[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

of their own consciences and the approbation of Heaven. Alas! many of these noble-hearted philanthropists have fallen, pierced with the fatal shafts of the relentless destroyer. Truly for these are the crowns of glory which fade not away, but endure forever. Whatever measures of relief can be devised by the National Grange with reference to our members in these plague-stricken localities I trust will be done during this session.

In regard to

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,

the Master says it is presumed that the Worthy Representative of the National Grange to the Dominion Grange of Canada will be able to give a flattering account of the order there. It may be questionable whether American-Grange seed can be utilized and made to bring forth a hundredfold in foreign countries, and whether the character of the seed will not be such that the climate, soil, and atmosphere will be unfavorable to its introduction and propagation wherever attempted. The time may come, however, if the Grange is true to its mission in this country—if education is disseminated, and religious intolerance dissipated in Europe—if absolute monarchies become more liberal in form and in fact—if the infernal spirit of communism is overwhelmed and annihilated by a noble, rational patriotism, that our peaceful society may gain a permanent foothold, and spread its benign influences over lands now benighted with superstition, bigotry, serfdom, and despotism.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee by the National Grange at the last session simply making "the secretary responsible for the archives of the National Grange, and allowing him to locate his office at such place as will be most convenient for him," was, in my judgment, a grave error. The word "archives" can be construed to mean only the records, and hence by the action above recited the secretary was no longer the custodian of or accountable for the other property belonging to the National Grange. It matters not that the merchandise was of little or no value, or that supplies nowadays are furnished almost entirely by State secretaries in many States, the fact is, nevertheless, that so long as there is a National Grange there always will be applications made to the secretary for information and for needed articles, and he should be able to answer limited demands or to impart such knowledge where appliances may be had, that the humblest member residing in the most remote part of our country may be reasonably satisfied. To-day we have an incubus binding and weighing upon the National Grange till January 1, 1882, in the shape of a lease of a building in Louisville, and we have contracted to pay rent according to the terms of the agreement, amounting to nearly three thousand dollars, for which no benefit is received—and yet we have no headquarters, no home. The secretary's office should be located at some central point, accessible to the Master, Executive Committee, and the members of the order generally. Exigencies might arise when the records should be examined by proper authority—when changes and corrections in the management of his office should be made—and how, I ask, can these things be done if the secretary should happen perchance to select a residence upon some enchanted island amid the fogs and mists of obscurity's ocean?

If the order is dead, it would seem fitting to dig its grave, deposit its remains, and permit some kind friend to erect a suitable monument to mark its resting-place; if living, then it should certainly have a local habitation, a home, "be it ever so humble."

Former Masters all along have felt the necessity of urging this important matter upon the attention of the National Grange, and they did not fail to do their duty. Something more than a desire "to follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessors" impels me to repeat their requests, for I deem it a matter of paramount consequence.

Wisdom demands that our steps be retraced, the present condition of affairs be rectified, and such legislation be had in this respect as shall tend to solidify and perpetuate the organization.

THE FUNDS.

Much has been said from time to time relative to the disposition made of the funds of the National Grange. Curiosity has prompted me to examine somewhat into this matter, and I find there has been paid back to the several States about $55,000 in the form of loan-donations, and for the adjustment of dues and charitable purposes about $45,000 more, making in all $100,000 which has been returned to the States from the treasury of the National Grange.

The secretary and the treasurer will lay before you in due season their respective reports, from which may be learned the present condition of the order, and the receipts and disbursements during the past year. From these reports it will also be discerned that the plan inaugurated at the last session to return one-half of the fees for new granges formed has not been attended with the degree of success predicted. It really seems to me, if we would hope for deeper root and more permanent growth, we must water better and tend more faithfully the plants we already have.

COÖPERATION.

What shall be said upon the subject of coöperation? One thing is certain, that without a correct knowledge of and strict adherence to its principles the fate of our Grange stores the efficiency and reliability of our State agencies, and the prospect of international associations are all easily conjectured and determined. The capabilities of the so-called "business-arm" of the order have not been over-estimated, but the probabilities are there will be no great realizations until greater comprehension, and closer cohesion shall be developed through the education and experience of the members at large. There must be creeping together before there is much "walking together." There should be posted in every Grange in the country, in living characters, this motto: "*United we stand; divided we fall.*"

There will be no sure and practical intellectual progress without an understanding and observance of the principles of coöperation. There will be no social development without "we meet together and talk together." The legislation of the country is to-day discriminating largely in favor of capital and corporations, and hence the burdens of government are thrust upon the backs of the poorer classes.

The direct and unmistakable tendency is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

How shall any remedy be reached except through coöperation?

When transportation companies impose rates exceeding a fair remuneration for money invested and labor employed, the excess is nothing more or less than a direct tax levied upon the producer and collected from the value of his products, whether he is willing or not. What remedy is there except through combination?

When there is a marked distinction in the provisions of a tariff, whereby the hands of Government are laid heavily upon certain localities; when excise laws are so framed that certain productions are virtually taxed out of existence; when by how much labor and money expended the farmer becomes so much the poorer, and the tax-gatherer remorselessly scoops all at once, I ask will relief ever come except through persistent, determined, rational coöperation?

Hopes for pecuniary improvement will be blasted, expectations of greater educational facilities will crumble away, desires for a proper recognition of our rights at home or abroad, as American citizens, will be void, unless we make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Considering how ably and thoroughly this topic has been treated upon by the former Masters of the National Grange and its executive committees for many years past, I cannot resist the conviction that any attempt on my part towards elaboration would be puerile and superfluous.

The committee having this important subject in charge will, during this session, be able to report to you such information from the different sections of our Union, and such experiences gained, as will, I hope, be of great value.

The Master pays, in passing, a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas Rowland Allen, of Missouri, the pioneer of Grange principles in that State.

THE CHILDREN.

Throughout this church-spired land the children are always sought for to fill our Sabbath schools. The "pillars of the church" well know the sure effects of early and constant Christian training. "Ninety and nine" never stray from the Shepherd's fold.

Now the farmers' children are needed in our ark of safety, where they may be instructed in good morals; where they may form correct habits of thought, politeness, and frugality; where tastes for reading, discussion, and music may be cultivated; where love for rural pursuits may be nurtured; where home ties may be strengthened, beautified, and riveted, and where faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind, may be brought to light and practiced daily by a fraternal band. To some extent this necessity has already been recognized.

Juvenile granges have been formed; periodical meetings have been held, when the children are generally invited to come together, and, in consequence of judiciously-prepared schemes, the impressions created are invariably joyous, exalting, and lasting.

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Make the Grange attractive to the youth, and they will soon learn to love and revere its teachings, to follow its precepts, and to honor the farmer's vocation. This material must be had to build up and to perpetuate the Grange edifice.

The places you and I fill they will soon be called upon to occupy. The destiny of our order and our country is to be placed in their hands, and we are responsible to a great degree for the manner in which they shall discharge the duties devolving upon them as Patrons and as citizens of this republic.

I therefore solemnly enjoin upon you, the representatives of the several States here assembled, to teach and to enforce in your respective jurisdictions, by frequent repetition, the infinite importance of a speedy enlistment of the farmers' sons and daughters of to-day under the beneficent banner of our Society.

THE PAPERS

published in the interest of the order next received the attention of the Master. He said: Granges availing themselves of reading-matter, striving to educate and inform themselves upon subjects connected with agricultural pursuits and the current events of the day, have rarely ever failed to be vigorous and prosperous. Through these instrumentalities the plane of usefulness and enlightenment has been elevated and the permanence of our Society guaranteed.

The farmer's vocation and its concomitant interests require more thought—more study—and unless they are given, the probability of a relapse into ignorance, dependence, and poverty is assured beyond a doubt. Let us see to it as a class, then, that the Grange press is more substantially and extensively supported, making allowance, of course, for occasional editorial fallibilities.

Clubs should be formed this winter, and tangible help should be extended to those who would help us. The grand columns on which the entire Grange superstructure rests are intelligence, virtue, vigilance, and charity, and these must never be permitted to corrode and perish through our neglect.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following remarks seem to suggest themselves to me in closing:

First. This session should be as short and inexpensive as possible.

Second. The wisdom of this body should be taxed to project plans for the revival of dormant granges.

Third. In every proposed change of laws, opinions, regulations, ritual, regalia, or anything else, the stability of our order should be closely consulted.

Fourth. A new book has been published and circulated at very considerable expense, containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange, ceremonies appropriate for installation and funeral occasions, for the dedication of Grange halls, rules for the organization and government of coöperative associations, the declaration of purposes, a digest of decisions and opinions, parliamentary law, &c., &c. This will be likely to instruct and govern our members for a long time to come, and hence the fewer the alterations made, consistent with our general welfare, the more reliable and more valuable will be this compendium.

Fifth. Article XII. of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied."

Every single member has dedicated himself by solemn act to an inflexible support of this provision.

The pleadings of shrewd demagogues, the towering ambition of selfish, insidious leaders in times of intense excitement, may create a temptation to cut loose the Grange ship from her secure moorings, but an unswerving fidelity to obligations assumed will prove an anchor both sure and steadfast in seasons of cajolery and trial. Every semblance of an infringement of our fundamental law should be sedulously avoided. Fanaticism, political or religious, if given unbridled license, with torch and axe in hand, will sooner or later seal the doom of a society or a republic.

Sixth. Let the doctrines enunciated in the "Declaration of Purposes" be regarded as immovable landmarks.

Seventh. Standing as we do to-day upon a soil made illustrious as the "Mother of Presidents," and sacredly holding the ashes of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," let us, the representatives of the agricultural classes of this country, and the descendants of revolutionary sires, solemnly resolve to uphold and maintain forever the "unity of government." "For it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." "You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." And the "Father of his Country," from his consecrated resting-place at Mount Vernon, further says emphatically to us and to the people of this land this very day: "Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeebles the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false-alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. There is an opinion that parties in a free country are useful checks upon the administration of Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

Let us firmly resolve that all geographical discriminations be forever ignored; that there be no "Mason and Dixon's line," no sectional or special privileges within our doors or within our country. Devoted to the interests of a common cause, let us meet upon a common level and act in perpetual unity, ever striving, through the education of the masses, for the permanent establishment of our order and the perpetuity of a common government, to the end that we may become a united, prosperous, free, and happy people "down to the latest syllable of recorded time."

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial,
We should count time by heart-throbs when they beat
For God, for man, for duty. He most lives
Who thinks most—feels noblest—acts the best."

The Overseer made a short verbal report.

The Lecturer read a very interesting report detailing his work during the year and making valuable suggestions to the members.

The Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer reports a balance on hand October 1, 1877, of	$3,468 68
Receipts from State Granges, interest on bonds, &c., to September 30, 1878	21,338 26
Total	$24,806 94
Paid out sundry items	20,188 61
Balance on hand	$4,618 33

D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, read the report of the Executive Committee; after which the Grange adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Public Reception.

A very fair audience, at least one half of whom were ladies, assembled at the hall of the House of Delegates last night, on the occasion of the public reception of the National Grange.

At 8:10 o'clock Dr. J. M. Blanton, Master of the State Grange of Virginia, called the meeting to order, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced his Excellency, Governor Holliday, who had been invited to welcome the National Grange.

The Address of Welcome.

Governor Holliday, after the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE:

In tendering you a welcome to the capital of Virginia, I am sure I meet the approval of her people. Virginia is an Agricultural State, and among the numerous blessings with which nature has crowned her, none surpass those which flow from the salubrity of her climate and the variety and richness of her soil. From the seaboard, where is seated her Queen City of Commerce, through Tidewater, Piedmont, Southside, and Valley, fortune has been prodigal in her gifts, and she is willing as ever to share them in hospitality, or the closer bonds of perpetual citizenship.

Virginia has many reasons why she should place a high estimate upon Agriculture. There are the great sources of her material wealth, and loving as her people do the spots where they were born and have lived, they are not unmindful of how its beauties and advantages have been illustrated in her history. Most of the eminent men whom she claims as her richest jewels, and who have adorned her annals and those of the republic, have been tillers of the soil. Cincinnatus has found many a counterpart in the story of Virginia wisdom and valor.

VIRGINIA'S JEWELS.

Whilst this is true of Virginia, it is none the less so of the Union. Manufactures and Commerce have grown with amazing rapidity, and by the agency of the latter the former have filled the home, and are invading with giant force the foreign markets of the world. American ingenuity and skill find no competitor who can wrestle successfully with them in the struggle for supremacy in all that relates to the comforts and conveniences of life, and will soon win the crown in the higher and more beautiful domain of the Finer Arts.

Yet admitting this, Agriculture must for many years be the main calling of the American citizen. Enthroned amid inexhaustible resources, thousands of acres of land, whose virgin bosom has not yet been furrowed by the plough, and over which the genius of civilization has not extended its sceptre, many millions more will have to throng its colossal avenues of Labor before Agriculture will cease to be the people's chief pursuit.

THE INFLUENCES OF YOUR PROFESSION.

I have not the honor of being a member of your order, and therefore do not know minutely its principles, but I doubt not you have for your prime objects the improvement of the soil and the elevation of the followers of your noble profession. In this you have some disadvantages, but many advantages. By your distance of residence you have not the same facility in forming what may be called societies or guilds for the promotion of knowledge and the advancement of your science. But in losing this you have the benefit of those influences which breathe upon and around you everywhere from Nature's beautiful Realm, and fill the heart with purity and gladness.

But it is a woful blunder to think that the Farmer is simply to enjoy the gentle shower and bright sunshine while nature is working by night and by day to fill his home with plenty. That is the Poetry of Husbandry of which we read. There is no success in Farming any more than in any other pursuit without labor; and there is no pursuit where labor has a richer reward. Nothing equals nature in gratitude. We can always learn a lesson from her in this golden virtue. For every attention and every care she responds a hundred-fold. And was man as active as she is responsive the land in which we live would bloom and blossom as the rose.

THE LESSONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Now, gentlemen, ought this to be labor only of the hand? There is no reason why the duties of the farmer should be purely manual; abundant reason to the contrary. Every part of Agriculture's wide Kingdom is perpetually teaching the highest lessons, and the scenes through which the farmer walks and the very air he breathes are filled with the choicest fruits and sweets of true Philosophy. We need not wonder that from its fields have come the men who, with armor forged in some quiet country-home, have gone into the thickest of the fray and directed the world's destinies in Church and State.

Nor does the science of Agriculture stand alone. Like every other science, it is linked in the great universe of thought. From their resources it can draw to add to the measure of its own. All sciences are now paying it tribute. Not a month passes that one or the other of them does not offer something to the farmer by which he can increase the force of his labor or enlarge the productiveness of his soil. He ought not, then, to live to himself alone, but to mingle with other pursuits, that he may appropriate the fruits of their investigations.

Such organizations as this are then, gentlemen, of great value in overcoming the disadvantages resulting from your comparatively isolated pursuit, and enabling you to utilize the knowledge which has resulted from the industry and skill of others in your own and cognate callings.

But there is a wider and higher view. We are citizens of a common country, with common hopes and a common destiny. Stretching from the forests of Maine to the Tropics; from the shores that are kissed by the first beams of the morning, far away over valley and mountain, to where old Ocean beats the western sands with his silver sheen, we are an empire the like of which, in wealth and diversity of production, the sun does not visit in his diurnal circuit. It is yet in its infancy. Its grand powers and resources are undeveloped. Manufactures and commerce have done their part. Whilst the former is going beyond rivalry, the latter, I doubt not, will, under influences and agencies now at work, soon cover all seas with its white-winged messengers.

Why, then, should Agriculture lag? There need be no unfriendly rivalry or competition. Our climate and soil are so various that we can embrace the whole range of production needed for man, from the humblest walk of the savage to the highest reach of the most refined civilization.

A UNION OF HEARTS AND HANDS.

More and better still: You come together bringing that innate love of country that has ever belonged to the tiller of the soil. Meeting on common ground, you can join hearts and hands for the promotion of the weal of yourselves and society, whilst through and over all is flowing with deep current an intense patriotism, which is sweeping away bitterness and asperities, and wafting strong and high the ensign of the Republic.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, I bid you welcome to Virginia, and wish you concord and success in your deliberations. May you be inspired by the genius of the great men whose effigies are about and around you, in this Capitol and on yonder square, who, whilst they were, like yourselves, cultivating the ground, helped to achieve for us our independence, and lay firm and broad the foundations of Constitutional Freedom!

The Governor's address was received with loud applause. At its conclusion Dr. Blanton introduced Hon. Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota, Grand Master of the National Grange, who responded in behalf of the National Grange to the Governor's address.

Response of Hon. Mr. Adams.

The very kind and generous welcome just extended by his Excellency the Governor to the National Grange is very gratefully received, and will be duly appreciated by our membership all over this broad country. It is indeed fortunate that we from the pine-trees of the North, from the orange-groves of the South, from the commercial marts of the East, and the golden sands of the far West, are this day enabled to meet in fraternal conclave within the borders of the "Old Dominion." No booming columbiads herald forth our approach upon the gates of Richmond. We bear no hostile plumes, no sanguinary weapons of warfare, no eyes are tearful, no cheeks are blanched at our approach, no hearts are agonized by reason of our advent here. We assemble, the representatives of the toiling husbandmen of our country, to advance their interests and to cultivate the arts of peace. We are here to-day to grasp the hands of our brothers and sisters of Virginia, and to bid them godspeed in their noble efforts to improve their social, moral, and spiritual condition.

The eyes of thousands upon thousands of the members of our order scattered all over our common country are to-day directed to this "City of Seven Hills," and their hearts will pulsate with joy at the kind reception given us here.

The memories of a Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, illustrious sons of the mother State, come flooding down from the past upon us, and shed a glorious lustre upon the good name and fair fame of our republic.

The healthful growth of this order in your State will do more to secure her permanent prosperity than the scheming plans of political carpet-baggers within or an accomplished bayonet statesmanship from without.

Then, my fellow-countrymen, as you love the peace and quiet of your homes; the thrift and enterprise of your Commonwealth; the mental and moral progress of your people, see to it that the order is cherished in your midst, for its ramifications extend throughout the length and breadth of our land. See to it, if you hope to retain the abode of arts and science, that your agricultural interests are especially nurtured. Thus, and not otherwise, will the glory of the past gild your future with public tranquillity, permanent security, and imperishable liberty.

Mr. Adams's address was loudly cheered, and gave great satisfaction to his hearers.

Colonel Lamb's Address.

Dr. Blanton next introduced Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, who delivered an address of welcome on the part of the Patrons of Virginia. Colonel Lamb said:

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange,—In behalf of the Patrons of Husbandry of the Old Dominion I am here to greet you. Virginia, the birthplace of the most distinguished agriculturists, bids you, the agricultural representatives of her sister States, a hearty welcome.

She welcomes you to her historic scenes, which are a part of your heritage as American citizens—to Jamestown, where the Anglo Saxon first planted a colony on this continent, and around whose solitary tower the rude forefathers of that hamlet sleep—to Williamsburg, where the first declaration of independence of the mother country was declared—to Yorktown, where that independence for herself and her sister colonies was secured by the surrender of the British troops under Lord Cornwallis.

From her ocean shores, from her blue hills, from along her majestic rivers and fertile valleys, there come

WORDS OF WELCOME TO THE PATRONS

of Husbandry, who met to-day in her beautiful capital.

The American farmer should not only feel at home in the Old Dominion, but, when reviewing her historic past, should feel proud of his occupation. It was her Jefferson, who, writing to John Jay in 1785 from the splendid city of Paris, where he was surrounded by all the fascinations of metropolitan wealth, fashion, and intellect, said:

"Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds."

See yonder monument of Virginia's heroes and statesmen of her Revolutionary era—her Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Marshall, Mason, Nelson, and Lewis—a galaxy of which the world's greatest empires might be proud—and remember that every one of them was a practical farmer. And if our grand old mother could reproduce in bronze her sons renowned in peace and war who were raised upon the farm and to its practical duties, these Capitol grounds would scarcely contain them all.

A belief in human progress, in man's capacity for self-government, was indigenous to the soil of this old State. It was here that primogeniture, and entails, and an established religion, had to give way to the Bill of Rights, with its

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE FOR ALL.

It was here that Nathaniel Bacon, a farmer, two hundred years ago, proclaimed the doctrine of local self-government and raised the first standard of rebellion to foreign tyranny on American soil. He was unsuccessful; but the prophecy of Sarah Drummond, the Virginia matron, who in a public meeting in Williamsburg declared "the child that is unborn will have cause to rejoice at this rising of the country," was verified in the grand results of a century later.

The emancipation of African slavery—that institution imposed upon Virginia and one of the grievances for which a separation from the mother country was demanded—was an unsolved problem with the distinguished agriculturalists of her heroic age—a problem now solved by that overruling Providence which moves in a mysterious way.

We do not believe that the human mind, surrounded by the conventionalities, the prejudices and passions incident to city life, could have ever conceived those grand ideas of republican government which the men of Virginia, reared in the free and untrammelled walks of country life, gave to America and mankind.

Our order is not political; it allows freedom of thought and speech in the affairs of Government, and it is well. Our republic must always have two great parties; others may

ARISE WITH PATRIOTIC AIMS,

but they will be temporary. The public good requires a Federal and a States'-rights party; the one endeavoring to strengthen the General Government, the other jealously guarding the reserved rights of the State sovereignties. These act, the one as a centripetal, the other as a centrifugal force, to keep our governments in their proper orbits. Washington belonged to the former and Jefferson to the latter, and we can be patriots emulating their example while belonging to either. Let us, then, whatever be our political faith, strive to keep inviolate the Federal Constitution and its amendments, and preserve the purity of our popular elections as the palladium of our liberties.

With the agriculturists of America determined, in whatever party they may be, to use their potent influence for the right, no harm can ever come to our country. Communism on the one hand, and ambitious wealth on the other, may threaten destruction or corruption; but after the storm will come the sunshine to ripen the golden grain of peace and prosperity in our land.

During your visit you will find along the banks of the grand river upon which Richmond stands a quiet canal, which wends its way to the foot of the mountains of Virginia. The capabilities and extension of this work have exercised the ablest minds of this State from Washington down to the present time. Its future greatness has been

THE DREAM OF VIRGINIANS

for nearly a century. If enlarged and extended to the Kanawha river, it would give another mouth to the great Mississippi through the capes of Virginia. It would give thousands of miles of inland navigation permeating the great farming regions of the West and Northwest a highway to the sea, free from the frosts of winter and the fevers of summer. A boat loaded with grain at Fort Benton, Montana, could pass safely to the great roadstead of Virginia—there to unload into the ocean carriers for all parts of the globe.

As water transportation exceeds in cheapness and the magnitude of its capacity for moving tonnage railroad transportation, so does this work exceed in importance, as a national one, any proposed for the benefit of the agricultural interest of our country, and for this reason I invoke for it the

INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Thanking you for your former efforts in behalf of a revision of the unjust and oppressive tax on Virginia's chief product, tobacco, I beg for this important subject your further consideration.

In conclusion, let me remind you of our sacred obligation to banish all sectional animosities. Virginia, forgetting all past estrangements, welcomes her sisters to her fireside, and would recount to the elder ones their common memories of hopes and fears, of struggles and victories, and to her younger sisters the noble works done in the old time before them. She is proud of them all, presenting, as they do, attractive characteristics and the elements of the most refined civilization, with a common parentage, the same blood coursing their veins, a family likeness in each.

"And one was Patience, so tall and fair,
And one was queenly Prue;
And one was Hope with the golden hair,
And the eyes of all were blue."

Come, and, in your eldest sister's home, let us sit around "the clean-winged hearth."

At the conclusion of the applause with which Colonel Lamb's speech was greeted Hon. Dudley P. Chase, Master of the State Grange of New Hampshire, was introduced.

Remarks of Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase spoke of the Patrons of Husbandry as being a social and not a political order. They had no time to talk or think of politics. The Patrons had been somewhat surprised at their reception. They had not expected this greeting, but thought they would come unnoticed, transact their business, return to their homes, and probably forget that they had ever been in Richmond. But such would not be the case; they could not forget the warm greeting of the men and women of Virginia. We know your State, its history, its traditions, its statesmen, and its heroes, and they are all dear to us, and their memories are treasured and cherished by us. On the granite hills of New Hampshire stands an old man who looks over all North, South, East, or West alike. This "old man of the mountain" can be seen from but one standpoint. So it is with ourselves. Unless we look upon our countrymen from the proper standpoint we can see no good, but viewed rightly we can see much that is good. We come from all sections of our common country, and feel this warm greeting.

Mr. Chase next alluded to education as being the basis of all good superstructure. Without education there can be no substantial success. We must contend against the evils and designs of demagogues and designing politicians.

Mr. Chase concluded with an eloquent and apt poetical selection, and was rewarded with deserved applause upon resuming his seat.

Mr. Koiner's Remarks.

Mr. George W. Koiner, who was introduced by Dr. Blanton as "The Boy Lecturer of Augusta," next welcomed the National Grange on behalf of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Virginia.

After, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Virginia, extending to the National Grange a cordial welcome and reiterating the fraternal sentiments expressed by the previous speakers, Mr. Koiner addressed the meeting particularly to the general depression among the farming classes, the low price of labor, and the great scarcity of money, and in explanation and defence of the noble principles of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, both as Patrons and as mighty pleaders for national fraternity, and closed by expressing the wish that not only might the greatest good result to the order from the deliberations of the National Grange in this city, but that its influence might long be felt as another step in the perfect pacification of our common country.

The above is but the briefest outline of Mr. Koiner's speech, which was both eloquent and practical, and it is a matter of regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents a more extended notice

In responce to the speech of Mr. Koiner, Grand Master Blanton introduced Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, member of Congress from South Carolina, Past Master of the National Grange, and one of the oldest, most distinguished, and popular members of the order in the United States.

Remarks of Hon. Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Aiken began by apologizing for speaking. He had not been expected to be called upon, and could not say that he thanked the chairman for the compliment. He had spoken so often to them, and did not care to go over the same ground; not that there was nothing to say. As the drunken man said of the road, it was not the length but the breadth of the subject which appalled him. There was so much to say. There was nothing, next to the Church itself, which was nobler than this order of Patrons. They sought the good of their fellow-man—they sought to elevate the farmer, and not only him, but they made him bring his wife also; and if there was a bachelor farmer around, he soon found a wife to enjoy the great blessings of the order with him. The order of Patrons, as had been said, was non-partisan—non-sectarian. Away up in the snows of Minnesota he was a Patron; in sunny Florida or in his own home he could be no more. Finding out that he was in a fair way to make one of the best speeches of the evening, Mr. Aiken thanked the meeting and rather abruptly concluded.

Grand Master Blanton, at the close of Mr. Aiken's remarks, declared the meeting adjourned.

At the conclusion of the exercises Governor Holliday was introduced to a number of the delegates and their wives.

The reception was a pleasant one in every respect, and seemed to have been highly enjoyed by all present.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge R. W. Hughes presiding.*—Edgar Hall, charged with passing counterfeit coin, was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered.

The gold cases, which were set for a hearing to-day, were postponed until to-morrow on account of the absence of ex-Governor Smith, who was detained by sickness in his family.

In the cases of J. B. Hilliard, Rice & Brother, Frank Berge, L. N. Berry, and R. C. Chernault, merchants of Farmville, charged with violating the United States revenue laws, the parties pleaded guilty of technical violation. The Court suspended sentence. These merchants had paid the tax for 1877, but had changed the firm-name and had failed to notify the collector of internal revenue.

R. S. Hines, of Prince Edward county, charged with violating the United States internal-revenue laws, was found not guilty.

The Farmville merchants were represented by Mr. Edgar Allan.

SUPREME COURT, YESTERDAY.—Thon *vs.* Commonwealth. From the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond. Fully argued by Colonel J. B. Young for plaintiff in error, and submitted.

Vest *vs.* Mitchie and *als.* From Circuit Court of Louisa county. Argued by John Hunter, Jr., for appellees, and continued until to-day.

THE MOZART THIS EVENING.—First, overture, "La Sirene" (Auber), orchestra; second, solo baritone, "Bid Me to Live" (Hutton), Mr. W. H. Grant, Jr.; third, solo violin, "Fantasia Freischutz" (Morse), Mr. Kessnich; fourth, *pot-pourri*, "Traviata" (Verdi), orchestra; fifth, solo baritone, "Lost Chord" (Sullivan), Mr. W. H. Grant, Jr.; sixth, quatour (Reissiger), piano, violin, viola, and 'cello; seventh, waltzes, "On the Banks of the Thames" (Keler Bela), orchestra.

UNCLAIMED.—Letters and postals addressed as follows remain unclaimed in the Richmond post-office: Miss Modie Cousins, Mrs. B. Corsley, D. R. Conrad, J. Craddock, Mrs. F. French, Mary J. Frayser, T. Francioni, G. W. Fuller, Mrs. William Giddins, Mrs. L. Irvine, V. McKnight, J. T. Bland & Co., A. N. Bigelow, Mrs. S. F. Blaine, Nannie Pompey, Mrs. M. C. Powers, E. Pointer, C. G. Stone, H. Simonds & Co., J. B. Wagner, W. E. Wade, Mrs. F. A. Van Horn.

PATENTS ISSUED TO RICHMOND MEN.—Among the patents just issued at Washington are the following to Richmond parties: Alexander Delaney, spark-arrestus (a first-rate thing for unwilling parents to have in the house); Robert W. Oliver and John E. Robinson, methods of affixing revenue-stamps to plug-tobacco.

AT THE STOCK BOARD.—Business took a spasmodic reaction for the better at the Stock Board yesterday, and the following sales were reported: 1,000 Virginia consols at 54½; 1,000 Virginia Central first mortgage 6's at 91; and 2,000 Virginia and Tennessee second mortgage 6's at 85.

PERSONAL.—Among the visitors to the Tobacco Exchange yesterday were George Cameron, Petersburg; T. J. Talbott, John R. Pace, Danville; J. N. Howard, Newport, R. I.; H. Cary, High Point, N. C.; J. C. Davidson, Chesterfield; E. D. Snead, Buckingham; T. T. Pettus, Prince Edward, and J. M. Hudgin, Caroline.

A COINCIDENCE.—There were together on Broad street a few days ago three citizens of Richmond whose aggregate age is 245 years. Each of them is living with the wife of his youth. Their aggregate married life is 170 years.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—In the Police Court yesterday Edmond Hicks, charged with being a vagrant without visible means of support, was sent to jail and labor for fifteen days.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.—The best price obtained for tobacco on 'Change for some time was $60, paid yesterday by Yarbrough & Son.

The receipts of cotton per the Richmond and Danville railroad, while not as large as some time since, are still large, averaging some 500 bales per day.

The schooner Belle Brown, Hunt master, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster, entered at the custom-house yesterday.

The amount of United States internal-revenue collected yesterday was about $5,800.

The only coastwise receipt yesterday was one cargo of salt. The shipments were cannel coal and granite.

The Old Dominion Company's steamship Richmond will leave Friday, November 22d, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

At Great Village, Londonderry, N. S., November 4th, a brigantine of 240 tons register, called the Paran, was launched from the yard of Mr. A. Frayser. She is owned by McLelan & Blackie, of that place, and is intended for the Brazilian trade. She cleared at Windsor November 12th for Richmond.

BOTH PRUDENCE AND AMBITION concur in urging honest men to do the best possible thing, each in his own line of business. It is this feeling which has made DOOLEY'S YEAST-POWDER the best in the market. The cans are always full weight, and the contents chemically pure and most skilfully compounded.

CANTON-FLANNEL DRAWERS....25c.
HEAVY KNIT UNDERSHIRTS....25c.
FINE UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS....50c.
An examination of our Furnishing Department will repay you.
A. SAKS & CO.,
One-Price C. O. D. Clothiers,
1013 Main street.

"THEY CURE!" What cure? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS at 12½c. at
CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

AMERICAN MELTONS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR.

CHILDREN'S SUITS	$3 00
CHILDREN'S VEST SUITS	4 00
BOYS' SUITS	5 00
YOUTHS' SUITS	7 25
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS	3 00
BOYS' OVERCOATS	4 75
YOUTHS' OVERCOATS	6 00
CHILDREN'S EXTRA PANTS	1 10

We can recommend them as
FIRST-CLASS WEARING GOODS.
A. SAKS & CO., 1013 Main street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "WILBOR'S PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, $2.
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, $2.
A. SAKS & CO., 1013 Main street.

FOR BLEEDING GUMS, use MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. Fifty cents a bottle.

THE OLD-ESTALISHED STORE OF
LEVY BROTHERS
is the place to purchase your
DRY GOODS.
No other store in this city offers equal inducements
Their stock is large and complete,
They show
A GOOD ASSORTMENT IN EVERY DEPARMENT,
which avoids the necessity of
SHOPPING AROUND.
They have just received another supply of
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CLOAKS, CARPETS,
and
GOODS FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
Also, a large stock of HOSIERY and FANCY GOODS.
We advise all who wish to save money to buy their goods of LEVY BROTHERS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES hand-made—to order—best quality—guaranteed to fit—at BOSCHEN'S, 509 and 511 Broad street.

ULSTER OVERCOATS,
$5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18.
The largest stock in the State.
A. SAKS & CO.,
1013 Main street.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS use MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. Fifty cents a bottle.

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH from decayed teeth and diseased gums, use MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. Fifty cents a bottle.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Don't fail to attend the sale of VALUABLE BOOKS at auction every evening at 623 Broad street, at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine them during the day. E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

FOR ULCERATED MOUTH, the healing properties of MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH are unexcelled. Fifty cents a bottle.

JUST ADDED TO OUR STOCK—
OXFORD MELTON OVERCOATS....$5
CHEVIOT and CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS....5
THEY ARE BARGAINS!
THEY ARE BARGAINS!
A. SAKS & CO., 1013 Main street.

LOVERS OF GOOD BOOKS will do well to call and examine the large stock of standard and miscellaneous works at 623 Broad street. Private sales during the day. Auction sale this evening at 7 o'clock, prompt.

INCIPIENT TARTAR AND SCURF removed by MEADE & BAKER'S SAPONINE DENTIFRICE. Fifty cents a box.

I HAVE ANALYZED the whiskey known under the brand of "B SELECT," controlled by Messrs. WALTER D. BLAIR & CO., Richmond, Va., and find it free from fusil oil and other impurities, and recommend its use for medicinal and family purposes. J. B. MCCAW, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Medical College of Virginia.

AS A FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT WASH for the mouth, there is nothing so good as MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH. Fifty cents a bottle

SCHOOL-SHOES, all the styles, cheap at
BOSCHEN'S, 509 and 511 Broad street.

DISCOLORED TEETH rendered beautifully white by the use of MEADE & BAKER'S SAPONINE DENTIFRICE. Fifty cents a box.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

GRUBBS & WILLIAMS, 4 P. M., framed dwelling No. 511 north Twenty-fourth street, between Clay and Leigh streets.

ROBERT B. LYNE, 4 P. M., commissioner's sale of a lot on west Main street opposite Monroe Park, with a small framed dwelling.

LOUIS F. BOSSIEUX, trustee, 12 M., at stables of Edmund Bossieux, 1808 Franklin street, four mules.

E. B. COOK, at 623 Broad street, at 7 o'clock P. M., books.

E. B. COOK, 10 A. M., pawnbroker's sale of gold and silver watches, diamonds, clothing, furniture, guns, &c., at Ellis Abram's, No. 916 Broad street.

WANTS.

WANTED, AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $300 CASH as equal partner in an established office business worth $80 per week. Curiosity-hunters and timid men need not answer. A man with brains, capable of appreciating a good thing, willing to travel some, may address
"CASH BUSINESS,"
no 21-1t* Dispatch office.

WANTED, TO OCCUPY PART OF THE DAY OR EVENING AS BOOK-KEEPER or correspondent by a first-class penman and accountant. Salary moderate. Address C. F., *Dispatch* office. no 21-1t*

WANTED,
A GOOD HOUSE-SERVANT.
Also, MEN AND WOMEN COAT-HANDS.
Apply at 1115 Main street.
no 21-1t WM. IRA SMITH.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND BOILER, from eighteen to twenty-five horse power. Also, a GRIST-MILL. Address ENGINE, care *Dispatch* office.
no 21-1t*

WANTED, A GOOD MATTRESS-MAKER. Apply at 726 Main street at once. [no 21-1t*]

RICHMOND DIRECTORY.--WANTED, everybody to know that the canvass of the DIRECTORY is nearly completed. All persons making changes are requested to leave or send notice of such to Room 6, 1001 Main street.
J. H. CHATAIGNE,
no 14-2w Publisher.

LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND.

TAKEN UP, ON THE 16TH INSTANT, TWO SHEEP, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, including this advertisement; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. Apply at No. 911 St. Peter's street. [no 21-1t*] J. D. HAGAN.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, at Chester, Va., on the night of the 18th instant, one LARGE BAY HORSE: left hind leg swollen; one hind foot white; white spot in forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief and return of the horse to J. H. SNEAD,
no 20-2t Chester, Va.

LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, on Broad street between Fourth and Seventh, a TORTOISE-SHELL PURSE, containing about $4 in currency and silver. A reward of $4 will be paid to any one leaving the purse and its contents at THIS OFFICE. no 20-2t*

RICHMOND, VA., November 19, 1878.
I HAVE IN MY STOCK-YARDS A SMALL ROAN HEIFER, which got in a lot of cattle driven from the Danville depot Saturday night. Owner will call and identify and take her away. A. G. ROBERTSON,
no 20-3t* 508 west Baker street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCES.
No. 115 south Third street, between Cary and Canal streets; about twelve rooms, gas, water, &c.; everything complete.
No. 406 east Cary street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; about ten rooms, gas, water, &c.
No. 3 west Marshall street, between First and Adams streets; seven rooms; usual conveniences.
Apply to ROBERT B. LYNE,
no 21-3t 1212 Main street.

FOR RENT, THAT DESIRABLE AND FIRST-CLASS STORE No. 618 Broad, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The store is one of the largest on Broad street, and is admirably adapted for almost any kind of business, being situated so near the market. The dwelling overhead contains about twelve rooms; all in perfect order. There is connected with the house a dumb-waiter and furnace. Rent very low. Apply to ROBERT B. LYNE,
no 21-3t 1212 Main street.

FOR RENT, THE LARGE AND WELL-ARRANGED TOBACCO FACTORY, now occupied by Lewis H. Frayser, Esq., on Twentieth street between Main and Franklin. Possession January 1, 1879. FRANK D. HILL,
Real Estate Agent, 1108 Main street.
no 19-4t

FOR RENT, TWO LARGE AND DESIRABLE FACTORIES corner of Cary and Nineteenth streets.
Large BRICK DWELLING No. 605 east Main street, suitable for a boarding-house.
BRICK DWELLING No. 902 west Marshall street, with six rooms and kitchen.
BRICK DWELLING on Fifth street near Leigh, with six rooms and kitchen.
BRICK STORE and DWELLING on Mosby street corner of Jay street.
FRAME DWELLING on Twenty-sixth street between M and N streets.
Neat FRAME COTTAGE in Howard's Grove, with four rooms and kitchen.
TWO FLOORS, containing about eight rooms, over William Jenkins & Co.'s, 1518 Main street.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
no 18-4t 1113 Main street.

FOR RENT, THE LARGE STORE corner Fourteenth and Cary streets, Pearl Block. Possession January 1st. Also, two other STORES in same block. Apply to
LANCASTER & LUCKE,
no 14-eod2w 1103 Main street.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$2,000 at eight per cent.,
$750 at ten per cent.,
on Richmond city property. Charges moderate.
WANTED, $4,000 for two years on a fine James-River estate at ten per cent.
no 21-4t CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO.

LOANS MADE ON
REAL ESTATE, COLLATERAL, OR GOOD
PERSONAL SECURITY.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
no 19-1m 1113 Main street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
TO LOAN
ON
REAL ESTATE IN RICHMOND.
I have sums to invest, from $200 to $10,000, on improved Richmond city real estate. Charges very moderate. FRANK D. HILL,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
no 16-eod1m 1108 Main street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, in sums from $100 to $10,000, AT VERY LOW RATES.
Commercial paper at short dates wanted.
GEORGE E. CRAWFORD,
Broker, Auctioneer, and Land Agent,
no 15&16&teodtoNo30 1005 Bank street.