WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE AT SEBASTOPOL.

A council of Generals was held at Lord Raglan's quarters on the 15th, and the general impression was, that something important has been resolved upon, as soon as the weather permits.—The French have for some time been quite ready to open on the town with fifty ten and 13-inch mortars, and have only been waiting until all the English mortars were in position, and sufficiently supplied with ammunition to support their fire. Pending this happy consummation, and to divert the enemy in the meanwhile, our allies are said to have commenced firing from a distant battery with ten 13-inch mortars upon the town and strongest of the Russian works. Each of these mortars fires fifty rounds a day, and any one who has ever seen the effect produced by the bursting of a "Whistling Dick" of thirteen inches, will know at once that 500 per diem cannot fall into the enemy's lines without doing fearful mischief to all around. All their missiles are certain at four thousand yards, and for destructive purposes can be used at five thonsand; consequently, even the defences on the north side of the harbour come under fire. Where they have been thrown into the town, the stately strong-built houses on which they fall are mere ruins; 240 lb. weight of iron falling upon the roof of a house, from the height of a mile, penetrates to the very foundation, when the explosion of a well-confined bursting charge of 20 lb. of powder settles everything about the structure from foundation to roof, for ever.—Not many shells have yet been thrown among the houses—perhaps not more than twenty—yet, when they have fallen, buildings which throughout the siege have never shown a mark are now mere piles of rubbish. The French, for the present, are principally directing their efforts to injuring the Garden Battery and Redan; and 495 out of 500 shells fired each day fall in the centre of these ill-starred defences. Already no less than eleven guns have been silenced in these works, and, though generally the cannon is replaced during the night. it still shows that the bombs are telling severely. On the average fifty men will be killed and wounded before a gun is injured by the bursting of bombs. The rest of the French mortars (forty), with about forty heavy guns, are kept in reserve until our preparations are completed. When the English commence they will do so with thirty-five mortars and sixty heavy guns, all of which, with the exception of two or three of the latter, are in position, and only waiting for stores of ammunition to open fire.—When the bombardment is commenced fifty rounds every twelve hours are to be fired from each piece of ordnance, until all the ammunition is expended. According to this arrangement, about 20,000 rounds of shot and shell will be thrown into Sebastopol every 24 hours, and the Russians must surely be made of sterner stuff than bronze or granite if they stand fifty or sixty hours of such cannonade. When the bombardment has done its worst, it is said the allied forces are to storm.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.

A sortie was made on the 23d by the garrison of Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves had mutinied, and 400 had been sent to Constantinople. They demanded the retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of the mutiny is doubtless correct.

An apology was made to Omar Pascha and he withdrew his resignation.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat into the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

The feeling at Constantinople is said to be strongly in favour of peace.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult.—No damage.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, providing it contains the same obligations as that of Dec. 2d.

M. W. Magneis is appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Ronher Minister of Agriculture.

It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army of operations on the Rhine.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Treaty of Alliance.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose on the night of the 9th, in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic Sea, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects at home and abroad, aiding the enemy by supplies of munitions of war.

The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave Liverpool in a few days for the Crimea with 1650 troops.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th.—Snow had fallen.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and book-bindery, library, &c., have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are contradictory. On the one hand, it is, said, that they continue to ravage the Dobrudscha, under the very eyes of the Austrians: on the other, that Gen. Coroni has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians.

The Paris *Moniteur* copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It gives no date, but states that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into Dobrudscha, was repelled with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaza Pacha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube to Tultscha and Ishmail.

It is stated, that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pacha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, if the slightest prospect of success offers.

The Russians have fallen back on the side of Simpheropol.

By way of Vienna, to the 8th, it is stated that on the first, the Grand Duke [name not given, but Michael, probably was lying ill of ague at Cherson.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was in Sebastopol.

The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners,

The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

The Baltic Fleet.—An order from the Lords of the Admiralty has been received at Portsmouth, and we believe also at all the other dockyards, for the whole of the ships now under repair or refit which formed the part of the Baltic fleet of 1854 to be expedited in their refitment, as they are required to be ready for service by the end of February, and to assemble in the Downs by the first week in March, where it is deemed probable the fleet will be inspected by the Emperor and Empress of the French *en route* from France to England to visit Queen Victoria. Rear-Admiral Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is publicly reported to be the intended commander-in-chief of this fleet, and Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour second in command.

The following is from a letter written by a gentleman in London to St. John N. B.

"The real cause of Lord John Russel's resignation is now known. His lordship and Lord Palmerston urged on their colleagues the absolute necessity of recalling Lord Raglan, and at once. The Earl of Aberdeen would not consent. The Queen and Prince Albert were opposed to such a proceeding; and Lord John, despairing of success in the Crimea while the army was in the command of Lord Raglan, forced a crisis by resigning.

Lord Palmerston still insists on the recall of Lord Raglan, and hence his refusal to join Lord Derby."

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

☞ The number and formidable character os diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of madical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patent allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of ecovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia, act birectly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and exterpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

☞ Purchsers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M,Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, and take none else. There are other Aills, purporting to be L[illegible] now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respcetable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada,

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly,

The House of Assembly did not meet on Saturday or Monday, the 24th and 26th February, owing to the absence from town of several members.

Tuesday, February 27.

The Bill for the protection of the Herring and Alewives' fisheries was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.—The Bill provides that violations of the Act may be proved by the oath of one or more witnesses instead of two, which were required by the old Act. Act to be in force ten years.—Mr. Palmer's Bill, rendering unnecessary that deeds and other documents affecting property in this Island and executed abroad should be stamped, passed.—The Census Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, was read a second time.—Mr. Cooper presented a petition from Charles Mullen, an old pauper—referred to the Committee on paupers' petitions. Also a petition from John Burke, of Souris, praying compensation for boats and scows rendered comparatively valueless by the erection of the new bridge. After some conversation, the petition was laid upon the Table.—Mr. Cooper also presented a petition of Fidell Pocquet, of Souris, praying compensation for land used as a road. It appeared that petitioner's land was a good deal cut up by roads, and that he had allowed the road which was the subject of the petition to be opened and used several years since. This fact, in the opinion of hon. members, was a strong objection to the claim. Laid on the Table.

A discussion then arose on the presentment, by Mr. Cooper, of a petition from sundry inhabitants of the first district of King's County, praying the recovery, by the Government, of the lands which had been forfeited, and the settlement of the tenantry. who had improved the lands. The Hon. Col. Secretary entered at some length into the questions involved in the petition, for the purpose of letting the people of the country known, as soon as possible, that the Government did not intend to advocate a measure of escheat, on the ground that it was now impossible, and that even if the Legislature should pass a Bill to that effect, the Imperial Government would not sanction it. He shewed that when the hon. member who introduced the petition was Speaker, a Bill for the purpose was introduced and disallowed; and cited extracts from different despatches, expressive of the determination of the British Govt. not to allow any such Bill to become law. The Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Col. Treasurer attributed the petition to the efforts of designing men who went about the country for the purpose of exciting feelings on this subject, which would not otherwise have arisen. Messrs Cooper and Macintosh stated that the dissatisfaction was occasioned by the high price charged, by the Government, to the tenants on the Worrel Estate, who had been induced to believe that their lands would have been offered to them at a far lower price than they were now called upon to pay; and that the Government, by the price paid to the parties from whom they purchased, had really given a double value to the titles of the proprietors. It was alleged, in reply to this objection, that the price asked was barely sufficient to cover cost and charges; and Mr. Cooper was requested to name a day for full discussion of the question. The Hon. member not being, at that time, prepared to name a particular day. the petition was laid upon the Table, with the understanding that Mr. Cooper would fix a day for taking up the whole subject.

Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a petition from a School Master, Michael Dinn, in King's County, which was referred to the Special Committee on Teacher's petitions; and Hon. Mr. Warburton, one from Mary Ann Murphy, School Teacher, referred to same Committee; and four road petitions, referred to Committee on roads. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 28.

The Tenant's Compensation Bill was read a third time and passed; also the Act relating to the rules and limits of Jails, and the Bill for the protection of the Herring and Alewives Fisheries, and the Bill relating to stamped instruments, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, who explained the object of the Bill, which will render stamps unnecessary to the legality of instruments affecting property in this Island. Hon. Mr. Longworth introduced an Act for the Incorporation of Charlottetown, and in doing so the hon. gentleman briefly explained the principal features of the measure. The Bill resembled that introduced last session by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and he deprecated the introduction of party feeling in its consideration. It was deemed necessary to incorporate the town, and the Bill was based on the Acts of Incorporation in other places. It was proposed to elect the Mayor from the Common Council. The Mayor, Recorder and City Clerk were the only civic functionaries to be paid. The fines and license fee, would greatly diminish the expense of the municipal organization; and he concluded by observing that, as the name 'Charlottetown' would be inappropriate for a city, he would suggest that the incorporated municipality be known as 'Charlottetown.' The second reading of the Bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Jury Act, as amended by the Council, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a petition from the inhabitants and trustees of school at Birch Hill, Lot 56, praying allowance to the teacher; also, a petition from the trustees of the Catholic school in Charlottetown, praying grant to pay off arrears of salaries due teachers previously to the school coming under the operation of the Free Education Act—both referred to special Committee on school petitions. Mr. Cooper presented a petition for allowance to teacher of school at Chepstow; also, a petition from Roderick McDonald for compensation for loss sustained on his contract in repairing a road in Township 52—laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Whelan, from committee, presented a Bill regulating the proceedings on controverted Elections of Members of the House of Assembly, which was read a first time.

(*Reported for Haszard's Gazette.*)

Wednesday, February 28.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

House in Committee on the Bill for the "Establishment of a Normal School, and in amendment of the Education Act" introduced by the Hon. Col. Secretary; Mr. Perry in the Chair.

The following are the provisions of the Bill:—

1st. That the National School in Charlottetown be used as a Normal School.

2d. That the Board of Education have the government and control of the School.

3d. No. of Scholars limited to 50, but Board of Education can increase the number and nominate such increased number.

4th. Vests the appointment of the Teacher in the Government. There was no discussion on the above sections. (It is contemplated to get a Normal Teacher from Britain.)

5. Repeals the clause of the School Act which provides for the teacher of the National School (Mr. Nelis) and substitutes a salary of £200 in lieu of the salary paid to its teacher.

Col. Secretary stated, that they could not expect to get a properly qualified person from Scotland for less than £200 a year and all the Members who spoke agreed to the sum being low enough.

Hon. Mr. Lord asked, if any provision would be made for the present teacher. Some Hon. Members thought he might obtain another School. Col. Secretary said, that the present Bill would have nothing to do with providing for him, but thought that a man, teaching so long as he has, ought to be provided for.

6. That all Masters hereafter wishing to obtain license must study at the Normal School.

Mr. Palmer asked, what guarantee they would have, that young men should become teachers in the Island after having so studied?

Col. Secretary said, that none would be required; they would receive their education, as if they attended any other Public School.

The Speaker spoke much in favor of the Normal System and would even go for a greater salary.

7. Visitor of Schools to be *ex officio* a member of the Board, and to superintend the Normal School.

8. District teachers can attend at the Normal School free of charge, or *bona fide* candidates may attend.

9. Candidates for license after passing Board to attend the Normal School three months. Considerable debate took place as to the time teachers should attend, before being allowed to teach.

Mr. Mooney thought, that one month's attendance would suffice, and rose several times to state, that he considered it great injustice to compel teachers to attend for a longer period.

Mr. MacIntosh took much the same views as Mr. Mooney.

Mr. H. Haviland would give his vote for raising the salary of teachers, if brought before the House, but would not consent to their studying less than three months at the Normal School; in New Brunswick, that was the shortest period allowed, and they recommend six months at the least in future. In Glasgow they commenced with 3 months, and now fixed the shortest period to two years.

Mr, Palmer and Mr. Longworth advocated 3 months with discretionary power to the teacher to certify their fitness.

Mr. Montgomery spoke much to the same effect.

The Speaker moved an amendment that two months be sufficient, with discretionary power to the teacher, but after further discussion withdrew it.

Col. Secretary thought, they should legislate for the rising generation; he considered teachers were now well paid, better than they were in the other colonies, and that their having studied at the Normal School would give them a preference in obtaining a school.

Mr. Whelan said, it would be a heavy tax on the Teachers attending at the School, and that fixing a long period put the man of ability on the same footing as the blockhead; he would give the School Visitor power to certify to the fitness of the teacher.

Mr. Lord thought three months not too long for a young teacher to be required to attend.

Mr. Wightman. Teachers ought to go until they were thoroughly acquainted with the system.

Mr. Cooper supported three months, as the teachers would have the benefit.

10. Board have power to include certain inhabitants of Back Royalty Road, Lot 33, in Eastern Royalty School District.

11. Government to have power to allow Visitor of Schools, to forego one of his visitations during the year.

12. Clause of Education Act which limits male children attending female schools to 12 years of age to be repealed.

13. Gives £5 additional to female teachers. making their salaries £35.

14. Board of Education with consent of Government, may alter, enlarge &c., limits of School Districts, and may change the site of the School Houses.

15. Candidates need not produce a certificate from the Master of the Academy.

Progress Reported.