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WEEKLY. One year, \$1.50; Three months, \$0.75; Six months, \$1.00.

CLUB RATES FOR SEMI-WEEKLY. One Year, Six Months, Three Months.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1871.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

THAT UNDER THE FUNDING BILL THE TAXES OF THE STATE WILL BE NOT LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR UPON THE HUNDRED DOLLARS VALUATION, OR DOUBLE WHAT THEY ARE NOW!!

THAT UNDER THE FUNDING BILL NOT A DOLLAR IN MONEY WILL EVER REACH THE STATE TREASURY AT PRESENT RATES, AS THE COUPONS ARE MADE RECEIVABLE FOR TAXES, AND WILL ALL BE BOUGHT UP BY THE COUNTY TREASURERS AT A DISCOUNT, AND TURNED OVER TO THE STATE IN LIEU OF MONEY!!

We defy Treasurer Eys, or any other man, to deny these propositions. Why is the Richmond press silent on this question?

"HONESTY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION."

The Republican platform demands "a thorough system of common school education," and in the same paper they denounce the Funding bill which provided for the payment of interest on two-thirds of the State debt.

How would it do to pay the interest on two-thirds of the debt first, and then look after educating the colored people? There is an old, but a very good saying, "To be just before you are generous." The Constitution does not require this system to be put in operation before 1876.

We are decided in favor of the Free School System—always have been—adventitious fear has not made us waver. There is no such complaint as paying this interest, which is the best plan would be to save the money spent on our schools, probably \$1,000,000 a year. We do not like to see any of our people, who are the best, go to a common-school education, but we prefer ignorance to dishonesty; and if we are forced to elect, we say, let us pay our debts first, and go to school afterwards.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Richmond Enquirer says its party offers the terms which its party offers to the people of Virginia. Months ago we warned our readers of the coalition between the representatives of the stock gamblers and the hereditary enemies of free schools. The Richmond Democratic press long since clearly indicated the approaching campaign against popular education. In the Conservative address the same wicked purpose crept out. The little parrots of the party all over the State are repeating what their masters have taught them, and the Democratic slogan is, "Down with the free schools!" Of course, it will not do to make a direct assault upon the only means by which the children of the masses can be educated, and so the Enquirer tells us "that it prefers ignorance to dishonesty; that it would pay debts first and go to school afterwards."

Now let us look at this proposition as illustrated in a practical sense. A well to do farmer, who has a large family of young children, has incurred a debt. His children have grown to an age when they need education. He has just arranged for a school in his neighborhood, and agreed to pay a certain portion of his yearly income to maintain it. Suddenly, lightning strikes his barn and destroys it; a great flood sweeps away his crops, and his flocks and herds. He is left with only his bare lands, his tools, and the house which shelters his wife and little ones. Accepting bravely the fact of his great loss, he still feels that there is something worth living for. These children, the best gift of God, may be made honorable and useful men and women. To secure this he is willing to toil early and late to provide subsistence and education for his loved ones. His children are now to enjoy the great boon of the schools, by which they can rise to the best places in life, and become helps and comforts to his old age. The children are sent to school, and the father, by severe labor and practicing every economy, is able to feed and clothe them, and obtain the money to pay for their books and tuition.

But now comes the creditor, and demands that the money laid aside to pay for the next year's instruction shall be paid to him, and the children be sent to the field, to help raise more money to liquidate his debt. Is the father bound in honor to comply? Can he refuse without dishonor? We ask the fathers and mothers of Virginia who read this, to put themselves in his place and answer. Look at your own little brood. Is there anything so precious to you as your children? You will give your very lives for them! How much would tempt you to bring them up in ignorance? Can you measure the value of education to them, in money? The obligation to teach them is as sacred as that to supply them with food. No man who has not been brutalized by the corrupting influence of a false system, would tolerate the monstrous proposal, to degrade his children and cut them off from the great opportunities of life, even to pay his debts. No right-minded man would feel dishonored by this refusal, if misfortune had deprived him of the means to pay.

Virginia stands to-day before the world in this position. Misfortune has swept away her surplus gains. She is destitute of all but her great natural resources and her brave sons and daughters, who are trying to restore her waste places and build anew from her old time prosperity.

But of more value than her fertile soils, her mountains, veined with treasure and belted with mighty forests, her great rivers and the spoils of her sea shore, are her two

hundred thousand children. Rising from the ashes of her desolation and throwing off the sack-cloth of her grief, she has consecrated and set apart a liberal share of her income for their instruction. She has solemnly consecrated this sacred fund to instruct her children in virtue and intelligence, "that learning be not buried in the graves of the fathers." For the hungry souls of these little children, who are to be the guardians of her future destiny, she has provided the bread of knowledge, that they may grow to robust and symmetric manhood, guarding her from harm and restoring her august and glorious prime.

And now from the gloom that surrounds her come suspicious forms, seeking to snatch this provision from the very mouths of her little ones, under the very pretext of preserving the honor of Virginia. They are the Shylocks of Wall street, and the exhumed mummies of a departed aristocracy with their host of mercenaries.

And now we appeal to the people to say, whether they will preserve the empty name of honor at the expense of their children.

Will they be cheated with the shadow, while the substance is taken from them?

Will they throw the children overboard to save the rotten hulk of party success?

What do you say, fathers and mothers of Virginia? Children, free schools, or Wall-Street stock gamblers! for that is now the issue.

WHO IS RIGHT?

The Enquirer of Saturday, in answer to our strictures upon its financial article, says: "It is very easy to ascertain from the auditor's office, whether the rate of taxation for 1871 is an increase upon the rate of 1870. Our statement was that the taxation was precisely what it was last year. Now let us see whether the JOURNAL can confess that it has made a mistake." The JOURNAL will always hasten to correct any mistake it makes, and will be grateful besides, to friend or foe who will point out all its errors, while it remains under its present management. In our article in the JOURNAL of Friday, September 29th, we referred not to the relative taxes of 1870-71, but to the whole financial policy of this administration. Going back to the old rate of thirty cents, and coming up to the present rate of fifty cents, we also look to the future, when, as required by that policy, it must be one hundred cents upon the hundred dollars of assessed valuation, and state generally and truthfully that there has been a vast increase in the burden of taxation.

It is not merely the levy of the present year, but it is the vast increase rendered necessary by the funding bill, for which we may fairly blame the administration now in power. Referring to this article in our files, we think a careful reading will convince the Enquirer even, that it covers the whole ground of liabilities incurred, and cannot be limited to the years 1870 and 1871.

We called on the Enquirer to confess not to this special statement, but to its general denial of our charge against the administration, that it had increased the burdens of the people. And this, we hope, is not offensive—certainly not meant to be; for we have the greatest good will towards our neighbors, and wish them abundant prosperity, while we summon them to turn from their political sins and do works meet for repentance. We ask them to break the fetters of party, lay aside prejudices, which cause them to see all things wrong, and discuss these questions with us as men and citizens. We have nothing to gain by concealing the truth. We have nothing to lose, but everything to win, by accepting and following its guidance.

Upon this financial question the interests of every citizen and tax-payer are the same. No partisan politics can modify the conditions of this great problem which to-day rises before us resolute and imperative, demanding a solution.—

How to save the prosperity of the State without injustice to its creditors? How to preserve both the people and the good name of the Commonwealth?

These are the terms of the problem, and we ought to come to its study without fear or interest, or prejudice. We arraign the Democratic party and its supporters in Virginia, because they ignore the problem altogether, crush out free thought and free discussion, and call upon their people to vote blindly for partisan candidates, who are dumb upon these questions of vital importance to them and to their children.

REASSESSMENT OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA. We noticed in the report of proceedings at a Republican meeting in Fauquier county, a resolution of instruction to their candidates for election to the Legislature, requiring them if elected to advocate the passage of a bill ordering a reassessment of lands in Virginia.

This is a matter of great importance to our agriculturalists, even under a low rate of taxation; but in view of the increased rates of taxation, rendered necessary by the Funding bill, it becomes one of vital interest to them.

Before the last Legislature adjourned, complaints of erroneous assessments poured in from many counties; but it was supposed the county courts could grant the relief prayed for, and no action was had.

A bill for the equalization of assessments in the several counties in the State, was introduced in the House; but it came from the committee too late for full intelligent discussion, and in the form presented was unsatisfactory to the friends of equalization, so they could not press it to final passage.

The equalization of assessments by a State board, is a new feature in Virginia, is not generally understood, and, therefore, is looked upon with distrust by many who earnestly desire that which the operations of such a board, properly constituted, would effect.

For instance, a State tax of levied of \$1 on every \$100 value of land. Take two counties of equal area and acreable value. Two assessors in A county value the land at its full market price—say \$25 per acre—but the assessor in B county values the land at two-thirds or three-fourths its market price—say \$18 75 per acre, for land of equal agricultural value to that in A county. Fifty thousand acres in A county would pay into the State treasury \$12,500, while

the 50,000 acres of like value in B county would pay but \$9,375.

It makes no difference whether the assessment of lands in the different counties be above or below cash value, provided there is entire uniformity of proportionate value. The only difference would be, that as a certain amount of tax must be raised, a lower valuation necessitates a higher rate of percentage tax, each county, however, paying its just proportion of the entire amount of tax to be raised.

A report laid before the last Legislature by the Auditor, shows some counties will, under the present assessment, pay much beyond their just proportion of State tax. From this report we make the following extracts:

Table with columns: COUNTY, Value 1850, Value 1870, Increase, Decrease. Lists counties like Amelia, Bedford, Buckingham, etc.

Comparison of above at once suggests that a different standard of valuation governed the assessors in Henry and Mathews, Mecklenburg and Greeneville.

To review these assessments intelligently, and fix an equitable valuation for each county, as compared with the other counties in the State, is the function of a State board of equalization; and to perform this duty judiciously, men of sound judgment, large experience, and intimate acquaintance with the relative value of lands, should be selected.

Here was a defect in the bill presented at the close of last session. From motives of economy, perhaps, it was proposed that the board should be composed of State officials at the capital, and that they should decide after hearing such testimony as was presented to them. However capable the gentlemen suggested may be to conduct the executive and financial business of the Commonwealth, it will be admitted that their agricultural experience on Capitol Square does not qualify them to decide upon the relative value of lands in Fauquier and Washington counties; while parties interested would be compelled to travel from their distant homes to meet the board at Richmond.

The friends of equalization sought to have the board composed of one or more gentlemen from each Congressional district in the State, who should be chosen with special reference to their knowledge of lands throughout their own district, and also in other districts. Before the day of meeting, each of these gentlemen should visit every county in his district, acquaint himself fully with all the facts necessary to aid him in fixing the true ratio of valuation for lands therein as compared with lands in each of the other districts, and thus be prepared to form a correct estimate.

The aggregate amount of assessments need not be changed, because such change might reduce the annual tax below that necessary to meet annual State appropriations; but if lands in A county are assessed too high as compared with those in B county, the board would equalize by an ascertainment per centage being deducted from assessors valuation in A, and added to assessors valuation in B; so that each county would contribute its equitable quota of State tax. Unequal valuations of lands in one portion of a county as compared with lands in other portions of the same county, would, as now, be rectified by the county court, or other constituted local authority. A reassessment of lands throughout the State, as is proposed by some, will involve heavy expenditure, and the result probably be quite as unsatisfactory as the assessment made in 1870.

A State board of equalization, composed of gentlemen, selected with special reference to their qualifications for intelligent performance of their duties, would obviate the necessity for expensive reassessment, and yet equalize the burden of taxation, which is now distributed so unequally between the several counties.

We trust this question will be brought forward and fully discussed by our agricultural friends during the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, this month. It is essentially a farmers matter, one of recognized importance to them, and their expressed wishes in relation to it, will have potential influence upon the Legislature, which meets next December.

SHIPPING

FOR NEW YORK. THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S elegant side-wheel steamship WYANDOTT, Capt. Burgess, will sail on TUESDAY, October 3, at 7 o'clock.

FOR NEW YORK. THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP AND TRADING COMPANY'S elegant steamship GEORGE B. UPTON, Captain Parker, will leave her wharf at Rocketts on TUESDAY, October 3, at 4 P. M.

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INSURANCE

INSURANCE! INSURANCE! INSURANCE! PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY. OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Capital (paid) \$500,000 Surplus (paid) \$299,627 Total assets (paid) \$799,627

EMPYRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. G. HILTON SCHUBERT, President. SIDNEY W. GROFUT, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL, &c. FRANKLIN DAVIS, SAM'L G. BENT. RICHMOND NURSERY, BROOK TURNPIKE, 13 MILES FROM CITY.

MACHINE WORKS! SLOAT & ADDINGTON, 1422, 1424, 1426, and 1428 CARY STREET, AND Nos. 13 and 15 SOUTH FIFTEENTH STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

PROFESSIONAL. JENKINS & POPHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE—NO. 1 MARSHALL BUILDING, COR. TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

PRINTERS WAREHOUSE. THE LARGEST TYPE FOUNDRY AND MORE EXTENSIVE PRINTERS FURNISHING WAREHOUSE South of Philadelphia, is the establishment of H. L. PELOUZE & CO., RICHMOND, VA.

WOODENWARE, &c. WASHWOMEN'S HEADQUARTERS! WASH-TUBS, WASH-BOARDS, CLOTHES LINES, CLOTHES PINS, WASHING SODA, and SOAP.

PAVING AND ROOFING. JOSEPH L. WHITTAKER, Begs leave to call the attention of the Committee on Streets, and the citizens generally, to a PAVEMENT put down by him on Main street, in front of the store lately occupied by Harvey & Co., a few doors below the St. Charles Hotel.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. L. WAGNER & CO., CORNER SIXTH AND BROAD STREETS, OFFER to the public a full line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, FANCY GOODS, &c., of first quality and lowest market rates.

SEWING MACHINES. THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS EVER AWARDED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE.—THE CROWN OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and a Gold Medal—granted to the HOWE SEWING MACHINE at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and now in possession of the HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING. G. W. PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING, done in the BEST STYLE, DANIEL O'DONNELL, No. 619 Broad Street.

COAL AND WOOD. SUMMER PRICES. THE BEST OAK AND PINE WOOD, LONG, SAWED AND KINDLING WOOD, ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE, at very low prices, at YARD, corner of Main and Seventh Streets. J. R. F. BURROUGHS, No. 121-C-3m

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MACHINERY, &c.

MACHINERY, RAILROADS, MANUFACTURERS AND ENGINEERS SUPPLIES. TENTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND GARY, RICHMOND, VA.

STEAM ENGINES of improved construction, for all purposes, of Richmond or Northern build.

IRON FRONTS, Verandahs, Balconies, Iron Railings, Yards and Cellar Doors, Gratings, Window Grates, Awnings, Parapets, Cornices, Columns and Cast-iron Ornamental Window Caps, Ornamental Brackets for Balconies, Shelving, &c., Ventilators for Brick and Wood Chimneys, Gas and Water Pipes, Hydrant Keys and Rods for Gas and Water, Traps for Chimneys and Hydrants, Coal Shovels, and all kinds of IRON WORK for building generally.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARSHALL AND TENTH STREETS. This Institution for girls and young ladies will re-open October 20, 1871. It is designed to afford systematic and complete culture from the earliest to the latest stages of progress.

FOR THE LADIES. MRS. E. L. DANIELS' PATENT ALL PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT! Patented Aug. 25, '68.

STOCKING SUSPENDER AND PROTECTOR. MRS. E. L. DANIELS' STOCKING SUSPENDER AND PROTECTOR COMBINED, FOR LADIES, AND SUSPENDER FOR CHILDREN.

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PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. of October 20, 1871. To be decided on or before Nov. 1, for carrying the mails of the United States from January 1, 1872, to June 30, 1875, on the following routes in the State of Virginia, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals hereinafter specified, being routes advertised September 30, 1870, and awarded March 30, 1871, on which the accepted bidders have failed to execute contracts, or to perform service, and are now to be retendered in the name of the said falling bidders or contractors, as required by the 4th section of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, and the 27th section of the act of July 2, 1856.

4444 From Tunstall by New River to C. H. Slavertville, (in C. H. Slavertville, and Burnt Ordinary, to Williamsburg, 40 miles and back twice a week. Leave Tunstall Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a m.; Arrive at Williamsburg by 8 p m.; Leave Williamsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m.; Arrive at Tunstall by 5:30 p m.; George H. Hobart, Charles City C. H., falling bidder.

4468 From Genito, by Powhatan, C. H. Mason, and back, three times a week. Leave Genito Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m.; or on arrival of mail from Richmond. Arrive at Sunday by 8 p m.; Leave Sunny Side Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m.; Arrive at Genito by 2 p m.; Elwood P. Davis, of Sunny Side, Virginia, falling bidder.

4492 From New Port to Mountain Lake, 8 miles and back, three times a week. Leave New Port Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p m.; Arrive at Mountain Lake by 5 p m.; Leave Mountain Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p m.; Arrive at New Port by 1 p m.;

4606 From Goshen Bridge by Rockbridge Baths and Cedar Grove Mills to Lexington, 22 miles and back, six times a week from 1st June to 30th September, and three times a week the residue of the year. 1st June to 30th September. Leave Goshen Bridge Friday, except Sunday, at 6 p m., or on arrival of Richmond mail; Arrive at Lexington by 11 m.; Leave Lexington Friday, except Sunday, at 8 a m.; Arrive at Goshen Bridge by 3 p m. 1st October to 31st May. Service Monday, Wednesday and Friday, same hours.

D. C. Dunn, of Abingdon, Virginia, falling contractor.

4611 From Staunton, by Abor Hill, Middlebrook, Moffatt's Creek, and Brownsburg, to Cedar Grove Mills, 29 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Staunton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m.; Arrive at Cedar Grove Mills by 4 p m.; Leave Cedar Grove Mills Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m.; Arrive at Staunton by 4 p m.; D. C. Dunn, of Abingdon, Virginia, falling contractor.

4635 From Culpeper, by Eldorado, Castleton, Laurel Mills, Gaines's Cross Roads, Flint Hill, and Sandy Hook, to Front Royal, 42 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Culpeper Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p m.; Arrive at Front Royal next day by 6 p m.; Leave Front Royal Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m.; Arrive at Culpeper next day by 9 a m.; Perry Broyles, of Luray, Virginia, falling contractor.

4636 From Culpeper, by Griffinsburg, (in C. H. Boston, and Woodville, to Sperryville, 23 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Culpeper daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p m.; Arrive at Sperryville daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m.; Arrive at Culpeper by 12:30 p m.; Proposals invited to extend service to Luray once a week or three times a week. Perry Broyles, of Luray, Virginia, falling bidder.

4636a From Luray, by Massanutten, to New Market, 18 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Luray daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m.; Arrive at New Market by 12 m.; Leave New Market at 1 p m.; Arrive at Luray by 4 p m.; Perry Broyles, of Luray, Virginia, falling bidder.

4648 From Dumfries, by Neeshoo Mills, Occoquan, and back, three times a week. Leave Dumfries Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p m.; Arrive at Alexandria by 3 p m.; Leave Alexandria Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p m.; Arrive at Dumfries by 4:30 p m.; John T. Hunter, of Washington, D. C., falling bidder.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement in pamphlet form of September 8, 1871, and of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in the State; to be found at the principal post-offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail Proposals, State of Virginia," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, JOHN A. J. OWEN, No. 110 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION HOUSE. H. McCORMICK, No. 144 MAIN STREET, AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. Keeps