

Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

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sented.

A GOOD HATER.

A FEUD WHICH LASTED TO THE BITTER END—SINGULAR REQUESTS—THE WONDERFUL WILL OF WADE HAMP- TON, BOLTON—STONEWALL JACK- SON'S WIDOW REMEMBERED—OLD TOM DICKENS AND HIS TOOL, SARAH W. BOLTON.

The following singular will is in the Chancery court of Memphis in the case of John W. Wright, sheriff, and administrator of Dickens vs. Bolton's administrator, &c. The old man (W. H. Bolton) was before the war a prosperous slave-trader, and his immense plantation was on the banks of the Mississippi river, and could be seen from the steamboat windows. He had an enormous sign at the landing, which is spoken of by Mrs. Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The feud between old man Bolton started by an altercation about the sale of a slave, and was continued for years, and ended in the death of Bolton, who, about a month after he made his will, was shot down on the court-green by "this gigantic swindle, old Tom Dickens." The will was filed August 6th, 1869.

In the name of God, amen. I, Wade H. Bolton, at my home place in Shelby county, Tennessee, being in good health, of sound mind, and disposing memory, knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, make and publish at my office at home this as my last will and testament:

First. After all my just debts and liabilities and funeral expenses are paid, it is my will and desire that my ashes may repose at the Pleasant Ridge church burying-ground, three miles below my homestead, and a suitable monument erected to my memory by my executor.

He bequeathes sundry articles to his beloved wife, and then he gives her ten thousand dollars in money in fee simple forever, and in addition his life insurance of ten thousand dollars.

Fourth. I give and bequeath Seth W. Bolton five thousand dollars, provided that he lends an assisting hand and helps to defeat

THIS GIGANTIC SWINDLE

that old Tom Dickens and his tool, Sarah W. Bolton, has instituted against his father's estate and mine in the Chancery court of Memphis, and the onus of proof shall be upon him to show to my executors that he has done all he could to defeat the same, then my executor shall, in the event, if Seth W. Bolton be married, or does marry a woman of his own choice, shall invest the five thousand dollars in a piece of land for their support and maintenance, title to be made to them and the children of their body. But should Seth W. Bolton remain in celibacy, which he is quite likely to do, my executor is instructed to loan out the \$5,000 at interest, as long as he lives, and nothing more.

Fifth. I give and bequeath to Mary L. Bolton, now wife of E. C. Pattison, \$6,000; provided that her and her husband, E. C. Pattison, does all they can in assisting me to defeat this gigantic swindle which old Tom Dickens and his tool, Sarah W. Bolton, has instituted against J. L. Bolton's estate and mine in Chancery court at Memphis, and the onus of proof shall be on them to show to my executor that they have done all they could to defeat the same. In this event my executor shall have

five years to pay the same without being coerced by law.

Sixth. I give and bequeath to my niece, Lucassie Bolton, now the wife of Jos. A. Andrews, if she survive my death, five thousand dollars, to be invested in a piece of land for their mutual interest and support, provided her and her husband, Jos. A. Andrews is my friend and co-workers in helping all they can to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickens and Sarah W. Bolton, his tool and ally, in the fraud against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate, and the onus of proof, &c.; and I give and bequeath to my niece, now Mrs. Wade Bolton, five thousand dollars, provided that she is and so remains a true and faithful friend of mine, and does all she can to defeat this gigantic swindle of the

OLD LAND PIRATE.

Tom Dickens and Sarah W. Bolton, his ally, against her father's estate and mine, in Chancery court at Memphis, and the onus of proof, &c. I also gave her my gold watch.

Eighth. I give and bequeath my niece, Josephine Bolton, now the wife of the notorious Dr. Samuel Dickens, the

JUDAS OF THE FAMILY,

five dollars, one-sixth of what Judas Iscariot got for betraying his Lord.—Poor Jo, her cup of iniquity will be full after awhile, if she ever gets time to stop her mad career trying to help swindle her sister, and her memory will let her mind reflect back upon her childhood days when she sat under the shade trees and roof of her father and mother, and saw the streaming tears and heard the bitter sobs of her departed mother portraying in the ears of her father, that some distant day that old Tom Dickens would swindle them and their children, out of all they had, and bring them to need and want. The prophecy is fulfilled—in 1868, and her daughter Jo is lending a helping hand.

Ninth. I give and bequeath my niece, Lucinda Bolton, now the wife of Solomon I. Goldsby, five thousand dollars; provided that her and her husband is my friend and co-workers in helping all they can to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickens and his tool and ally, Sarah W. Bolton, in the fraud against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate, now pending in the Chancery court at Memphis, and the onus of proof, &c.

Tenth. I give and bequeath my nephew Josephus Bledsoe, and his sister, Mary Tissen Bledsoe, three thousand dollars each, provided that him and her is my friends and co-workers in helping all they can to defeat this gigantic swindle of old Tom Dickens and Sarah W. Bolton, his tool and ally, against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate, and the onus of proof, &c.

Eleventh. I give and bequeath the widow and children of Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, known as

STONEWALL JACKSON,

who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, ten thousand dollars, as history tells me his widow's furniture was sold after his death for debt.

Twelfth. Fidelity is the noblest trait of human beings, and should be rewarded, therefore I give and bequeath to

MY LOYAL SLAVES,

now called freedmen, that has stayed with me during the war, and remained with me on my plantation ever since, in my employ or working my land, and has never left it to work or labor on any other farms, to all those that continues faithful in this way up to the time of my death, I instruct my executor to pay the heads and families of all such, three hundred dollars, strict proof to be made to my executor they have complied with the above provisions.—The money to be paid all such in three years after my death.

Thirteenth. I hereby instruct my executor, if he thinks best, to sell all my real estate in Tennessee or any other State everywhere, together with my Hoboken farm where I reside, reserving the dower of three hundred, was given to my wife her lifetime.

Fourteenth. I hereby give and bequeath, after the death of my wife, the three hundred acres land reserved in

the thirteenth clause of this will to the trustees of the free schools of Shelby county, Tennessee, and their successors in office forever, for the purpose of erecting a college of learning on the same, to be called Bolton college.

Fifteenth. I give and bequeath the residue and remainder of my estate that is not otherwise donated, if any there be, to be paid over to the chairman or judge of the County court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and their successors in office, to be loaned out on interest perpetually to applicants, on bond and security to be given, and the interest accruing annually to be applied for the

EDUCATION OF THE POOR

and orphan white children in the First district of Shelby county, Tennessee—the college of learning—ordered to be erected in the fourteenth clause. This donation shall be perpetual in the hands of the county courts, as above specified.

Sixteenth. I hereby instruct and empower my executor, if any of the legatees mentioned in this will owes my estate anything at my death, either themselves, husbands or wives, it shall be deducted out of their part of the legacy with interest; or, if any of them forces unnecessary lawsuits on him in winding up my estate, he shall have the power to charge them with the lawyers' fees in defending the same out of their part of the legacy on a final settlement.

Seventeenth. Should I die before this fraudulent suit of Tom Dickens and his tool and ally, Sarah W. Bolton, was instituted against me and Isaac L. Bolton estate is decided, I want my executor to defend the same

TO THE BITTER END,

as I know and the world should know I don't owe them a cent, or they would not sleep on their rights for eleven years, and myself and Isaac L. Bolton both being solvent and punctual to pay our debts on demand. Any of the legatees mentioned in this will coal-lesing or filiating or aiding and directing, with old Tom Dickens and Sarah W. Bolton in this gigantic fraudulent suit against me—forfeits all their right and interest into the legacies bequeath them in this will, and hereby declare them null and void on sufficient proof made to my executor.

And eighteenth and lastly he appoints E. M. Apperson, of Memphis, Tennessee, his executor, and Beecher and Belcher his attorneys.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

STATESVILLE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF ROOTS, HERBS FLOWERS, &c., TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE CENTENNIAL BY THE N. C. HERBARIUM.—PASSING GLANCES OF A REPORTER.—COST OF THE COLLECTION \$3,000.—A PEEP INTO THE LIFE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GREATEST BOTANIST.

STATESVILLE, N. C., March 11, '76. For the benefit of those persons who will not be able to attend the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, Mr. M. E. Hayes, the efficient botanist and scientist who has entire control of the North Carolina Herbarium, which is the largest of the kind in the South and which is located in this town, determined to give the citizens of this vicinity an opportunity of seeing how Statesville was to be represented at the great American Centennial. He arranged the collection consisting of 25 or 30 thousand different specimens designated by a neatly printed label and in which collection no time or expense was kept from making the display the very best, and exhibited free in Statesville opera hall for three days, commencing on Wednesday last. The first two days of the exhibition a vast amount of interest was manifested in it. At times the large and commodious hall was thronged with people of this and the adjacent counties, most of whom, upon entering the hall, were astounded with surprise at seeing such an elaborate and beautiful display, and at seeing such a vast variety of the vegetable kingdom, all of which, with

the exception of two specimens, were grown in this State.

PASSING GLANCES OF A REPORTER.

Upon entering the door the first specimen that attracted our attention was a magnificent representation of "the fruits of the medical plants of North Carolina," consisting of four hundred different specimens, cased in sixteen large glass top boxes, at a cost of not less than two dollars each. Next, was a collection of three hundred different specimens of mosses taken from the hills and valleys of Western North Carolina, in boxes somewhat handsomer than those mentioned in the above paragraph. The "floral kingdom of North Carolina" will be represented, consisting of one hundred and fifty specimens, arranged in a most tasty style in commodious glass top cases.—There may be seen, in addition to the portraits which will be mentioned below, seven hundred glass covered walnut frames containing an equal number of botanic specimens, mounted on card-board and the properties of some of which, are illustrated by appropriate pictures prepared for the occasion; and the size of these frames will average 17x 11 inches, costing the respectable sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.—There will also be seen five hundred nicely arranged glass top cases, 5x8 and 3 inches deep, containing the crude medical substances used by all Druggists and Chemists throughout the entire world, in addition to which there are many deleterious substances which have been placed and sold on the market for genuine articles; and, within the last few months, there has been about fifty new discoveries of these substances, some of which are held in high repute and with considerable demand.—One hundred and forty varieties of carefully trimmed and labelled medical woods were exhibited. One of the finest specimens of *Tuckahoe*, weighing twenty-five pounds, which was plowed from one of the North Carolina fields was to be seen. *Tuckahoe* being parasitic it draws its substance from other roots; it is noted for its fine properties for making bread and starch. "Man in the ground," or the wild potato, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, attracted special attention of many of the herbiferous admirers.—An exquisite display of plants and herbs was to be seen in large jars, preserved in alcohol. We especially noticed a fine specimen of the deadly poison, *cora fungus*, which, upon application to the mouth causes instant death of either herbiferous or corniferous animal, and which farmers ought to be careful not to gather when they do the rest of their corn. The only plants not taken from this State, to be exhibited at the Centennial by the North Carolina Herbarium, are *Eucalyptus robusta*, *Guvulia Iquamosa* and the *Grindelia robusta*, which were imported by Wallace Brothers from California, and which they have recently introduced into North Carolina. We also had the pleasure of seeing on exhibition one of the finest collections of bird-eggs that has ever come within the sphere of our optics, commencing at large ostrich's and descending to the wee humming-bird's. Among the portraits of many celebrated botanists and scientists the following seemed to attract more than the usual amount of admiration: First came the renowned botanist, John King, of Cincinnati, who stands at the head of the botanic fraternity; second, William Proctor, Sr., the discoverer of *Lobelia*; third, Robert F. Newton and Samuel Fritchill, the famous eclectic writers, the latter of whom is at present President of Eclectic Medical Society of the city of New York, surrounded by his useful discoveries *Gelsemin officinalis*; fourth, one of the best likenesses of the celebrated Dr. L. Stanton, to whom the whole civilized world is indebted for the discovery of *Vida Pectata*, one of the most important medicines of the present day, which was in a large handsome frame surrounded by some of this herb grown in North Carolina; Dr. Stanton also acquired considerable fame as an eclectic writer. A portrait of the celebrated botanic sketchist, Miss Elsie Lawton, ac-

companied by some of her admirable work, was one of the finest specimens of botanic pencilling that has ever been produced.

Messrs. Wallace Brothers, the energetic proprietors of the North Carolina Florarium, have in preparation a 200 page 8 mo book, giving the names and properties of each and every specimen to be on exhibition, printed in English, German and French.

A PEEP INTO THE LIFE OF NORTH CAROLINA'S GREATEST BOTANIST.

Mr. M. E. Hayes, the scientific botanist, to whom the people of North Carolina, yes, of the United States, are indebted for the collection of the many botanic substances, for the purpose of enhancing the "Old North State," in the estimation of the world, by exhibiting and showing at the Great International Centennial, was born in Charleston, South Carolina. He began the study of botany at a very early age, which he continued for many years, but at one time he gave it up to attend to the business of a chemist, which profession he had learned during the many years of study in botany. At the commencement of the late civil conflict, he was called upon to serve the Confederate States Government by taking charge of the Carolina Military Institute, located at Charlotte, for the sole purpose of purchasing the medical plants of this State for the use of the army, which duty he performed, for several years, with the highest satisfaction to the government. On his retirement a large inducement was extended by the government to retain his services, but he declined to accept it, preferring domestic life at his home which was then in Florida. After a short stay in Florida he came back to North Carolina and has resided in Statesville ever since. He commenced the purchase of *Materia Medica* plants, four years ago for the North Carolina Herbarium, at an extravagant figure; and has made the business entirely successful; and through his exertions many important discoveries have been brought to the notice of the medical fraternity until he has reached a climax, that affords him the highest confidence in their judgment as a botanist and scientist.

J. S. R.

At one time tobacco passed as current money in Maryland. In making contracts, prices were fixed not at so many dollars and cents, but at so many pounds of tobacco. Wages were paid in tobacco and so were rents and taxes. Salaries of public officers were fixed at so many pounds of tobacco per annum. Even court charges were estimated in pounds of tobacco. There are at present in existence many old deeds, mortgages, leases and other documents of a similar character, in which the price or consideration, is stated to be so many pounds of tobacco. There is an act of assembly, passed when money began to circulate more freely and tobacco to be regarded less favorably as currency which fixes the legal value of a pound of tobacco, in cases where rents were estimated, not in money, but in tobacco, so that the lessee might at his discretion pay his rent in tobacco according to his original contract, or pay the value thereof in money at the rate of so much money for every pound of tobacco. Tobacco was originally inspected in the counties it was raised, and was sold there, but little came there in search of a market. Much of the tobacco raised in Southern Maryland, was sold to merchants doing business along the river courses, which are so abundant in that section of the country. These merchants were in the habit, in early times, of trading directly with Europe. Ships from Europe would bring cargoes consigned to them, and they would send back such ships loaded with tobacco, with which, instead of with money, they send to pay the debts they had contracted in Europe. In latter times, when Baltimore was beginning to grow into importance, many buyers of tobacco, agents of foreign governments, or of foreign commercial houses, made their home at Baltimore.

and used to travel all through the tobacco growing sections of the State and buy from the country merchants all the tobacco they had received from the country people, in trade at the towns where tobacco was inspected. During the war of 1812, much tobacco was collected in the warehouse of these country towns waiting, some to be inspected and other to be sold, while many others were less fortunate. After the close of the war, (I think in the year 1823) the General Assembly passed an act providing for the removal of the inspection of tobacco from the counties in which it grew, to the city of Baltimore. This was the feather that broke the camel's back of the commercial prosperity of the towns bordering on the water courses of the tobacco growing region of Southern Maryland. To hasten this result, there were at work other causes, reference to which in a future article may not prove uninteresting to some of the readers of this paper.—*Baltimore Trade Review*.

There has been so much written and said by Virginia papers and orators about the famous charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, and the failure of North Carolina troops to support Pickett on the occasion above referred to, that the Wilmington Review is glad to see that that gallant old soldier, Major Gen. Trimble, of Maryland, who commanded a portion of Pender's Division after this brave North Carolinian had received his mortal wound, has come to the front in defense of his gallant Tar Heels and has written a communication to Our Living and Our Dead. We make a few extracts from Gen. Trimble's defence of the North Carolina troops:

NORTH CAROLINIANS AND PICKETT'S DIVISION AT GETTYSBURG.

So far as relates to the good conduct of North Carolina troops from the beginning to the close of the war, I think their unpretending courage in action; their patient submission to the privations of the camp and the march; their almost child-like docility and acceptance of discipline everywhere; and when circumstances needed it, their daring valor, are now recognized and appreciated by all.

Both Northern and Southern description of the battle of Gettysburg in the third day's contest have, without perhaps a single exception down to the present time, given not only most conspicuous prominence to Gen. Pickett's division, but generally by the language used, have created the impression among those not personally acquainted with the events of the day, that Pickett's men did all the hard fighting, suffered the most severely, and failed in his charge because not only or rigorously supported by the troops on his right and left. It might with as much truth be said, that Pettigrew and Trimble failed in their charge, because unsupported by Pickett, who had been driven back in the crisis of their charge, and was no aid to them.

No one acquainted with the facts can, for a moment, doubt the intrepid bravery and splendid bearing of Pickett's men; they did all that any men could do under the circumstances; but others did as well, went as far, or farther, fought longer and lost as heavily. The simple truth is, that Pickett's, Pettigrew's and Trimble's divisions were literally "shot to pieces," and the small remnants who broke the first Federal line, were too feeble to hold what they had gained.

Early rising was once an indication of thrift; now it indicates that a man is thrifty.