Carolina Watchman,

INDIANA LYNCHINGS.

Indiana is earning a reputation for violence equal to that which is for party purposes given to poor South Carolina.—Within a week we have had two decided cases of mob law there—one the lynching at Henryville of the supposed negro murders of the Park family, and the unsuccessful attempt to lynch an alleged murderer at Brookville. These instances bring to mind the RENO case, and lead us to suppose that there must be some general degree of lawlessness throughout the State. Taking it for granted that the courts are what they should be, there is no excuse for such resorts to lynch law. Indiana has no robber State government tormenting her from within, and does not suffer from the despotic violence of the administration from without. In her interior economy and in her relation with the general government there is every guarantee of peace, and unless the local administration of justice be either actually corrupt or so loose and inefficient as to be about as bad there seems no apology for the lynchings of which we hear.—Having this much confidence, however, in the general goodness of human nature as not to believe that whole communities will wantonly take life, we are inclined to think that the Indiana courts are not what they should be. So long as punishment is certain, even if slow, people will wait the course of the law and sustain its officers if necessary against molestation; but if the conviction once gain ground that the community is tampered with in its right to protection it will not be long before the unfaithful guardians of the public safety will be thrust aside and punishment be meted out in a summary manner according to the popular idea of what is right. Technically, of course, all this is wrong; but practically it amounts to this: that if the courts do not punish mobs will. This is particularly seen to be the case South. That is almost a purely agricultural country and thus peculiarly exposed to theft. It is so easy for the idle negro to steal a hog or a cow that the farmer is constantly missing his stock. At length he lies in wait for and detects the thief. The proof is so clear that even partisan judges and negro juries send the pilferer to the penitentiary. In a few days he is out, pardoned by the Radical Governor whose local mainstay he is, and back again at his cow-killing and hog-stealing trade.—The farmer misses another fine porker, or perhaps the finest of his milch cows. It is beyond question that this old despoiler has carried off the one, or taken a quarter from the other and left the carcass to rot in the woods. What is the man to do? Must he sell out and move off, or bring up the thief for another trial and another pardon, or must he resort to first principles and defend himself? Evidently he thinks the latter. The thief is visited at night and receives a tremendous flogging. In revenge he burns the farmer's house or barn, and then he is hanged. It is a sad game of wrong and retallation, but what are men without public protection to do?—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is recorded to have pardoned one criminal every other day, Sundays and all, for his entire term of three years. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, pardoned 205 out of the 486 convicts sent to penitentiary, setting loose anew on the community two out of every five. The crimes pardoned range from murder, rape, and arson to hog-stealing, and where the pardons were thickest there so-called KuKlux outrages occurred. The same premises were made to exist as we fancy now exist in Indiana, and the same bloody conclusions ensue. It is idle to localize that which is really general, to make people think that it is Ku-Klux in one State which is mere mob law and lynching in another. The cases of Indiana and South Carolina of Nevada and Georgia, are identical. Even in this City of New York we had rumors of vigilance committees at the time of lishing a Tammany frauds. It was Norfolk, where and not politics which receive and forward State.

was made the basis of those rumors; and in the same way personal safety alone is at the bottom of the Indiana lynchings, and property and personal safety alone at the bottom of the so-called Southern Ku-Klux outrages. A defective administration of the laws brings with it anywhere and at any time in this country a resort to what Bacon calls the wild justice of revenge. Even so wise a man does not call it caprice but justice; and justice it is, though irregular in its manifestations and demoralizing in its ultimate effects.—*N. Y. World.*

HAYWOOD STILL AHEAD!

A few weeks since we bought a barrel of apples from Haywood County, and sent them to the Weldon Fair. They took the premium, and no trouble.

From our own observation of the fruit growing qualities of the mountain counties, Haywood and Yancy excel. If all the cleared land in these two counties were well set out in apple trees, and they of full bearing age, AND a Rail Road RUNNING THROUGH them, the yield of one year would pay the State debt,—now over thirty millions! Make the calculation and see for yourself, then get about it at once—this very fall and plant all the trees you buy. Why every farmer who has a hundred acres of land, ought to plant from 500 to 10,000 trees! Make your arrangements to plant more or less every year until your whole time will be employed in looking after your fruit trees. By the time the trees have been planted five years, you will want to make no corn, wheat or anything else. The apple will make you rich.

The Winchester (Va) News in speaking of the apple crop says "Abner Hodgson realized $800 off of 40 trees!" Western N. C. can beat this and not half try. Plant apple trees!—*Asheville Citizen.*

While Holden, through the Washington *Chronicle*, is calling upon the old line Whigs to join his delectable party, he cannot avoid spitting out a little of his spite, born of *ante bellum* days, against Governor Graham of this State, who is the whiggest old line Whig that ever breathed the atmosphere of Whigdom.—Governor Graham has always considered the ex editor of the *Standard* a political fraud of the first water, and that is an offence never to be forgiven.

Salem Press.

Revenue Tax on Tobacco.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Peddlers or Retail Dealers of Tobacco Pay a Special Tax of Five Dollars and may retail anywhere in the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1871.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of Oct. 24, in relation to peddling manufactured tobacco, I have to say that a manufacturer of tobacco may sell his product any where in the United States without paying a special tax as a dealer in tobacco, but he can sell only in the original and unbroken packages. He may send out an employee to peddle for him, who may sell on the same conditions as the manufacturer.

A peddler of tobacco who is not an employee of the manufacturer, and whose sales exceed $100 per annum, is liable to a special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling manufactured tabocco in the manner of a peddler, and such a peddler who has paid the special tax for so selling tobacco, may retail from wooden packages, packed and stamped according to law.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

W. D. Jones, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

Prospectus of

"THE PATRIOT."

"THE PATRIOT," a daily Democratic and Conservative newspaper, is published by the "Patriot Newspaper Association," at No. 927 D street, between Ninth and Tenth, city of Washington.

"The Patriot" will advocate a prompt and perfect restoration of the Union in all its parts and its entire integrity; equality among the States as prescribed by by the constitution; the immediate removal of all disabilities resulting from the civil war, and the restoration of harmony and fraternal fellowship between all sections of the country, which the abuses and usurpations of partisan power have criminally labored to prevent:

A Tariff for revenue to cover the expenditures of an economical administration, and at meet the just obligations of the Government, no opposed to the existing system of exhorbitant protection for special monopolies and undeguised partiality for favored manufacturers:

Reduction of the present odious and oppressive scale of taxation, both as appe to duties on imports and on internal revenue:

Rigid economy in every department of the Government and retrenchment of the expenses:

Reform of the public service in all its branches, Civil, Military and Naval:

A sound National currency, equally distributed among the States, and protected against speculative fluctuations:

The rights of intelligent labor, against all selfish combinations to degrade and depreciate it:

Legislation by which the public lands will be reserved for actual settlers, and as a resource of National credit, in opposition to the Radical policy of enormous grants to speculators and corrupt schemes:

The fullest and firmest protection to American citizens abroad:

And cordial sympathy with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government.

It is intended to publish a newspaper of the first class, and to enlist the best available talent in all its departments.

Terms—Invariably Cash in Advance:

The Daily Patriot, per annum,	$10 00
The Weekly Patriot, per annum, single copy,	2 50
The Weekly Patriot, per annum, clubs of ten or more,	2 00

Remittances may be made by drafts or checks payable in any of the principal cities, or by Post Office orders. Address on business,

JAMES G. BERRET,
"Patriot Office," Washington, D. C.

National Democratic Executive Resident Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29th, 1870

We take pleasure in recommending most earnestly to the support of our Democratic and Conservative friends throughout the country "The Patriot" newspaper, as announced in the foregoing prospectus.

There is no journal at the Capitol through which the voice of opposition can now be heard, or the abuses and iniquities of the party in power may be exposed.

Such an organ has become an admitted necessity, which we are persuaded will be ably and satisfactorily supplied by "The Patriot."

This enterprise rests upon a firm foundation, and is entitled to the confidence and favor of all men who desire to redeem the Government from misrule and corruption, and to bring back the principles, simple virtues, and integrity of our forefathers.

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Change of Schedule.

Company Shops, June 26, 1871

On and after Sunday, June 4th, 1871, trains will be run over this road in accordance with the following

TIME TABLE--N. C. RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING EAST:

STATIONS.	EXPRESS ARRIVE.	EXPRESS LEAVE.	MAIL ARRIVE.	MAIL LEAVE.
Charlotte,	...	5.30 a M	...	10 P M
Salisbury,	8.03 a M	8.05 "	5.26 P M	5.40 "
Greensboro',	11.18 "	11.18 "	7.37 "	8.25 "
Co. Shops,	12.16 P M	1.40 P M	9.6 "	10.15 "
Hillsboro',	2.25 "	2.35 "	11.35 "	11.39 "
Raleigh,	5.05 "	...	2.05 A M	2.40 A M
Goldsboro',	...	...	7.20 "	...

TRAINS GOING WEST:

STATIONS.	MAIL ARRIVE.	MAIL LEAVE.	EXPRESS ARRIVE.	EXPRESS LEAVE.
Charlotte,	7.15 A M	...	5.00 P M	...
Salisbury,	4.22 "	4.27 A M	5.15 "	5.24 P M
Greensboro',	1.25 "	1.35 "	7.10 P M	7.20 "
Co. Shops,	11.37 P M	12.02 A M	12.30 P M	12.50 "
Hillsboro',	10.17 "	10.19 "	11.07 A M	11.10 A M
Raleigh,	6.45 P M	7.40 "	...	5.45 A M
Goldsboro',	...	3.00 P M	...	...

W H GREEN,
Master of Transportation.

Company Shops, June 3 1871. 23-t