

HORRID AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER!

NORFOLK, MARCH 22.

We have seldom read in the annals of real life or in the pages of romance, of deeds of blood and horror, equal in atrocity and shocking circumstances, to one which has just fallen under our notice—the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to collect them, we here lay before our readers:

About the first of this month two Frenchmen came to this place from Baltimore, and rented a small dwelling house in a retired situation near Plume's Rope-Walk, but seldom made use of it, and then only at night. Their mysterious movements excited considerable curiosity in the neighborhood, and even suspicions not altogether favorable to them.

Yesterday morning these two men and a third were observed to be in the house, and between 9 and 10 o'clock a Mrs. Lester, residing in an adjacent tenement, was alarmed by a sudden cry, which seemed to be the cry of "murder!" Some time after, two of the men left the house.—Mrs. Lester under the conviction that there was something amiss going on in the house, related the circumstance to the constable, who entered the house, and discovered a spectacle truly horrible and revolting to every feeling of humanity.—In a chamber of the second story was extended on the floor the naked trunk of a human being, divested of its head and limbs, and in the fire place lay the head, feet and hands, burnt almost to cinders! The arms were separated from the body at the shoulder joints, and again divided at the elbows; and the legs cut apart at the joints of the knees—indeed, the whole infernal operation appeared to have been performed with the dexterity of a skilful surgeon. The limbs thus separated were thrown together in a bucket.—On the floor lay an axe, besmeared with blood, with which the diabolical authors of this foul massacre had dispatched their victim, and two butcher-knives, which had served the office of dissection.

A Coroner's Inquest was immediately summoned, but no evidence appeared which could in the slightest degree criminate any known individual. Neither the name of the deceased nor that of his companion could be ascertained with certainty, and all the account that could be given of them amounted to no more than what we have before stated, except that they had been seen the night before at a house of no good repute in Church-Street, and the verdict of the jury was, as a matter of course, "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

There was no furniture of any kind in the house, save a few articles of bedding, and two trunks.—What then could have been the purpose of these people in taking the house?

In one of the trunks were a number of articles of valuable clothing; in the other a number of valuable watches, watch chains, and sundry articles of jewelry—on the floor, too, was an elegant gold patent lever watch. The object of committing the murder could not have been plunder, or the murderers would have secured these valuables.—What then could have been the motive? We can imagine no other but revenge.

Another idea suggests itself, however, which does away this supposition: Their intention evidently was to cut the whole body in pieces and burn it at their leisure; and their leaving the house was probably only for a time, when they would return, complete their hellish work and carry off the property without exciting suspicion.

In one of the trunks was found a masonic diploma, from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, filled up in the name of Peter Lagardette, and dated, City of Baltimore, 21st December, 1820.—But whether that was the name of the deceased, or of his companion, or indeed of either of them, is a matter of uncertainty.—It was stated by a Frenchman, who said he was acquainted with the person whom he supposed the deceased to be, that his name was Dade.

An examination into this mysterious case was subsequently instituted by the Mayor, but after examining a number of persons, the inquiry resulted in nothing satisfactory.—It was stated that the deceased and his companion had frequently been seen in company with two Spaniards who had lately arrived in town from Baltimore, and about whom there were some suspicious indications.

Should we be too hasty in surmising that the deceased and his companion, together with the two Spaniards with whom they associated, were a band of depredators upon the community by all the various arts of robbery and swindling? Their incognito movements—but above all, the implements for lock-picking, found amongst the effects of the deceased, leave but little room to doubt that such was their occupation.

We regret that it is not in our power to present a more satisfactory detail of this affair, which has excited so much sensation in our town.—We trust, however, that the vigilance of our police will yet afford us that opportunity, by ferreting out the demons who perpetrated this horrid deed.—Herald.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, our neighbors of the town of PORTSMOUTH, were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of "Fire," and in less than an hour many of the most worthy and respectable inhabitants, who had rushed into the street to rescue their neighbors' property from the ravages of the devouring element, could see nothing but the smoking ruins of their own late happy habitations. How fatally, alas! is realized to them by this awful visitation, the truth of the sacred admonition, "ye know not what a day or an hour may bring forth."

Our daily paper being then printed and ready for distribution, and the country paper just commenced, we apprised our distant readers, by a *hasty postscript*, of the scene of desolation and distress, which was at the moment passing before us, promising the melancholy recital of particulars, in this day's paper.

Our anticipations of the extent of mischief threatened by this ferocious guest are but too painfully verified, as the following tale of woe will testify.—Those who first repaired to the scene, state, that the fire originated in an untenanted kitchen, attached to the house at the N. W. corner of High and Main-streets, belonging to Mr. *Mordecai Cooke*, and that when first discovered, a few buckets of water judiciously applied, would have extinguished it. But the buildings being very combustible, and the wind blowing heavy from S. W. it gained, in a few minutes, such an ascendancy as to baffle every effort to restrain its fury, and many whose condition, only an hour before the alarm, might, in a proper appreciation of worldly comforts, be considered enviable, have now scarcely a shelter for their heads.

We have not heard a suggestion of the probable total value of property destroyed; and will therefore only say that, it is such as many years of the most productive labour would not repair, and that such is the distress which it has brought upon those whose means were humble, that it calls loudly upon the humane for immediate relief. Beacon.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 27.

Fraud in Cotton.—A parcel of 31 bales Cotton, apparently of fine quality, was purchased yesterday in King-street, at 13 cents per pound; which, on examination, turned out to be a base imposition; the principal contents of the bags being stained, dirty trash; but plated at the ends with cotton of good quality. The name of the seller, is J. CASWELL, who attempts to excuse himself, by saying that it was packed by Col. FARROW, of Spartanburg District, S. C. A sample of the Cotton may be seen at this office.—*Courier*.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1821.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS IN ILLINOIS.

There are, no doubt, some of our readers interested in Soldiers' Bounty Lands located in Illinois: To such, the following extract of a late act of that state will contain desirable information. Subjoined to it is a circular letter from Messrs. Van Zandt & Rockwell, Military Land Agents, at Washington City. Persons in this part of the country may find it to their advantage to transact their landed business in the western country through Messrs. Van Zandt & Rockwell, as they have the character of being punctual and faithful in their agency business. We understand that their charges are very moderate.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons whose Lands, Bank Stock, &c. have been sold for Taxes.—Approved, February, 1821.

"Sec. 1. That all persons whose lands, &c. have been stricken off to the State for the triple tax, shall be allowed until the first of January next, to redeem the same, by paying into the Treasury the amount of the single tax to which the said land or other property would have been liable under the provisions of the act of 1819, the costs which have accrued on account of such striking off to the State, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on said single tax and costs, from the time the said taxes should have been paid, to the time of redemption.

"Sec. 2. That all persons who have already redeemed their land, by paying the price the same sold for, with 100 per cent. thereon, after there has been deducted from the sum so by them paid, the amount of the single tax to which land or other property was of right liable, the costs of the sale and Sheriff's fees, shall be entitled to a credit for the balance then remaining due; and the sum so credited shall be considered as a deposit, and may be applied to the payment of any taxes which may already have accrued, or which hereafter may accrue on said land.

"Sec. 3. That where non-residents have paid taxes in the county where the land, &c. is situated, and it has been subsequently sold to the State or individuals for a failure to list the same with the Auditor, it is made his duty upon information to redeem the said land, if the same has been sold to individuals, and if stricken off to the State, to erase the record thereof, in both cases giving the owner a receipt for the amount of the tax the same was sold for.

"Sec. 4. That all persons who have redeemed their land, &c. by paying a triple tax, Sheriff's fees, and costs of advertising, shall have a credit for all above the single tax, costs, &c. which may be applied as provided in the second section.

"Sec. 6. That all residents and non-residents who may heretofore have redeemed, or hereafter shall redeem their lands or other property, for sales to individuals under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of 1819, a credit for so much of the sum paid by them to redeem their land, &c. as shall remain, after deducting therefrom the amount of the single tax or taxes which may or shall have accrued upon such land, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the time such tax or taxes became due, to the time of redemption, and the costs of sale, the credit to be applied as permitted by the second section of this act.

"Sec. 7. That in all cases where lands or other property have been charged with, but not yet sold for, a triple tax, in consequence of the owner or owners thereof having failed, neglected or refused to comply with the requisitions of the act of 1819, the owner or owners shall be exonerated from payment of the triple tax, if, at any time before the 1st of January next, he shall pay into the Treasury the amount of the single tax and interest."

MILITARY, LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH, 1821.

SIR—The foregoing is an extract of the law of the State of Illinois, passed in February last, for the relief of certain persons whose lands, &c. have been sold for taxes, and which we hasten to forward to you for your information.

In all the cases where the Bounty Lands remain the property of the Soldier, or his Heirs, the tax is payable by them three years after the date of the Patent.

It will afford us sincere pleasure to act as the agent of yourself and friends, to have deeds recorded, and in the payment of taxes to the Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and promise, on our part, to merit the confidence which may be placed in us.

We recommend to those persons who may be pleased to employ us as their Agents, to communicate with us as early as practicable, so that, when necessary, we may refer to the Books of the Auditor of the State of Illinois, in time to ensure the payment of the money sent to us into the Treasury of that state, prior to the 1st of January, 1821.

We are, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servants,
VAN ZANDT & ROCKWELL.

The king of Naples, it appears by a late arrival at Charleston, has displayed at the Congress at Laybach, an unexpected firmness, and positively refused to comply with any of the propositions made to him by the royal hypocrites assembled there to devise plans for arresting the progress of liberal opinions in Europe, and drawing tighter the cords which bind a great proportion of her population in servitude. The king declared his determination to preserve inviolate his oath to observe the constitution; and in consequence of which, it is said, orders were immediately transmitted to Milan, the head-quarters of the Austrian army, to have the troops put in motion, for the purpose, doubtless, of effecting by force what could not be accomplished by intrigue, hypocrisy, and menace. If these accounts, therefore, are correct, the work of destruction has ere this commenced, and the fields of Italy are again to be moistened with the blood and whitened with the bones of the victims of an iron-handed oppression.

This crusade against the rights of man, this attempt to rivet the chains of slavery on a nation which has just gloriously burst them asunder, is, we presume, what the *Holy Alliance* term extending the influence and the principles of the religion of Jesus, which was the ostensible object of the formation of this *League*: This is the way by which they intend to exemplify the excellency of that religion whose brightest characteristics are mercy and love, and which bespeaks "peace and good will," and not war, and hate, and destruction, to man! But the reward of the hypocrite is sure, though oftentimes slow: and the allied sovereigns, in re-kindling the flames of war in Europe, which has hardly had time to breathe, after a dreadful conflict of twenty years, may be but applying the torch to the mine which is spread for their own destruction. The Emperor of Russia has not so much to fear at present; but the king of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria cannot but be fully aware, that combustible materials are thickly strewed throughout their dominions, which a small spark might light into a flame, that would baffle all their power to extinguish. It is an old remark, however, that "whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates;" and the blind, impolitic, and, we might say, senseless conduct of the legitimates, would seem to point them out as victims marked for destruction; and we care not how soon it comes upon them. Their *existence* is not necessary to Europe; but their *destruction* may be to its peace, safety, and happiness. Is it not better that three or four men "should die," and millions be free, than that these three or four "should live," and millions be slaves?

Naples, if attacked, although the odds against her will be fearful, will, we believe, ultimately triumph. France must remain neutral; for it will require more circumspection, and knowledge, and talent, in the Bourbons, than they appear to possess, more liberality in opinion and practice, than they seem inclined to exercise, to preserve their own ill-got power, without interfering in the affairs of other nations, and particularly for the purpose for which such an interference would be made in the case of Naples. Spain and Portugal must make common cause with the Neapolitans, and the Holy League be accomplished against them, their turn would come next. Spain would either have to resign her constitution into the hands of the adorable Ferdinand, re-establish the Inquisition, with all its racks, and tortures, and auto da fes, or have her plains deluged with blood, and her sons sacrificed by hecatombs, to appease the wrath and satiate the vengeance of offended legitimacy. Portugal would have to return to her chains, and servitude, and degradation, or experience a fate similar to that of her neighbor: Motives of safety, therefore, if nothing more, would induce them to assist Naples. England, also, who, from her great maritime power, might materially injure Naples, will remain neutral; indeed, to be consistent, she ought to take an *active part*, and resist the encroachments and pretensions of the allies. Upon the whole, therefore, should a conflict take place, the result, we think, will be auspicious to the cause of freedom. The holy tyrants might as well attempt to shroud the natural world in darkness, as to quench the intellectual light which is making its way throughout the moral world.

Notice.

ON the 1st of April, was taken, on the road between the Poplar Camp and Salem, four Horses, of the following description: one dark bay, and three of them a light bay color; two of them pace, one of them is somewhat hurt by a portmanteau; no other particular flesh marks. I will give a handsome reward to any one who will return the horses, and secure the thief, or give information to me in Orange county, on Allamance, near Judge Murpley's, or to John C. Blum, Salem, N. C. so that I get the horses and thief. The person supposed to have taken them, is a young man of about 25 years old, and about five feet nine inches high.
4w44 JOHN SHAYS.

Advertisement.

I HAVE in my possession a Bank Bill, which, I have reason to believe, one of my servants stole from some person. The owner of the bill may have it on application. A. HENDERSON.
Salisbury, April 7, 1821.—1w

Six Cents Reward.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the painting and chair-maker's business, ran away from the subscriber on the 23d March. The above reward will be given if the said Williams is delivered to me at my shop.
MARTIN C. PHIFER.
Lincolnton, N. C. April 1, 1821.—16r

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Adm'r.
March 24, 1821.—6w42

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1821.

A...Isaac Alexander, Colonel Charles T. Alexander 2, Susanna Alexander, Miss Carolina S. Alexander. B... Elizabeth Beatty, John Bird, Samuel Black, John Brown, Hugh Bain, Nash Bishop, Rev. Archibald Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Biglow. C...Thomas B. Chancey, Thomas Caps, Jonas Cohen, James M. N. Gibben, Richard Caps, Robert Check, Hollis Cooley, Job Cannon, Thomas Carter. D...Shugar Dulin 4, Betsy Dulin, Absalom Duggers, John Davidson, Walter Davis, Major Joseph Douglas. E...Nathaniel Farran, John M. Fullwood, Daniel Fox. G...Parley Grover 2, James Gamble. H...Jane Hood 2, John Hipp, Holly Holding, Samuel Harris, Doctor Harris, Jeremiah Hood, Mary Hodge, Jonathan Harkness, William Hargrove. I...James Irwin, Alexander Irwin. J...Patience Jones, William Jones, William Johnston. K...Thomas Kilpatrick. M...Gen. Michael Mac Leary 3, William Morrison, Robert Maxwell, Elam Morrison, Phillip Morris, Samuel McCombes, Edwin Maxwell, John Montgomery, Abraham Moses, John McCullah, Joshua Mabry, Thomas McCord, Roderick McColey. N...John Neely. O...Mr. Orr. P...Aaron Perry, Isaac Phillips. R...John Rich, William Roane, Rachel Robinson, John Rea, John Rodgers, Joseph Ross. S...Rev. Hartwell Spain 2, David Smith 2, John Stitt, John Snell, William Shelby, Gideon B. Smith, Mr. Sprott, or John Black, James Story, Volintine Sterns. T...John Tye, John Thompson, Sarah Thompson, James G. Torrence. W...William M. Wilson, William J. Wilson 2, Anne Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, J. Wilson, Matthew Wallace 2, John and Daniel Wents, Daniel Wents, William Wallace.
3w44 WM. SMITH, P. M.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. April 1st, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.—[J] Observe the date.

JOHN BROOKS, Asa Barns, Andrew Boston, Jno. Boston, Jno. Bough, Sarah Bradshaw, Mathias Barringer, John Bost. C—Henry Carrickur, Mary Corthers, Williams Craton, William Colverhouse, John Churchill, Robert Cochran 2, Robert Carson. D—John Duff, Thomas Douglas, Philip Dry. E—Jacob Faggart, Abm. M. Fox. G—Robert Glass, C. Grimmerger, Christian Gregory, Mary Gingles. H—William Hill, Washington Harris, James S. Harris, Jno. Hamilton, Archd. Houston, Vachel Holbrooks, Hugh Hayr, Edwin R. Harris. J—John Jamison 2. K—Henry Kotizer, Paul G. Klutts. M—Paul Misenhimer, George Martin, Archd. McCurdy, sen. Arthur D. Meek, Robert Motly, Levi McGraw, E. J. Morrison. N—Robert Neel, John Neely. O—Philip J. Ochler. P—Eleanor Pickens, Jno. H. Plunket, John Pharr, Jane Pickens, Walter S. Pharr, D. R. Prowell. R—Dr. Jos. W. Ross, W. J. Russel, Christ. Reinhardt, Danl. Ridenhower. S—Philip Sell, James Scott, Esq. Michael Safret. W—William E. White, Simeon Walker, Michael Wincoff, A. Wood, Samuel Wallace, Benjamin S. West.
3w44 DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

Just received, and for sale at the Post-Office, a large assortment of BOOKS, &c. viz: Law, Physics, Divinity, History, Miscellaneous; Blank Books, Writing Paper, &c. And, also, a variety of Dry Goods, &c.
D. STORKE.

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the