

HOTEL COMPANY.—A company has been formed in Halifax for the purpose of building a first-rate Hotel.

LECTURES.—Professor Lawson's lecture on Chemistry was attended by a large audience.

Major deHavilland is to give the next and closing lecture next Tuesday on "Early Jewish History, from the Migration or call of Abraham to the Exodus."

FIRES.—We have had several fires in our city during the past week, the principal of which was on Friday night, at the residence of Mr. Charles Creed.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held in the Rooms, Hollis-st., a very satisfactory Report of the past year's proceedings was received.

S. N. BINNEY ESQ.—The Reporter of Saturday last contains quite a complimentary notice of this gentleman on his retirement from the office he has so long held as Manager of the Bank of British North America.

Few commercial cities can compare with Halifax in the shrewd and careful system, which has distinguished the management of its Banks.

The trade of Nova Scotia, under the fostering care of the Banks, was sound and healthy, so that the crisis of 1857 was comparatively little felt here.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the introduction of the Order of the Sons of Temperance into Halifax was observed on Wednesday last by a Soiree in Temperance Hall.

Speeches were made by Mr. W. M. Brown, the Chairman; Alex. James, Rev. Mr. Anguin, and the Rev. Mr. Gunnison.

The Annual Report of the several Departments of the City Government of Halifax for the year 1863-64 is just laid on our table.

On Friday last a young man of the name of John McDonald, of Truro, was killed by the breaking of some of the gear of the Saw Mill belonging to the German Company of No. 4 Siding, near Newport.

BIRDS.—During the past few days flocks of small birds have been seen around by the North West Arm and Dutch Village.

SNOW.—Halifax was visited with a furious snow storm on Monday last. The wind piled the snow up in some places six or seven feet.

A Foundling Asylum, on a small scale, has been commenced in the north part of the city by some benevolent individuals.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—From the 1st of April next the Postal Money Order System will embrace Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The Annapolis electors—friends of W. H. Ray, Esq.—made quite a demonstration on that gentleman leaving home for the purpose of assuming his official duties in Halifax.

Prince Edward Island.

The Legislature of P. E. Island will meet for despatch of business on the 28th instant.

Confederation continues to be discussed in various places on the Island.

New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, contains an official notice of the dissolution of the Assembly of that Province.

ROUTE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

It is said that the Sandford Fleming's Surveys of the Intercolonial Railway embrace two middle routes—both of these follow the same line from the Canadian Boundary, until within say 45 miles of Fredericton.

Wednesday, the 29th March, is mentioned as the day for the meeting of the new House of Assembly of New Brunswick.

Canada.

The Quebec Gazette of the 1st Inst., in its summary of Parliamentary proceedings, has the following:

Yesterday, Hon. Sir E. P. Taché gave notice that, on Friday next, he would move for an address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to cause a bill to be introduced in the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of uniting Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, on the basis of the Resolution adopted at the Conference of Delegates from these several colonies held at Quebec in the month of October last.

In the evening, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald submitted his measure for the more effectual prevention of raids and violations of the frontier by aliens, and explained its provisions at great length.

It is supposed that the Confederation measure in the parliament at Quebec will be carried by a two-thirds vote.

ABOLITION OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The Hamilton Times says:—The promise to do away with the passport system has at length been fulfilled, as will be seen by the following despatch received at the Great Western Railway Office in this city this afternoon.

OTTAWA.—The removal of the seat of government from Quebec to Ottawa has been under discussion in the Canadian Legislature.

THE EXTENT OF CANADA and the vastness of its commercial and postal arrangements may be judged by the following items from the Chronicle, respecting its post offices and railways:

We learn from public returns contained in the papers, that in Canada the mails are carried on 1794 miles of railway within the Province.

sorting letters and making up mails. The railway mail clerks travel in these railway post offices in charge of the mails, and whilst the train is in progress sort the letters and papers, record the registered letters, make up mails, and generally receive and distribute the correspondence passing over the road or between the several stations on the way.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY evening, Feb. 7.—CANADA.—A mass meeting was called for last evening by the Mayor of Toronto, C. W., for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taken by St. Albans raiders also for passage of "Alien Bill," but the tables were turned, and resolutions passed by a large majority, sustaining the course of the Government.

Richmond papers of yesterday announce the return of Peace Commissioners and explosion of all negotiations for peace.

They urge vigorous prosecution of war. Confederate guerilla chief Harry Gilmore was captured by Sheridan's forces yesterday in Virginia, besides several of his officers and men.

Brazil has issued a decree, excluding all the Confederate privateers from her ports.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.—The 5th corps and portions of the 2nd corps belonging to the Army of the Potomac, made an important movement on Sunday towards Ream's Station, and Hatcher's Run, which they occupied after storming the Confederate rifle pits.

The Army Appropriation Bill passed by Congress yesterday, amounts to five hundred millions of dollars.

By the movement of the two corps on Sunday, south west of Petersburg, General Grant captured a large rebel commissary train, and gained a very important advanced position.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9th.—The column of the Potomac army which advanced to Hatcher's Run on Sunday, made a further advance on Monday of two miles to Dabney's Mills, where the rebels made determined to stand and finally drove the Federal advance back to their breast works at Hatcher's Run.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says of the advance by the 5th Division of 5th corps below Petersburg, that the division came upon the Confederates in strength two miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and steadily drove them back until they reached Dabney's Mills, where a stand was made, and severe fight took place, lasting from 2 p. m. until dark, when the Federals fell back a short distance to where strong works had been thrown up.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.—Charleston (South Carolina) despatches of the 9th inst., published in the Richmond papers, announce that a large column of Sherman's infantry had struck the South Carolina Railroad at Blackville, thus severing railway communication between Charleston and Augusta.

Kilpatrick's cavalry are stated to be moving round loose in South Carolina.

Rumors were current in Richmond of the capture of Branchville, and the evacuation of Charleston.

Great Confederate meetings have been held in Richmond, at which fire eating speeches were made by Jeff. Davis, Hunter, Marshall, and others.

Evening.—The Times' special Washington despatch says extracts from Friday's Confederate papers show that at that time General Sherman encompassed Branchville within four miles of that place.

It is understood that Saturday's papers acknowledge its capture, and General Grant states it to be a fact. He also confirms statements of the evacuation of Charleston. Gold 205.

OUR FISHERIES AND RECIPROCIITY.—The people of Maine do not appear to view the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with much favor if we may judge by the following paragraph from the Portland Argus.

The fishing interests of Maine are important. Some thousand vessels are engaged in the business, the number having nearly doubled in the last few years.

The fishing interests of Maine are important. Some thousand vessels are engaged in the business, the number having nearly doubled in the last few years. The business has been extremely profitable.—made so by the advantages afforded by the Reciprocity Treaty.

A movement is on foot in Boston to erect a Statue of Hon. Edward Everett. Over \$20,000 have already been contributed towards this truly national enterprise.

Gen. Sherman has issued a Special order setting apart "the islands from Charlestown south, the abandoned rice-fields along the rivers, for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John River, Florida," for the settlement of the enfranchised negroes.

HONORS TO PRINTERS.—An address recently delivered before the Typographical Society at Washington stated these facts about honors to printers:

"The United States Senate has chosen a printer for secretary, a printer for sergeant-at-arms, while a printer occupies the vice-president's chair. In the house a printer has been elected clerk, a printer, postmaster, and on the first Monday of December, 1863, the House of Representatives chose a printer for their foreman or speaker; and also of the fourteen gentlemen who had filled the office of Mayor of Washington, six were printers, namely: Ripston, Giles, Seaton, Weightman, Force and Towne."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—The Richmond Sentinel says: We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to burn all the cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands.

Jeff. Davis, in accordance with the designs of the Rebel Congress, has appointed Gen. Lee commander of the Rebel armies, and placed Gen. Joe Johnson at the head of the Army of Northern Virginia; the position made vacant by the assumption of his new command by Gen. Lee.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

Jeff. Davis has issued a Proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and humiliation, and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.