a proposition to unite the two provinces of Canada into one principality, and send out a prince of the blood—the Duke of Cambridge for instance—as Viceroy.

The Queen within these few days, has written a letter to the Earl of Munster, expressing her intention to continue to the children of her dear and deeply-regretted Uncle, the same allowance given to them by him—viz. £1200 per annum to each of the sons, and £500 per annum to each of the daughters.

Letters from Hanover have been received mentioning the serious illness of His Royal Highness Prince George, the Crown Prince, who has been long in a delicate state of health.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a letter, excellent both in style and argument, to the Catholic portion of the working tradesmen