



British News.

THE ARMY.

The following order has just been promulgated:

Whereas it has been represented to us that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the army if a reward, to be attained only by the well-conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service, our will and pleasure is, that all soldiers who shall enter into our service on or after the first day of September, 1853, shall have no claim to additional pay for any period of service; but that a reward or additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such soldiers, under the following rules:

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years service shall be entitled to claim 1d per day, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulter's book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14 years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d a day, and to wear two rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 14 years' service for at least two years immediately preceding their claim to the third year.

3. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, shall be entitled to the full rate of good-conduct pay, of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to their rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our warrant of the 7th of February, 1853.

4. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good-conduct pay for five years immediately preceding their discharge, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two rings, to an addition of 1/2d, and if discharged with three rings, to an addition of 2/3d, as an augmentation of the pension to which their service will entitle them.

5. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge, for inability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pensions, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital, and upon their attaining sixty years of age shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 4d per day, and if discharged with one ring, 6d a day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two rings; and this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge, at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain periods of service, as described in the 10th article of our warrant of the 7th of February, 1853.

6. All soldiers now in our service who enlisted since the 1st of March, 1853, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 3d per day to which they are now entitled, after the completion of 14 years' infantry, or 17 years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled by their good conduct to claim 1d a day after seven years' service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good-conduct pay while serving, and of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are hereby granted to soldiers hitherto entitled to such pay, or to whom such pay is now granted, or to whom it is hereafter granted, but who are not entitled to claim all the advantages of good-conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted; but the warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are granted to men enlisted after the 1st of March, 1853, they will not be entitled to have their good-conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

7. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st of March, 1853, who, by their good conduct, have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, who, after short service, may be discharged for inability or by reduction, either without pension or with temporary or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our warrant of the 7th of February, 1853,) good-conduct pay, by the consent of our Secretary at War, be added to their pension; and such men, if not placed on permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea Hospital, and upon their attaining sixty years of age shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of one or more rings, and may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge at their own request, shall be allowed free discharge upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the warrant of our late Royal brother, the 14th of November, 1828, and by our warrant of the 7th of February, 1853; but the conditions, limitations, and regulations for granting discharges by indulgence laid down in the said warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers, remain in full force.

8. As it is our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulter's book the name of every soldier who, in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard-house, or subjected to any punishment; and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulter's book shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and he shall be already in possession of this distinction shall deprive him of his ring and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years' uninterrupted good-conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

9. The soldier, having two or three rings shall, in like manner, for the first and second recorded offences, forfeit one ring, and the good-conduct pay allowed with it for one year from each offence; and if a third offence be recorded against him, the regimental defaulter's book within twelve months he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinction by subsequently serving with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one ring, for four years to obtain two rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a court martial.

10. A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by his sentence of a court martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely, or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

11. The distinction and the rewards granted by this warrant will be extended to corporals and drummers, both as regards pay and pension, but sergeants and other non-commissioned officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good conduct, on the special recommendation of our General Commander in Chief, and by the consent of our Secretary at War, communicated to the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1d, 2d, or 3d a day to their pensions; provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed for a sergeant 10s, for a quarter-master sergeant 2s 1d, and for a sergeant-major 2s 4d a day. Given at our court at Windsor, this 18th day of August, 1853, in the seventh year of our reign. By His Majesty's command,

HOWICK.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.

The French Ministry it appears is not yet wholly formed. Spanish affairs are as sombre as ever. The English and French journals seem to indicate, by their bickering, that the good feeling heretofore existing between France and England is breaking up. The English are angry that their has been sacrificed, on account of his wish to assist the liberals in Spain.

The Spanish Gen. Lopez has been routed, wounded, and is a prisoner in the hands of the Carlists. The movement of the Bank of England had begun to produce a decided effect on the money market. Stocks of all kinds are falling. The law reducing the stamp duty on English newspapers has gone into effect. The Times is now sold for five pence.

Letters from Rome dated the 30th ult. had reached Paris. Don Miguel was still there. The cholera had carried off a great number of the French troops in the garrisons at Ancona. The Augsburg Gazette, under date of Vienna the 31st inst., states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria had made their entry into Zagayue. The weather was magnificent, and an immense multitude of people filled the city.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13. The refusal of Marshal Soult to accept the Ministry of War was definitive and complete. The Emperor rejected the proposal of the King that he should take office, which mediates the creation of a department with which to flatter Soult's vanity, while at the same time to hold him in check. The Minister of War in France is not the Commander-in-Chief. No such office as the latter exists, in fact. The Minister of War is controlled by the President of the Council, hence the objection to accept it under any Premier whatever. To obviate this difficulty, the King has in contemplation to create a new dignity—that of Grand Marshal of the Army, and to tender it to Soult, who in that capacity would only have to communicate with the King. All this proves the extreme anxiety of His Majesty to render the Marshal's influence and capabilities available, while it is manifest that he hesitates to place him in a situation of too much power. This matter is still in negotiation, and the character of Marshal Soult renders it probable that it will fail. Opinion is divided between Generals Guilleminot and Decaux for the War Department.

M. Martin du Nord arrived in town yesterday. His first communication with M. Mohl was a flat refusal of the Minister of Commerce. In the course of the day his friends, however, argued him into it, and in the evening he began to waver. Duchatel went so far as to assure him that he would give him all possible and necessary assistance, and that his diffidence was misplaced, as the commercial part of his duty would be transacted by his chief de bureau, and that the whole business would be prepared for him; and that, if called upon in the Chamber to speak to commercial business, he (M. Duchatel) would prompt and aid him.

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The Duke of Coligny accepted last night the post of Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He is a man of considerable nerve—an indispensable requisite in his new office—served with distinction under Napoleon, and has suffered the loss of an arm. He is married to an English lady, as you well know, and has a large fortune—at least £100,000 a year.

General Sebastiani has had an audience with the King, said preparatory to his departure for London. It was rumored that M. Werther, the present ambassador of Prussia, in Paris, is to be transferred to St. Petersburg, and to be succeeded by M. Burlow, the acting minister of Prussia at our Court.

The monarch announces that the King of the French had received a letter from the Queen of Portugal, felicitating his majesty on his escape from the late attempt on his life; also a notification of the demise of the Landgrave Charles of Hesse, uncle and father-in-law of the king of Denmark. The same official paper states, that a telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, dated the 10th inst. had been received, announcing the arrival in that city of the former Queen of Naples, widow of King Murat (Pauline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon). There is nothing to be found in the papers respecting the alarm of conspiracies, except that of the many persons arrested as implicated in them, two only remain in custody.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 21, 1836.

Our latest European dates are to the 16th of September, received by way of New York.

The affairs of France and Spain form the chief intelligence received by those papers. In France, a new ministry has been formed; but not completed. The revolution in Spain, has no doubt, had its influence upon the councils of France, and a storm appears pending over that revolutionary country. In Paris several new arrests had taken place on account of alleged conspiracies against the government.

THE WEATHER.—In some parts of the United States the weather has been extremely severe. In Tompkins County, it is stated that snow had been falling for 14 hours in succession, and was two feet deep. The frost was intense, and thousands of fruit trees are entirely destroyed.

From the violence of the weather during the preceding twenty-four hours, the *Royal Star*, steamer, has been prevented from proceeding on her accustomed trip to Portland.

The English Mail for September, arrived at Halifax on the 19th instant, and reached here late on Sunday night, bringing dates to the 8th ult.; but by late arrivals at our port, and by New York papers, we have received European intelligence eight days later than by the English mail, as will be found in preceding columns.

We understand that His Majesty's Government has ordered the Port of Miramichi, in this Province, to be a free Warehousing Port.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—We also understand that His Majesty's Government has been pleased to authorize the Lieutenant Governor, (until future arrangements are completed,) to re-issue an Ordinance for the Circuit Courts in this Province.

APPOINTMENT.—It is reported that EDWARD B. CHANDLER, Esquire, the talented member of the House of Assembly for the County of Westmorland, is appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady CAMPBELL, and the Hon. CAPT. SPENCER and Lady, arrived in Town on Tuesday evening last, on a visit from Head Quarters. On Wednesday His Excellency visited the Bridge now erecting over the falls, examined it attentively, and expressed himself much pleased with the mechanism of its structure; and also warmly eulogized the Proprietors for their enterprise and perseverance in such a stupendous undertaking; which must eventually tend much to the improvement and welfare of the City. His Excellency left town again this morning on his return to Fredericton.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Mr. LEAVITT, one of the Directors of the above Bank, and Mr. MURPHY, the individual appointed to act as Cashier, arrived here yesterday, from St. John, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of this Establishment in Miramichi.—*Miramichi Herald*, Oct. 11.

NEW VESSELS.—A fine looking and very substantial built ship, called the "*Britannia*," of 707 tons old measurement, was launched yesterday morning from the Building Yard of Mr. G. A. Cannon, in the parish of Portland. She is owned by John Wishart, Esq.—If what every body says is true, this vessel has not been surpassed in materials and workmanship, in the Province. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. Francis Smith.

A very fine and most substantial copper fastened ship named the "*Ann Hall*," was towed from Granville to this port by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, on Saturday last. She was built by Mr. David Hall, is owned by Mr. Thomas Raymond, and intended for the Liverpool trade.

ber 7, announces that Oran, who commanded the army of the north in the absence of Rodi, had entered Salatierra, where he had taken a large quantity of corn.

"Quilez and Cabrera not agreeing together, Sanz left with four battalions to take the chief command of all the Carlist forces in Lower Arragon, and in the province of Valencia, but General Lebonan placed himself to oppose his passage.

"No person is allowed to go out of Madrid without giving security.

"Another despatch from Bayonne, of the 9th, announces that the Madrid journals of the 4th, had been received in that town.

"Those journals confirm the defeat of Lopez by Gomez. Madrid had been considerably alarmed by the intelligence. On the 30th Rodi marched out on the head of all his troops, but had returned on being informed that Gomez had proceeded in the direction of Molina, after leaving a contribution of 10,000 rations on Guadalajara.



