

visions are extremely scarce, nothing to be had but bad goat's flesh. The persons who had taken refuge in the Consulate were lately in very great danger. A Mussulman moved with compassion, came privately and gave information that the Turkish regiment, of 50 men, encamped close to the Consulate, had formed a project to scale the walls of the garden in the night, to massacre the men and seize the women. But M. Digeon baffled this infernal plot. After having taken all necessary measures, he kept watch during the night in the garden. It was midnight—profound silence reigned—when the savages were heard scaling the walls. How great were their surprise at seeing M. Digeon with his sabre in one hand and a pistol in the other, at the head of his Janissaries, all armed like himself and ready to fire! In their confusion they discharged a few muskets and then retreated. On the following day M. Digeon went to the Pacha to complain of the violation of the asylum of those under his protection. The Pacha listened to his complaints, and has banished the wretches from the island. An abominable action has been committed at Scio; a Turk, the owner of three female slaves, being unable to take them with him to Tschesme, whither he was going, killed them all three.—The Pacha being informed of this atrocious crime, caused the individual who had been guilty of it to be pursued. Being taken and brought back, the Pacha ordered his nose and ears to be cut off, and in that condition sent him back to Tschesme. [*Journal de Frankfort, Aug. 22.*]

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOTTISH REGALIA.

As these ancient symbols of Scottish Royalty derive a peculiar interest from a visit which is the first that any sovereign of the House of Hanover ever made to the country of the unfortunate Stuarts, some account of them may not be unacceptable to our readers. They consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, and were placed in the Castle on the 26th of March 1707. It will be recollected, however, that for a long time they were thought to have been purloined, being no where to be found, till the Commissioners appointed by his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, discovered them on the 5th of February, 1818, in a large oak chest, in the Crown room. Beside the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, which are of elegant workmanship, and in preservation, a silver rod of office was also found, said to be that of the Lord Treasurer. The crown is of pure gold, and has a broad band which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two precious stones, between each of which is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle is a smaller one, fronted with twenty points, having diamonds and imitation sapphires, disposed in them alternately. The points are all decorated with pearls at the top. The upper circle is raised into ten crosses floree, each having in the centre a large diamond between four pearls placed in cross saltire, and these crosses floree are intermingled with the fleurs de lis, which surmount the points of the second small circle. From the upper circle rise four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a globe and cross patee. In the center of the cross patee is an amethyst, which points the front of the crown; and behind on the other side is a large pearl. Below the pearl are the initials J. R. V. The crown is nine inches in diameter, and in height six inches from the under circle to the top of the cross.—It is turned up with ermine and the cap which was formerly of purple velvet was changed to crimson in 1685. The precious stones in the crown consist of diamonds, jacinths, oriental pearls, garnets, chrysoptases and amethysts.—The emeralds are doublets, and the sapphires are imitations in enamel. The sceptre is silver double gilt, it is two feet long, of a hexagonal form, and divided by three buttons or knobs.—Between the first and second button is the handle—from the second to the capital, three sides are engraved; the other three are plain. Upon the top of the stock is an antique capital of embossed leaves, upon the abacus of which are several figures of saints. Under these figures are the initials J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crystal globe, two inches and a quarter in diameter, and surmounted with a large oriental pearl. The whole length of the sceptre is thirty four inches. The sword of

state is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. The handle and pommel are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length; the traverse or cross, seventeen inches and a half. On the blade is indented, in gold letters, Julius II. P. and it was a present from that Pope to James IV. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, and richly ornamented. The Lord Treasurer's rod of office is silver gilt, curiously worked; and the old chest, itself in which the whole were contained for so many years, is an object worthy of attention. The crown room is neatly fitted up for the exhibition of those venerable relics. They are placed on a table, in the centre of an oval space, inclosed by an iron railing, and the crown stands on the original square cushion of crimson velvet found along with it. The room is lighted by four lamps, and hung with crimson. Two persons attired as wardens are always in attendance to show the Regalia.

#### Dreadful Storm at Charleston.

By the Sloop Venus, Capt. Atwater, which arrived here yesterday, in the short passage of 4 days from Charleston, we received the Southern Patriot of Saturday last, from which we extract an account of one of the most awful and destructive hurricanes which visited that place on the 27th, and 28th, ult. that ever occurred in our country. In point of violence and destruction of property, it much resembled the memorable gale which afflicted our town on the 3d September, 1821—but the destruction of human lives which attended it, gives it a much more melancholy impress. [*Norfolk Beacon.*]

#### CHARLESTON, SEPT. 28. DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

One of the most destructive storms of wind and rain was experienced last night and this morning, that has ever, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, occurred in this city. The wind commenced blowing about 11 o'clock from the N. E. with violence, and shifting to the N. and N. W. raged with the most ungovernable fury, but principally from N. W. until about half past 2 o'clock this morning. The prevalence of the storm solely from these points, without the wind veering round to the N. E. and E. is thought very extraordinary.—It is owing to this fact that its destructive effects have been experienced chiefly within the city, and particularly in those parts of it most exposed to the W. and N. W. The damage sustained by the shipping in the harbour has, from this cause, not been very extensive.

We shall endeavor to lay before our readers such particulars of the injury experienced in the city and harbour as our limited time has enabled us to obtain.

The houses situated in Hampstead, Wragborough, and Mazyckborough, have, we understand, sustained most of the severity of the storm. It is with feelings of the deepest regret we have to state, that a two story wooden house in Hampstead, belonging to and occupied by Mr. Laval, fell in, and dreadful to relate, two of his children, a negro wench and her child, and a young gentleman, (Mr. Wilson by name) were immediately crushed to death, Mr. and Mrs. Laval were extricated from the fallen building—the latter, however, was so shockingly bruised, as to survive but a few hours—and Mr. Laval, lies at present, in a very dangerous state.

The sheet of tin which covered the cupola of the Circular Church in Meeting street, about 20 feet in circumference, and which was well fastened round with brass nails, 3 or 4 inches in length, was completely torn up by the fury of the storm, and carried through the air into Queen-street, a distance of about 100 yards. The iron vane at the top of St. Michael's Church has been considerably bent, and the top of St. Philip's Church has been carried away.

Two houses beyond Cannonsbrige, belonging to Judge Richardson, have been blown down, together with stables and out houses.

The south range of the Inspection is wholly down.

A Negro Girl, belonging to Mr. Fleming, was killed by the falling of the roof of a house on King-street road.

A Mulatto Boy was found drowned in the cabin of a boat in the marsh.

A boy was cut out of the bottom of a ves-

sel, belonging to Mr. Chisolm, which upset during the storm, and in which he was confined.

A Mulatto Girl, the property of John Johnson, Jun. was killed by the falling of a house.

The devastation by this storm is so unprecedented throughout the City, that we find it impossible to enter into further details. There is not a House scarcely in the place, but what has suffered in some degree. The streets are almost impassable from the number of trees, &c. which have fallen. Most of the public buildings are considerably injured in their windows, &c.

Mr. Calhoun, the Keeper of the Light House, came up this morning, and reports that that building has been so materially injured, as to prevent the light from being exhibited for two or three days. The Beacon has been carried away. The Kitchen attached to the Dwelling House of Mr. C. and the Chimney of the latter, have been entirely blown down. The Lazaretto and Store House at the same place, are likewise carried away.

Captain Bonnell's house on Morris's Island, and Mr. Stocker's house at Pelican Bank, are prostrated.

Sullivan's Island did not escape the effects of the storm. We have gathered the following melancholy and afflicting particulars from that place;—

The house of Lewis Morris, Esq. at the east end of the Island, was blown down, and Mrs. Morris, her eldest son, a Mr. J.—, the French tutor, and one servant, were buried alive in the ruins. Mrs. Thomas Middleton, who was in the house during the storm, and is supposed to have left it for a place of greater safety, was found drowned in a pond near the place.

Mr. Boyce and Family had a most providential escape. They had just left the shed room in which they slept for a place of greater safety, when the whole of it fell.

Messrs. Fraser, Tunno and Dennison's houses were all destroyed, as well as many others. We have not been able, for the want of time, to ascertain particulars concerning them.

The following are the effects of the storm in the harbour:

The ships Hunter, from Stockholm, and the Ceres, from Liverpool, are both ashore in the marsh opposite the city.

The ship Perfect, from Liverpool, broke from her moorings at Edmondston's wharf, and drifted opposite to Fort Johnson, when her best bower anchor being bent, she bro't to in safety.

The line ship Amelia, from New York, is ashore on James Island: she is expected to be got off without much injury: both of her topmasts and her mizen mast are gone.

The line ship Commodore Perry is materially injured: her mizen topmast and sails are carried away; her channels hurt; her stern stove in, and her rigging damaged.

The ship London, at Magwood's wharf, had her chain wales carried away.

The Spanish brig Panchita, is ashore near Shult's Folly, opposite the city.

The brig Sea Gull drifted from Knox and Pritchard's wharf up to Town Creek, and lies there bottom upwards. The mate is unfortunately lost.

The schooner Colonel Simons, of Beaufort, has sunk opposite Castle Pinkney, and both masts gone. Another schooner in the rear of her, lies on her beam ends.

The coasting schooners Grampus, and Cotton Planter, belonging to Capt. Saulus, are ashore on James Island: 4 negroes and a white lad who were on board, are missing. Two sloops, unknown, are also in the same condition, at the same place.

Mr. Trescott's and Mr. Frost's coasting sloops, are also near Castle Pinkney.

A schooner, sloop, and a Camden boat, are lying in Hog Island Marsh. There are four other small craft to the Northward of them.

The Spanish schooner Rosalia, is ashore at Town Creek.

The Colombian armed schr. Gen. Montillo, lost her foremast.

The schr. Mark Time, is high and dry at the Island.

Two vessels, bottom upwards, were floating down the channel this morning, towards the Bar.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, rode out the gale in safety.

The stores on most of the wharves are

more or less injured: by being unroofed and otherwise damaged.

On Marsh's wharf, his work shop is totally destroyed. A new dwelling house was unroofed and a chimney blown down. The Blast Furnace is overthrown. Mr. Fordham's new two story wooden house is entirely down, and other material injury at the same wharf has been sustained.

There was but one stroke of Lightning during the raging of the storm, and that struck the U. S. schr. Grampus, and shivered her mizen topmast.

The thermometer rose from 70 deg. at 10 o'clock, to 77½ at 1 o'clock.

The tide rose and fell, about 1 o'clock, 6 feet in 45 minutes.

#### HALIFAX, OCT. 19.

Yesterday arrived from Brét his most Christian Majesty's Corvette Egrie, commanded by Capt. Behie, charged with despatches for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the minister of the French Marine, expressing the deep impression made by the manner in which Captain Sprun, the Officers and crew of the frigate Africane were received and succoured at Halifax, after their unfortunate shipwreck on Sable Island, and conveying the decoration of a Commander of the Legion of Honor from the King of France, to his Excellency Sir James Kempt, as a mark of his Majesty's esteem; and also expressing the gratitude of Captain Epion, the Officers and crew of the Africane, for the kind reception which they experienced in this town.

We are also informed that presents have been transmitted for Captain Darby, and Mr. Hudson of Sable Island, in acknowledgement of their assistance and exertions.

#### Distressing News from Pensacola.

##### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Barancas, near Pensacola, }  
Sept. 6, 1822. }

Since I had the pleasure of writing to you last, a terrible epidemic has visited Pensacola, and committed great devastation among the Americans in that place, the Creoles being generally exempt from it. About a hundred and fifty have, in twenty days, been consigned to the tomb, and as many as eighteen have fallen in a single day. Never, perhaps, was a fever more universally fatal, utterly defying the aid of medicine; no instance of a recovery, after an attack, has occurred, and persons who have lived in New Orleans and the West Indies, pronounce its mortality and rapid termination unexampled.

Among its victims are Dr. Bronaugh, Mr. J. D. Simms, Navy Agent, Mr. Harrison, Attorney for the territory, and his lady, and a long list of respectable persons, who, I presume, are unknown to you. Such was the alarm, that many of them were conducted to the tomb without a single attendant but the man who conveyed them in his cart; and sunk on the bed of pain and despair without a single friend to shed a tear, or soothe their last moments with offices of sympathy and kindness.

This work of destruction has somewhat abated, not that the disease has at all diminished in its malignity and violence, but because fewer subjects remain for it to operate upon; all who had it in their power seeking safety by flight.—I saw the danger at an early period of the disease, and deemed it most prudent to avoid it by a timely retreat.

An extract of a letter, from New Orleans, dated Sept. 3, says—"We are enjoying most as onishing health here, at this moment—not a single case of yellow fever has disturbed our repose. They are not so fortunate at Pensacola—a dreadful visitation of that disease—which has driven the council to a country tavern in the pine woods, where they are making laws for the territory.

"Our cotton crops will be unusually fine and extensive this season; but I apprehend the price will be low. We are overflowing with the last year's tobacco, and no demand for it. This, with the low price of flour, is a dreadful calamity to the western people."

There was a shock of an Earthquake at Lisbon, on the 10th of July, which was felt at the same time, at Ancona, and it is now stated that an eruption of Vesuvius occurred simultaneously.

The volcano of Oefheid Jokkel, Iceland, which since its first eruption, had remained