

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday, His Majesty held his first Levee for the season. The notice for holding it having been issued about a month since, many persons who were abroad, were enabled to arrive in time to be present at it. The attendance was numerous and splendid, and it is supposed there were between 1,300 and 1,400, including the great majority of the nobility of the highest rank, who paid their duty to their Sovereign. Very judicious arrangements were made about the exterior of the Palace to preserve order. Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief Magistrate of Police, attended with Townshend and Sayer, at the head of a numerous body of Police. Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, was present on horseback. These arrangements very much facilitated the access of the company to the Palace, and although it was one of the fullest Leveses the King has held since he came to the throne, the company had all left by six o'clock. The Guard of Honour under the command of Lord James Hay, occupied the Palace-yard with the Grenadier Band, in their state uniform, under the direction of Mr. Blany, their Master. At half-past one o'clock a detachment of Royal Horse Guards arrived in the Court-Yard, near Marlborough house; their Band wore their superb state dress. On this occasion they used their silver-kettle drums, presented to them by his late Majesty, (George III.) at the time he was a captain in that Regiment. The Marshalmen and Under Porters wore new uniforms. The Gentlemen Porters and Pages were in mourning. Yeomen of the Guards, and some of the finest men of the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, were stationed on the stair case and in the Guard Room. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners lined the Presence Chamber. The time announced for the opening the Palace doors was half-past one; but in consequence of the line of carriages (extending to New Bond street) which had formed by one o'clock, they were opened about that time.

Previous to the commencement of the Levee, His Majesty gave an audience to Mr. Secretary Peel. The King then received those entitled to the honour of the entree, commencing with their Royal Highnesses, the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold; the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, according to the rank of their respective Governments;—Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Monsieur Palek, Ambassador from the Netherlands; Baron Bellow, Prussian Minister; Count Bjornstjerne, the Swedish Minister; Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister; Mr. Barbour, the American Minister; Mr. Rocaforte, the Mexican Minister; Viscount Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister; the Sardinian Minister; the Neapolitan Minister; the Bavarian Minister; and the Wirtemberg Minister.

All the Cabinet Ministers were present, with the exception of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was absent in consequence of a domestic calamity. The Great Officers of State, the Master of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, the Earl Marshal of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Lord Primate of Ireland.

The King then proceeded to the great Levee Room, and took his station to the left of the Throne. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian orders. The Lord in Waiting was Earl Roden; the Groom in Waiting, Sir William Houstoun; Equerry in Waiting, Sir Robert Boston. The Duke of St. Albans appeared in the uniform of Grand Falconer of England; and several appeared in the full Highland costume. The Russian Ambassador came in State.

At the Levee there were present—The Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, the Solicitor-General, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Commander of the Forces, the Quarter-Master General, the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Under Sheriffs, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, the Deputy Recorder of London.

Amongst the Noblemen present were—the Dukes of Norfolk, Wellington, Devonshire, St. Albans, Argyll, and Leinster; Marquises Cleveland, Wellsley, Londesborough, Salisbury and Exeter; Earls Eldon, Castlereagh, Shaftesbury, Nelson, Gray, and Mountcharles; Viscounts Melville, Goderich, Castlereagh, and Palmerston; Lords Maryborough, Ellenborough, Clifford, Durham, Amherst, G. Bentinck, Killeen, and St. Helens; Admirals Sir S. Smith, Coddington, Rowley, King, Hobart, and Boscawen; Generals Piggott, Hutchinson, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Blayney, Lord Forbes, Lord Macdonald, and Lord E. Somerset; Colonels Fitzclarence, Quinlan, Drummond, Maxwell, and Sir J. M. Doyle; the Bishops of London, Chichester, Bristol, Winchester, St. Asaph, Litchfield and Coventry, Durham, Ely, Carlisle, &c.; Sirs Audley Cooper, T. Lethbridge, C. Forbes, P. Forbes, &c. &c.

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From the Courier.

The Marquis of ALGERSY brought forward his motion yesterday, relative to his recall. Now, after an attentive consideration of his Lordship's speech, and the documents which he read, and the Duke of WELLINGTON'S reply, we retain the opinion we took the liberty of expressing yesterday, that it was a subject which did not call for Parliamentary investigation. Parliament could not pronounce any opinion upon the subject. It could not interpose without trenching upon the King's Prerogative.

"Any interference," we said yesterday, "with the King's Prerogative of appointing his Representatives ought to be avoided, unless in extreme and urgent cases. There are many instructions to Governors of Settlements, to Ambassadors, &c., which cannot be disclosed without inconvenience." "An Ambassador, or the Governor of a distant Settlement, may feel some displeasure at being removed from his situation, and may conceive that he ought not to have been recalled, but this is not a subject for Legislative interference, unless where the interests of the country are manifestly sacrificed or injured by such a recall."

"Nearly the same opinion was expressed by the Duke of WELLINGTON. 'It must be obvious,' said his Grace, 'to your Lordships, that Parliament has no business to interfere with regard to the dismissal of any of his Majesty's Servants from the Government of the Country, except some material public injury has been thereby occasioned, or some considerable inconvenience has been felt in consequence of the proceeding, or except in cases where a Parliament has found it necessary to interfere to obtain a change of Government. In such cases Parliament has interfered; but otherwise not. And I maintain this to be a wholesome and necessary rule, for, in other cases than such as I have mentioned, Parliament never can interfere without great public injury and inconvenience.'

"The Noble Marquis moved for the production of two papers. Suppose the motion had been agreed to, what further proceeding could have been founded upon it?—Parliament could not have come to any vote, either in approbation or in condemnation of His Lordship's recall. The Motion was negatived."

Battle in the East.—Since publishing the account in a preceding column, we have received by the express, the Russian official Bulletin, giving the details of this brilliant action.

Saint Petersburg, April 20.

"By means of a report, dated March 15, Adjutant-General Count Paskewitch of Erivan, has forwarded to His Majesty the following details of another victory gained over the Turks:—

"Major-General Hesse, who had received orders to concentrate his division in Gurjel, received information that the Turks had shown themselves in considerable force on the boundary of Kabulet, so as to keep the neighbouring villages of Gurjel in a constant state of alarm. It had been ascertained that Kaya-Ogla, the Pacha of Trapezunt, had advanced at the head of 8,000 men, and had received further reinforcements, to the extent of 5,000 men, from Batum, Kabelet, Tshanet, and Tshakroy; that he had formed an entrenched camp on the banks of the lake situated between Kintirishi and the fortress of St. Nicholas; had erected works upon the narrow pass between

the forest and the lake, and had it in contemplation to attack our division, and make himself master of Gurjel, as soon as he should be joined by a reinforcement of 10,000 men, which was daily expected from Trapezunt. Major-General Hesse immediately resolved upon anticipating the enemy.

"On the 5th of March, the General proceeded with a battalion of the Mingachis regiment of infantry, three companies of the 44th Rifle Regiment, in all 1,215 men, with 4 light field pieces and two howitzers, together with 1,315 of the Gurjel militia, across the river Naionobi, and advanced along the sea-shore, directing the Militia to take the upper road through the forest. Three versts from the passage of the river, the Turks in possession of the first work opened their fire, but, being out-flanked and attacked in the rear by the militia, they were seized with such a panic, that they abandoned that as well as two other works, and retired in confusion to the camp, situated between the sea and a marsh covered with wood.

"This camp, which occupied a space of three hundred fathoms, was defended by a deep ditch, and a wooden rampart filled with earth, the road leading to it being intersected by similar ditches.

"The enemy received our detachment with a dreadful fire, and maintained a sanguinary combat for the space of four hours. As soon as Major-General Hesse had erected a battery, the grenades and canister shot from which carried confusion into the ranks of the enemy, he gave orders for a general assault, which was executed in the most brilliant manner, as well by the regular infantry as by the militia. Driven from the trenches, the enemy dispersed themselves in the forest, leaving 163 killed, a number of arms, and the whole of their baggage, upon the spot.

"Their whole loss in the battle amounts to 1,000 men killed and wounded.

"Our loss consists of 3 Princes, 1 officer, and 33 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; and 8 officers 142 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

"The booty taken in the camp was abandoned to the militia, whose zeal and bravery on this occasion were the more to be commended, as the greater part, in imitation of the example of the Princes on whom they depended, had repeatedly fought against us in the course of the last year."

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. Peel's bill for regulating the Police of London, was brought in on the 13th, to be read a second time on the 15th May. The following are the principal facts adduced in the Speech of the Right Honorable Gentleman as furnished by a London journal. The number of criminal charges in London, are as 1 to 383, the number in the country, only 1 to 822. In 1821 there were 2,500 convictions in the metropolis, with a population of 1,200,000; and in 1828, when the population was only 1,350,000, the convictions were 3,500, being a proportion of about 1 to 500 in the former, and of 1 to 400 in the latter year. The increase of crime has, therefore, been about 40 per cent. since 1821, while the increase of population has only been about 15 per cent. The enormous number of charges in the metropolis, not less than the increase of convictions, very forcibly demonstrate the inefficiency of the machinery for the prevention of crime. This inefficiency Mr. Peel attributes chiefly to the circumstance of the watch being under the sole control of the parochial authorities, and appointed by them. In several parishes the consequences have been singular. In St. Pancras there are no less than eighteen different corps, every one independent of the rest; in Lambeth, there are also several independent corps under different trusts; Kensington, a district sixteen miles in circumference, has only three constables and three headboroughs; in the Parish of Tottenham, where, during a period of only six weeks, sixteen burglaries were perpetrated, and three attempted, there are no regular constables at all; in Fulham, and many other parishes in the suburbs, there are no constables and no regular police; in Deptford, with the dock yards, and all the other facilities to crime, there is not a single regular watchman. The remedies to these disorders Mr. Peel proposes to be gradual; the general principle, however, is to take the appointment of the police from the parishes, and to vest it in a central board; in short, to assimilate the police of London to the police of Dublin and Edinburgh.

Jews.—On the 10th, Mr. Monck presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Dublin, complaining of the declaration in the Statute for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, as containing these words, "and this I declare upon the true faith of a Christian." There was nothing, he observed, in the religion of a Jew which unfitted him for the discharge of moral and political duties. The petition was ordered to be printed.