EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Parliament was opened on Thursday the 19th of February. Great crowds of people thronged the entrances both of the House of Peers and the House of Commons. Strong bodies of the police were in attendance to preserve the peace; and the mob amused themselves by cheering the popular members of both houses, hissing and hooting the friends of ministers. The Tory Lords and Bishops were received with tremendous yells. The liberal Peers were loudly huzzaed. The hostility to the Duke of Cumberland was manifested in a manner so unequivocal as to require the most active exertions of the police to prevent actual outrage.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House exactly at two o'clock. The Lords Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Rossyln, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Jersey, and Lord Wharncliffe, in their state robes, took their seats on a form placed between the Throne and the Woolsack. The Lord Chancellor directed Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to require the attendance of the Commons, to hear the Royal commission for opening Parliament read. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Ley, chief clerk of the Commons, appeared at the head of about one hundred members, when the commission was read by the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor then announced that, as soon as the members were sworn, his Majesty would declare the causes of calling the Parliament,-directing the Commons in the mean time to repair to their usual place of sitting, and there make choice of a Speaker. The Commons thereupon withdrew-prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford, and the oaths of office were administered to the Lord Chancellor and the Lorde.

There was a great rush of members on opening the doors of the Commons, at 12 o'clock. The Irish members mustered in great force. At one o'clock four hundred members were present. At two o'clock, Sir Robert Peel and about one hundred members proceeded to the House of Lords, as al ready etated, and having heard the Royal commission read, returned in about ten minutes. ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

After a lapse of about two minutes, profound si lence prevailing throughout the house, which was crowded on the opposite side to excess, both & the body of the house and the gallery on that side.

Lord Francis Egerton rose, upon the King's com mand, to the Commons to electra Speaker being the livered, & said that he rose to propose to that house an individual to fill its chair, to whom he anticipated there could be no objection, and whose election must necessarily have a majority in that house. It would not be denied that the present circumstances of the country required a person to preside in whom the house and the country had confidence. (Hear.)-At no period of this country's history did he conceive it to be more necessary for the house to proceed to the election of a Speaker, whose candor, discretion and knowledge of the usages of the house, would ensure its confidence. He trusted that to the discussion of this question, of such vital interest to the state, the house would come with calmners and good temper. It was not too much to say, that the remuneration received by the Speaker for the arduous duties he had to perform was but little proportioned to the anxiety which the fulfilment of so responsible a situation must give him, and for the many great sacrifices he who duly fills it must necessarily (Hear) He could not but remind the house of that great public calamity which lately fell upor the nation in the loss of those valuable records which were recently destroyed. He could scarcely our ceive a more legitimate subject of regret than this, unless indeed the loss to this house of the eminen services of the individual whom he now should have the honor of proposing to the house to fill its chair. (Hear, hear.) That individual was Sir Charles Manners Sutton. (Loud cheers from the Treasury benches.) Sir Charles, for a period of eighteen years, filled that responsibble situation, and the constant approbation of the house was the surest test of his great merits and of the high opinion the house entertained of the competent discharge of his duties. (Hear, hear.) Those duties Sir Charles would continue to perform if again chosen, aithough he, (Lord F. Egerton) as the friend of Sir Charles, could scarcely wish him a duty so arduous and fatiguing. The noble lord then observed upon the opinions that had been expressed upon the conduct and character of the late Speaker, when he was last proposed to the house, which included not only the favorable testimony of his friends, but of those who had apposed his election. He would, for the purpose of showing this, call the attention of the house to extracts from the debate to which he alluded, and he trusted he would be acquitted of the intention to make any invidious allusion to the sentiments expressed by hon'ble gentlemen regarding the candidate he was about to propose.

The first testimony to which he would allude was that of the noble lord the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, who in 1833 said that there could be but one opinion of the indefatigable attention to business and uniform courtesy which distinguished the whole tenor of the conduct of the late Speaker. He was followed by the hon. Baranet, the member for Westminister, (we did not at this period observe Sir F. Burdett in the house,) who had also burne ample testimony to the manner in which the late Speaker had performed the duties of his office. The hon, and learned member for Dublin, in opposing on that occasion the motion for the re-election of Sir Charles Manners Sutton, had also concurred entirely in the remarks of the previous speakers as to his personal qualifications. These were not private testimonies-not the opinions of partial friendsthey were those of honorable adversaries. He regretted that circumstances had occurred which led him to think that the motion he was about to make would not be received with the unanimity it deserved but he could not believe that the monstrously absurd charges which had been made against Sir C. Sutton within the last three months would actuate hon. members to oppose his re-election, or that he would be upbraided because of his having performed his duty as a privy councillor. (Hear, hear.)

He trusted that the right hon. Baronet would not be compelled to meet indictments founded upon statements made in the Mirror of Fashion; but it had been intimated also by a publication of the names and qualities of the opposition candidates, that Sir C. Sutton was to be opposed on a great public principle-(Loud cries of hear)-and in the war cry to this effect, it had been promulgated that this principle was to give condemnation without a trial. He then moved that Sir Charles Manners Sutton should take the chair. (Cheers from the Treasury benches.)

The address of the noble Lord occupied half an bour.

Sir Charles Burrell, from the Opposition benches seconded the motion; he was glad of the opportunity of expressing his conviction of the superior fitness of Sir M. Sutton for the office for which he had been proposed, which was known to every memthese qualifications, to disparage those of the gentleman who was to be opposed to him; on the con-Treasury benches.)

Mr. Denison rose amidst loud cheers-He said. that he could assure the house it was with reluctance he had intruded himself upon it on the present occasion. Nothing but a sense of duty, and the solicitation of his friends by whom he was surrounded that he had thrown a great deal of asperity into his Speech, in a firm tone of voice :observations; he would not, however, follow his exthe gentleman who should be appointed to fill the ple. high station of the Speaker, should be a gentleman whose principles were in accordance with the majovarious important discussions which were likely to take place, from the stormy aspect of the political atmosphere, the hon gentleman said there was no doubt the house would have to legislate with that great grievance-the state of the Irish church .vidual who for several weeks had in his own person the most fitting and convenient. filled various offices. In all these cases it would be man who was known for his impartiality, who would act with dignity and courtesy, but above all, whose upon which that Report was founded. sentiments agreed with those of the majority of the house. Some difference of opinion might also arise with the other house. For all those reasons it was most important that the chair should be filled by a of reform. He therefore proposed his right hon. friend the member fonthe city of Edinburgh. (chreek.) In his (Mr. Denison's) humble opinion there was no gentleman in that house better qualified to fill that high office. Not only was he eminent for his consistent support of liberal principles, but for his legal knowledge, long experience, and habits of business. He flattered himself that all those who had supported the Reform Bill in the last Parliament, or who had advocated the principles of reform upon the hustings, would do him the honor of supporting the motion with which he should conclude. The office of Speaker was the highest station to which a commoner could aspire. That assembly was the most important and influential assembly of freemen in the universe, and it would therefore be idle to insist that it ought to be filled by a man pre-eminent for his character and talents. He should therefore now merely move, that instead of Sir M. Sutton, the Right Hon. James Abercromby should take the chair. (much cheering.) Mr. Ord seconded the motion. The hon, gentle

man said he did so in many respects, with feelings of the deepest regret. He was at all times reluctant to address the house at all, but there was now this additional morre of regret, that he was compelled, by a sense of public duty, to oppose a gentleman whose zeal and indefatigable attention to his arduous doties he had long admired. But these were times when private feeling must give way to a sense of public duty. This was such in occasion .-(Hear, hear.) The choice of the Speaker, under present circumstances, was looked forward to with the deepest anxiety, not only by this country, but abroad. It would be looked to as an indication o the opinion of the country upon the lite important events which had led to the dissolution. The circumstances under which the late Speaker was elected, could afford no criterion by which to guide them in their present choice. (Hear, hear.) The state of the case was totally and entirely different; no did he think that the minister of the day acted inconsistently in supporting the late Speaker under the other circumstances. The house was then anxious to avail itself of the assistance of his experience but now the choice was a test of the strength of the liberal party.

The country was looking with extreme anxiety to the result. His Majesty had been advised to appeal to the sense of the people upon the changewhich he had thought fit to make, and they were there to reply to that appeal. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, if they placed the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Sutton) in the chair, they would greatly disappoint the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman proceeded to say that he was not blinded by partiality for his hon. friend when he gave his opinion that he was every way qualified to fill the office. Not only was he qualified by his habits of business and his acquaintance with parliamentary usage, but he had another great qualification-he meant his known attachment to liberal principles. In his fMr. Ord's] opinion these were the principles entermined by the great majority of the house, and the principles of the Speaker ought to be in accordance with them. Another reason which induced him to support that right hon, gendeman was, that he was the representative of one of the most intelligent and important constituencies. The hon, member, in conclusion, urged the house to support the motion, conceiving that its character was in a great measure in

volved in the decision. Sir Charles Manners Sutton then rose to address the house. He was confident hon, members would forgive him if he trespassed some time on their attention, as he felt the necessity of vindicating his own honor and the honor of the house against the imputations which had been cast upon his qualifications to fill the chair. (Hear.) He wished to set himself right with the house and the public as to the manner in which he had discharged his duty. He would not say one word in disparagement of the right hon, gentleman who had been proposed. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to explain and vindicate the part he had taken on the dismissal of the late ministry, and was left addressing the house

The house having proceeded to the election, the opposition carried their candidate, Mr. Abercromby by a majority of ten votes, thus :--For Mr. Abercromby, - - - - - 316

Majority for Mr. Abercromby, - 10 On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond description.

For Sir C. M. Sutton, - - - - - 306

HOUSE OF LORDS-Tucsday, Feb. 24. This day his Majesty proceeded in state to the House of Peers, to deliver his promised Speech to ber of that house; but he did not mean, in lauding the Lords and Commons. The usual ceremonies my people.

were observed on his occasion, and, fron the favorable state of the weather, an immense multitude trary, he had the highest regard for the alents of was collected in all the avenues through which the that gentleman. He supported Sir M. Suton from royal cavalcade passed. There were, as might have the persuasion of his fitness for the office. No new been expected, strong manifestations of public feelman could be a proper judge of the rules and order ing-some persons hissing and groaning, and others of the house, and an old and tried one was prefera- cheering; some of the most active of the former were ble to any one new, however talented. He gave his apprehended by the police, and conducted before cordial assent to the motion. (Cheers from the the Magistrates at Queen Square, by whom they were 'ield to bail. His Majesty appeared to be in excellent health and high spirits, and while he bowed to those who greeted him with expressions of loyalty and attachment, he seemed unmoved by the more violent demonstrations of an opposite charac- subjects. ter. The discharge of artillery announced his Macould have induced him to come forward. (Hear, jesty's arrival at the entrance to the House of Peers, and cheers.) He was also impelled by his sense of which was crowded with ladies, a full attendance of what was due to the excited state of minds, not only the diplomatic corps, and a great number of Peers, of the people of England, but of Europe, and the in their robes. Ten Judges were also present in whole world. (Hear, hear.) The question upon their state costume, as well as a strong muster of which they had to decide was not one of personal Bishops in their lawn sleeves. Shortly after two character, but of public principle; and he hoped o'clock, His Majesty took his seat on the throne, in supplying that which may be defective, or in rethe noble lord who had moved the re-election of Sir and the Commons were forthwith summoned to his novating that which may be impaired, to strengthen M. Sutton, would excuse him when he remarked, presence. His Majesty then delivered the following the foundations of those institutions in Church and

ample. The hon. gentlemen proceeded to say, that earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliain his opinion it was incumbent on the house, that intent after having recurred to the sense of my peo-

"You will I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental rity of that house. (Hear.) After referring to the fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of West- ed demonstrations of popular sentiment were obserminster which has long been appropriated to the vable. use of both Houses of Parliament.

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave late ministers without a trial. No doubt too, there accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament as would be some inquiry into the conduct of that indi-shall be deemed on your joint consideration, to be

"I will give directions that there be laid before incumbent on them to have in their chair a gentle- you the Report made to me by the Privy Council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence

"The assurances which I receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Princes and States, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly man whose name was identified with the great cause | understanding, justify on my part the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of that had been granted.

> "The single exception to the general tranquility of Europe is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the nothern provinces of Spain.

> "I will give directions that there be laid before you Articles which I have concluded with my Allies, the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain and the Queen of Portugal, which are suplementary the Treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that Treatv.

"I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons-I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay.

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within our recent

"The satisfactory state of the trade and com merce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation, that notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last Session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

"I beeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the devise a method for mitigating the pressure of these local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of pro-

"My Lords and Gentlemen - The information received from the Governors of my colonies, together with the Acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you.

"It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue.

"Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

Parliament-the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature considerapublic interests.

of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of the House? effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

non which will have for their respective objects-to little delay as possible-he might say immediately. administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to laid before the house with as little delay as possible. make provision for the more effectual maintenance I he measure, with reference to education in Ireland, of ecclesiastical dicipline, and to relieve those who he would not pledge himself to bring forward so dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church soon, but in a few weeks there could be no doubt of from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of its introduction. He further begged to assure the marriage according to its rites.

of municipal Corporations, but I have reason to adjourned. believe that it will be made, and that I shall be ena-

bled to communicate it to you at an early period. Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and so the more equal distribution of episco-Collegiate Churches, with a view to the suggestion debate was again adjourned. of such messures as may render them most condu-Clergy on their respective benefices.

"The especial object which I have in view in the appointment of this Commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of

"I teel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be ensbled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom.

"It has been my duty on this occasion to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing cooperation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord, and happiness of my

"I rely also with equal confidence on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel assured that it will be our common object. State, which are the inheritance and birthright of "My Lords and Gentlemen-I avail myself of the my people; and which, amidst all the viciositudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantee of their liberties, their rights and their religion."

His Majesty then retired: a toyal salute was fired, and on his return to the Palace the same mix-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 24th.

Lord Sandon-rose to move the customary Address. immediate directions that the best provision of which After some preliminary remarks on his own attachthe circumstances of the case would admit should ment to the principles of Reform, he admitted he Hear.) There would also be discussions respect- be made for your present meeting; and it will be had no confidence in Lord Melbourne's Administraing the motives which had led to the dismissal of the my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent tion, and therefore he made no inquiry about the manner in which it had been dismissed. The principle of Lord Grey's Government was to be contirued by the present ministers. He believed they were likely, and did possess the confidence of the powerful States of Europe. With respect to economy, it was evident, from the King's Speech, that this principle of Earl Grey's Government, was to he acted upon [hear:] and as to reform, it was quite clear that the present Government would act upon the same principle, in reference to it, as Lord Grey's Government, for that Government would grant no larger concessions, and this would take away none

The Noble Lord having adverted to the doctrine of only the introducers of the Reform Bill being continued in the Government of the country, contended that his Majesty's present Government were determined to go as far as any other Government ought to go to improve the institutions of the country [hear. hear!] Having then referred to the branches of Reform alluded to in the Speech, he concluded by moving an Address which, as usual, was a mere recapitulation of the Speech itself, with an expression of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious consideration of the topics it embraced.

Lord Morpeth, after a speech of considerable length moved the following amendment:

That after the words "To promote the concord and happiness of my subjects," in the last paragraph but two, these words be inserted :- "To assure his Majesty, that his Majesty's faithful Commons acknowledge, with grateful recollection, that the Acts for amending the representation of the people were submitted to Purliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent; that confidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise & necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's Councils will be directed in a spirit of well considered and effective Reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their Representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's Colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our municipal Corporations under vigilant popular controul, remove all those unfounded grievances of Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries; to repreexigencies of the public service, and consistently sent to his Majesty that his Majesty's faithful Comwith the stedfast maintenance of the public credit, to mons beg leave submissively to add, that they carnot but lame: that the progress of these, and other reforms, has been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were most anxiously and justly directed." The reading of this amendment, which had been frequently interrupted by the applause of the house, was followed by loud and general cheering.

The debate was continued with great animation. Many members participated in it-among whom was Sir Robert Peel, whose speech is said to have surpassed any former effort of his in Parliament. [We shall publish this speech, and also some others, as soon as possible.] Sir Robert having resumed his seat, and the cheers having subsided, Lord John Russell rose amid loud cries of "Adjourn! adjourn!" and said he wished to know from the Right Honora-"There are many important subjects-some of ble Baronet (Sir Robert Peel) whether it was the which have already undergone partial discussion in intention of His Majesty's Government to introduce without delay, the measure of tithe adjustment in Ireland, and that of tithe commutation in England, tion of them, would be of great advantage to the as well as the measure for the relief of the Dissenters, and also when the report of the church com-"Among the first in point of urgency is the state mission in Ireland would be laid upon the table of

Sir Robert Peel, in reply, said that the bill for the "Measures will be proposed for your considera- relief of the dissenters would be brought in with as promote the commutation of tithe in England and [cheers.] With reference to the Irish tithe adjust-Wales, to improve our civil jurisprudence and the ment measure, he should also say that it would be noble lord, that there should be no delay in the in-"I have not yet received the Report from the troduction of other measures of practical reform Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state by his Majesty's ministers. The debate was then

On Thursday the 25th, the debate was resumed. Among the speeches in support of the address, were, "I have appointed a Commission for considering Lord Stormont, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, and the state of the several Dioceses in England and Mr. Baring; among those who spoke in favor of the amendment, were Mr. Ward, Captain Berkeley, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Sheil, and Lord John Russell. The pal duties; the state of the several Cathedrals and last was the chief; and when he had concluded, the

It was resumed again on the 26th, and many memsive to the efficiency of the established church; and bers of both parties participated. At 10 minutes past for devising the best method of providing for the one o'clock in the morning, the House proceeded to cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the divide. At two o'clock the numbers were announced as follows :-

> For the amendment - - - - 309 For the original address - - - - 302 Majority for the amendment - ----7 After the majority had returned to the House, Lord John Russel rose amidst the loudest cheers, which were continued for some minutes; after it had