

## European News.

From British Papers to the 4th March, received by the Cambria Steamer.

From the Delhi Gazette.

INDIA.

**The Revolution in Scinde.**—It is now certain the heads of Jella Pundit and of Heera Singh were brought in the evening before last. That of Meean Sohun was only brought in yesterday by a Nating, who was instantly rewarded by the gift of a jagheer of 500 rupees. These three heads were yesterday carried about in great procession by the Sikhs, and were then suspended for general inspection, first before the Lahore gate, and subsequently before the house of Kurruck Singh, and a great fare was held yesterday, and will be continued to day. The reason for the heads being exhibited before the house of Kurruck Singh is, that it is now occupied by Sirdar Jewahir Singh, and was to have been the scene of his own death had the Rajah been able to compass the event. The bodies of Rajah Heera Singh and Pundit Jella were left on the ground where they fell, and guards placed to prevent their being burnt. The bodies of Meean Lab Singh and Nicke Dewan Dewanund (son of Delbagra) were brought into Lahore. This made up the five heads reported formerly, with the exception that the heads of the bodies, and that of Sahun Singh, though not actually received, was hourly expected. The body of Meean Lab Singh has, I am told, been sent off to the place where Gooroo Bhae Bheer Singh was killed at his instigation, to be exhibited there the same manner as that of a highway robber and murderer. The body of the junior Moonshie Dewaund was burnt yesterday, and with it a young and handsome wife of 14 years of age was sacrificed. He was only 18 years of age, and distinguished himself in a signal manner when defending himself and his master for their lives. How many poor innocent women will not be put to death with the garments of the unfortunates who fell in the battle, as a terrible offering at the shrine of the abominable practice of Suttee, as it is still all powerful in the hills, though here, thank God these horrible sacrifices are becoming much less frequent. It is reported to me upon credible authority that Meean Lab Singh, seeing the turn affairs were taking in the battle, attempted to fly from the scene, but was instantly pursued. Seeing no alternative, he took off his golden armlets and threw them to his pursuers, praying for his life. But nothing would stop them. He then threw down his sword and shield, and begged for mercy. He was told that this was no time for mercy; on which he gathered courage and defied them so as to be put quicker to death, praying, however, that they would have pity on his remains, and have them decently burnt. This happened a koss beyond the spot where Rajah Heera Singh fell. The Pundit Jella and the Dewan had got two koss further, not far from the Jemadar's 2d Baolee, to the small village of Kavanvala, when they were overtaken. On seeing them approach the inhabitants of the village ran off, on which the fugitives entered one of the houses. This was marked by the pursuers and instantly set on fire, on which the Pundit and his companion came out. In their anxiety to possess themselves of the golden ornaments on the person of the Pundit and the Dewan, the Sikhs who were of the band cut off the ears of the former and the hands of the latter, and then cut them to pieces. The Dewan's young wife was also plundered of her ornaments by the attendant of Sikhs as she was being led out to be sacrificed on the pile of her husband's body. Who can say after this that any of the Rajah Heera Singh's party were allowed to escape? The Sikhs would make mincemeat of all they could have caught. There is no doubt in my mind that all had been arranged beforehand—viz., that the Rajah was allowed to escape, so that his death should not occur in the town, to avoid the damage and carnage that might otherwise occur.

The Paris papers of Tuesday contain little news of interest. The intelligence received from Switzerland was still alarming, but the certainty that the four great Powers were determined on insisting upon the maintenance of the constitution of the 7th of August, 1815, accepted by the cantons, obviated the injurious effects of the increased disturbance in that country. It would appear, however, that the four Powers recognise the expediency of removing the Jesuits from the cantons.

**Mr. Duncan, the African Traveller.**—Our readers will recollect of our some months ago stating that Mr. Duncan, a native of Galloway, who had been engaged in the late Niger expedition, had resolved to go upon another expedition of discovery into Africa. He proceeded accordingly to the Cape Coast, and though in very indifferent health when he sailed, we are glad to say he is now much better, and entertains stronger hopes than ever of rendering important services to the cause of science, commerce, and humanity, by his travels and presence among the natives of the interior of Africa, a country rich to an inconceivable extent in its natural productions, and which, when opened up to British enterprise and commerce, cannot fail to be of great importance to this country. Mr. Duncan has great doubts whether the King of Ashantee—if ever he is allowed to come as far as Comassie, the capital of that country—will grant him permission to proceed further on his journey to the Kong Mountains. To provide against such an occurrence, Mr. Duncan has made preparations to ascend the Volta an extensive river nearly unknown, even at its embouchure, and his hopes are high of its ultimate success.—*Wigtonshire Free Press.*

**Fortifications, &c., in Progress.**—The following is a list (just issued by order of the Commons' House of Parliament) of important works in progress under the engineer department, showing the amount of the original and supplementary estimates, and the amount already granted, also of contemplated works:—

Works in Progress.	Original and Supplementary Estimates.	Already Granted
Nova Scotia—Citadel at Halifax	£175,563	£163,158
Gibraltar—New Works	225,000	76,000
Kingston—Fortifications	420,000	80,000
Corfu—Completion of Works. Fort Neuf and Citadel	100,5000	69,840
Jamaica—Permanent Barracks at Newcastle	—	30,000
Bristol—New Barrack	55,000	15,000
London—Improvements and Barracks at the Tower	60,000	10,000

The contemplated works are a new battery and site at Liverpool, to cost £27,000; increased barrack accommodation at Newport, to cost £19,800; cells, to cost £5,000; increased accommodation to new barracks in the Manchester district, to cost £25,000; a new barrack at Portsmouth, to cost £10,000; and new storehouses and offices at Dover, to cost £4,171.

**Revolution at Ichaboe.**—Strange as such a fact may be, it is not more strange than true. By letters which have arrived in town this week, it is stated that a complete, and happily, a bloodless revolution had taken place at Ichaboe, at the date of the last despatches. It seems that in the operations of the first six months after the island was visited a host of agents or supercargoes established themselves on the island, erecting tents and temporary residences. In a short time they had marked off the ground, and laid claim to all the principal parts as their own bona fide property on behalf of themselves and their employers at home, erecting loading stages, and selling pits at extravagant prices. Till the revolution no opposition was made to this mode of procedure, and the consequence was, that ultimately no ship unless the captain submitted to those land sharks, could get a shovel's breadth of ground to land upon. When an agent had a ship loading at his stage, he purposely kept dallying with the work until another ship from his house at home would arrive to take up the berth, although there might be 300 other ships surrounding the little island, and waiting for access to the beach. Squabbles and small fights were of continual occurrence, and increased until a sloop of war arrived to preserve peace. Her commander remained till he believed he was no longer necessary. On the following day the demurring ship masters held a meeting, and it was very soon resolved that a general reform should be made instantaneously. There were about 300 ships at moorings, and each ship agreed to send her proportion of men ashore with guns and bayonets, mustering altogether about 1400 men. Supercargo Town was attacked, and its entire population but to the rout at the point of the bayonet, and driven directly into the sea, up to their chins, and the discomfited landlords there and then made to swear that from that time henceforth they had relinquished all

right and title to the soil of Ichaboe, after which declaration they were permitted to return to their respective places of abode. This summary proceeding produced an entire change in the civil affairs of the island, and ships are now loading at the rate of 50 tons a day, after lying idle for months.—*Greenock Observer.*

## Colonial News.

Canada:

Quebec Gazette, March 17.

The Seigniory of Lauzon was purchased at Sheriff's sale, this morning, by Government, for the sum of £40,500.

**Deplorable Accident.**—On the evening of the 21st of February last, about 5 o'clock, four men attempted to cross the dangerous traverse between Les Eboulements and the Ile-aux-coudres, their place of residence. Once involved in the moving masses of ice with which the river was completely covered, overcome with fatigue, and bewildered by the apparent danger which threatened them they lost all their presence of mind, and became incapable of gaining the land. The stream carried them towards the island, where they had to bid an eternal farewell to their homes and to their friends, who witnessed their sad situation. At the prospect of approaching death, the two youngest laid down, in the canoe, and gave themselves up to despair. In this deplorable state they passed the night, in the midst of the floating ice, which every instant threatened to overwhelm them. It was not until four o'clock the next morning that they had any hope of escape; alas, how slender was that prospect! It was necessary to abandon the canoe, and to cross the immense sheets of floating ice in order to gain the land, which was at a considerable distance. This feat was attempted by the two men, who still retained some strength. In doing this, they were under the painful necessity of leaving their young companions to perish in the canoe. With a great deal of difficulty they at last succeeded in reaching the shore near the outskirts of the village of St. Irene. Immediately the inhabitants directed their efforts to save the unfortunate lads; but alas it was too late! The canoe was already carried to a considerable distance, which was rapidly increasing. With the utmost efforts these humane people were unable to rescue these unfortunate victims from their inevitable fate. One of these young men was named Joseph Mailloux, aged 17 years, the other Henri Bouchard, aged 21 years.

March 19.

The western mail this morning brought Kingston papers of the 14th instant, Toronto of the 12th, and the Montreal papers of Monday. From the Kingston papers we learn that Lake Ontario is open, the first steamer from Toronto having arrived on the evening of the 13th. So early an opening of the navigation is said to be unprecedented. The Montreal papers contain nothing of special interest. The prorogation, it was still rumoured, would take place about the end of the month, but nothing positive on the subject was known. Efforts may probably be made to bring the session to a close in sufficient time to forward the results by the royal mail steamer which leaves Boston for England on the 1st April.

**Portland and Montreal Rail Road.**—The act incorporating the "St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company" in Canada, passed both branches of the Canada Legislature on the 14th instant, and was approved by the Governor General, on behalf of the Queen, upon the same day.—The following extract from the act shows the location of the intended road:—  
"From the river St. Lawrence, as nearly opposite the city of Montreal as may be found desirable, in the general direction to St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, to the boundary line between this Province and the United States of America, at such point or place of said boundary line, near the Connecticut river, as that said Rail Road may best connect with "The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road," to be constructed from Portland in the State of Maine to said Boundary Line, there to connect with the Rail Road, hereby authorised to be made and completed."

New Brunswick,

Fredericton Head Quarters, March 22.

The House was to-day occupied in considering the Bill for the Survey of Lumber. It is not likely, judging from the

arguments of the hon. members, that there will be much change from the old Act, and it may be that the agitation of the subject has cured the evil which existed. We shall recur to the subject at a future time.

St. Andrew's Standard, March 26.

We notice in the Courier, the copy of an Address to his Excellency, approving of the late appointment of Provincial Secretary, which is numerous and respectably signed, and also the Lieutenant Governor's reply thereto. We have no doubt, that were a similar Address got up in this County, it would obtain the signature of a very large portion of the inhabitants. From what we can learn through our Correspondents, and other sources, the people are perfectly satisfied with the appointment, and no dissatisfaction exists in Charlotte.

We have much pleasure in noticing that preparations are being made to lay the foundation for the proposed Steam Mill. We wish the Company success.

St. John Chronicle, March 28.

**The Missing Packets.**—The New York Herald says:—All hopes of ever again seeing the packet ships United State and England seem now to be abandoned by the public. The United States has been 101 days at sea, and the England 96, periods of unparalleled length for packets to be absent.

**Mr. Editor.**—As much interest is felt in the christian world concerning good old Dr. Wolf, I send you an extract of a letter from Colonel Williams respecting him, dated Erzerum 18th January, which affords the latest intelligence:

"I got a note from Dr. Wolf on the 1st instant, dated 4 days from Erzerum, and begging me to send out a horse litter for him. I did so, and on the morning of the 5th I rode through the snowy pass of Tabreez and met the excellent old man nearly on the spot where I had taken leave of him 13th months ago! The change which bodily efforts and mental sufferings had made, was tremendous: he looked like a ghost, and was utterly knocked up. However, I made the best of it—cheered up the old man in the best way I could, and then headed the cavalcade through the mountain pass, and got him safely into town by 4 p. m. I brought him home and handed him over to my secretary's wife, whose grief at witnessing his exhausted state you may picture, when I tell you she is a good christian, and a warm hearted Englishwoman.

"Poor old man—his mind constantly under the apprehension of death, I found to be much affected; but day by day an improvement has been visible, and to-day he has written to his friends long letters, telling them that his master Williams will allow him to set out on the 27th, (making three weeks of nursing); he is already able to walk half an hour twice a day on the flat roof of my house, when the sun shines, and that will break him in for his remaining fatigues over the mountains of Trebizonde. He met with a sad accident at Bokhara, and his journey 1700 has been one of fearful suffering."

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Journal, March 24.

**Pictou Election.—Unexpected Close.**—A Poll for the election of a Member to represent the Township of Pictou, in the place of Mr. Smith, whose seat had been recently vacated, was opened at that place on Monday last.—The election was commenced by the Sheriff, upon the system of alternate voting, as recommended by the Attorney General, and was continued without, as we are informed, any interruption, until Thursday, when the friends of Mr. Fraser, being dissatisfied, took possession of the Hustings, and insisted upon their votes being taken. This deviation from the system upon which the election had, up to that time been conducted, was resisted by the Sheriff; and after some delay the poll was finally closed, and a special Return made, stating the facts. On Friday evening Mr. Fraser arrived in this city; and on Saturday the subject was taken up by the House, and after some warm discussion, it was agreed that its further consideration should be postponed until the arrival of the Sheriff, whose attendance was ordered.

At the close of the poll the numbers were:—for Mr. Wilkins, 456; Mr. Fraser, 458.

Halifax, March 25.

**Affray.**—There has been a dreadful affray at Wallace, N. S., between two men, Blair and Forshner, about some