

Grand Divisions, or see our beloved Order contracted to an extremely narrow sphere, and thus shorn of its glory and its fair proportions.

After this thoughtful and eloquent opening, the Report proceeds to give a narrative of the leading events of the year in the history of the Order, which of course embraces much that has been already furnished to our readers at the time of their occurrence. Among these events are noted the planting of the Order in California, Oregon, and in Canada East. In England a Grand Division has been instituted, and an informal application made for one in Canada East.

The report gives at length a history of the difficulty in the Order in New-York State, and closes by recommending that the action taken at Ithaca be confirmed, and that charters be issued in conformity therewith for two Grand Divisions, one to be named the Grand Division of Western New-York, and the other the Grand Division of Eastern New-York.

On the question of a new ceremony for Subordinate Divisions, referred to the Grand Divisions for their opinion by the last National Division, the result is.—In favor of a new ceremony, 14 Grand Divisions, entitled to 66 votes at last Session. Opposed, 7 Grand Divisions, entitled to 28 votes. Non-committal three. Four reported, "no action." The report urges the subject upon the consideration of the National Division, and advised the employment of the best available talent of the civilized world in drawing up a new form.

The finances of the National Division are in good condition, that body being free from debt and having a surplus of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, which should be securely invested. Bills and drafts to the amount of \$4,507 37 have been approved during the year.

After noticing a practical difficulty in the working of the travelling passport, and recommending that the rule be amended so that brothers may be admitted on the travelling passport, in use at the date of the card, the Report thus concludes:

In conclusion, I am happy in the belief that the signs of the times afford gratifying evidence of the progress of Total Abstinence from all that Intoxicates. Leading men of the world bear testimony for our cause. Statesmen are becoming enlightened as to the wickedness of the License System—and scarcely is a legislature permitted to adjourn without looking the evil full in the face. The exclusion of liquors from the World's Fair is a triumph for our great principle on which we may well congratulate each other—and those who achieved it are entitled to the gratitude of Christendom.

We have everything to encourage us—but to conquer, we must be united—must be bold—must "be faithful to the cause—the cause of all mankind." Let us, then, dedicate ourselves afresh to the noble service. Let the watchwords sent out from this hall be, Temperance and Fraternity! Let our brethren of the Provinces at once begin the cry, and waft it across the sea to our brothers of England. Let others take it to their Western homes, and make mountain and valley, lake, shore, and prairie, musical with the sound. Let our brothers of the Atlantic States pass it along until it is echoed by those on the Pacific coast—and all continue the glorious theme, until the Demon Alcohol shall be hurled from his fettered throne of dead men's bones, and the world shall yield to the peaceful sway of Reason and Brotherly Love.

All of which is submitted in Love, Purity and Fidelity.

J. W. OLIVER, M. W. P.

The Temperance Demonstration.

(From the *Globe*.)

On Thursday morning, we alluded briefly to the imposing Demonstration which the Sons of Temperance had made in our City on the previous day, as being altogether the most numerous and most orderly display they have yet made in the Province. The appearance of so thorough an organization is indicative of the undeviating hold which this cause is taking upon society. It grows—not altogether silently, perhaps, but surely, in spite of the opposition of interest and prejudice, and

would fain urge upon blighted humanity to pursue a course so well fitted to produce "peace on earth and good will to men." The evening meeting was crowded to excess, and General Cary was listened to through a two-hours' speech with the greatest enthusiasm. The second night's meeting was also well attended but the oratorical efforts of Mr. Porter wanted the brilliancy and the point, which characterised the remarks of the Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Old, and General Cary. It was evident that his mind had not scope. The soul yearned after a higher good than he was willing to see developed. He would raise feeble, fallen, ruined humanity; but he passes by the only means, and would substitute temperance as a penance for all our ills. Enough for the present. We come to the Public Meeting in—

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

On the motion of Mr. Dick, Mr. Alderman Whittemore was called to the chair. The worthy Alderman said he believed he was called to occupy that honorable position from the fact of his being a Son of Temperance, and also one of the Aldermen of the city. He could assure them that it afforded him very great pleasure to do so, as he felt proud to preside over so numerous a meeting, met together on the ennobling principles of Temperance. He was convinced that the demonstration this day made, would have a vast and overwhelming influence on the community, and would hasten forward that glorious time when this mischievous vice would be banished from society. As his views on this subject were very well known to all his fellow citizens, he would not detain them by any remarks, but as it was customary to open all their temperance meetings with prayer he would call upon the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Simcoe, to open the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Clarke having offered up a very appropriate prayer.

General Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, rose amidst applause, and said, that words would fail him to express the gratification he felt at coming forward to address so large an audience on a subject of so much interest and importance, a subject that involves the intellectual elevation, the social happiness, the moral purity, and the eternal well-being of man, and one in which the patriot, the philanthropist, and the christian, are alike interested. He would pity the men or women, wherever they may live upon this continent, or throughout the civilized globe, whose hearts are not filled with emotions of gratitude to God—the giver of every blessing—that this temperance reform—this mighty instrumentality, has been introduced into our country and throughout the world. We need not speak of the evils of intemperance—they are wide spread. They are commensurate with the miseries of our race every where, in all lands, in all neighborhoods, and under every form of civil government. The history of the use of intoxicating drinks from the earliest period of which we have an account, has been one of blood and desolation. There is not a single relation in life but has been broken up by that accursed drink. The first divorce of which we have any record in the Word of God, was caused by the use of liquor. The last granted in the British Provinces was produced by the same cause. Ahasuerus at the seventh day of the