

ATTEMPTING.

The whole of Mrs. Leigh's system for curing the neural defect of stammering, was on Friday last, most strikingly exemplified in Charleston by De De La Motte. A negro man, named Jack, well known in the City as a dry-... who was so much affected by this misfortune, as to render it distressing to witness his efforts to speak, was sent to the institution on Friday afternoon last— he was but a very short time under the instruction of the Doctor, when he returned to the gentleman who sent him, and to his utter astonishment, could speak as plainly, and with as little embarrassment or hesitation as any one who had never been thus afflicted. This surprising change in the short period of an hour or two, could hardly be realized by those who previously knew the man, many of whom were eagerly interrogating him upon the subject on Saturday morning in the usual walks of his business.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPEAKER.

Stammering—the Secret Disclosed. For the last month or two a speculation has been carried on in this vicinity and we believe also in every part of the country, by persons professing the secret of curing this troublesome disorder, and some of them pretending to be acting under the authority of an agency for Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates, whose institution for the cure of this unfortunate class of persons in the city of New York, has attained to considerable celebrity. Now the whole secret of which these itinerants are in possession, has been communicated to us, by a person, who has been duly qualified by them to practice the art, and which we hereby make known to the public, for the double purpose of putting down a species of quackery, and if there is any efficacy in the recipe, of enabling stammerers to cure themselves. And we are inclined to think, that in many cases, relief may be found in observing the following directions, viz:

1. Commence speaking whilst resting, or in other words, when the breath is going out, and speak slowly. [The stammerer always attempts to speak whilst drawing in the breath, but seldom succeeds in uttering a word or sentence, until he has taken a full respiration, and begins to breathe when he speaks fluently, until he begins again to draw in his breath.]

2. Place the tongue flat on the bottom of the mouth, before attempting to speak. [The stammerer's tongue always cleaves to the roof, and is there kept by striving to speak whilst inspiring.]

3. Begin by speaking short sentences and easy words. [The Lord's prayer is a good exercise, as it commences with a word that places the tongue in a position.]

4. Speak sentences with easy words at the beginning and terminating with hard words. [In the recipe before us, direction is given that the patient, whilst speaking, should "place his hand on the pit of his stomach, and press it hard." This our informant says is useless.]

By strictly observing the above general rules, we believe that many stammerers may entirely free themselves from any impediment in speaking. We know of some who have been cured by this process, and hope others will give it a fair trial. We are not able to say whether this is Mrs. Leigh's system. It is probably a part of it; and we know it is the whole secret of those who have professed the art, and effected some cures in this vicinity.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A list of the names of members of the present Congress has been published among the documents, showing also the place of their nativity—the following summary statement may not be devoid of interest:

- Maine—7 representatives; 4 natives of the state, 3 Messrs. Lincoln and Sprague, of Massachusetts, and 1, Mr. Burling, of New Hampshire.
New Hampshire—6; 5 natives, 1, Mr. Whipple, of Massachusetts.
Massachusetts—13; all natives, except Webster, of New Hampshire.
Rhode Island—2; Mr. Pearce, native, Mr. Burgess, born in Massachusetts.
Connecticut—6; all natives.
Vermont—5; Messrs. Bradley and Wales, natives; Messrs. Mallary, Mattock, and Meech, Connecticut.
New York—34; 19 natives; Messrs. Adams, Fodick, Marvin, Porter, Storrs, Strong, of Connecticut; Messrs. Ashly and Whittemore, of New Hampshire; Mr. Cambreleng, of North Carolina; Messrs. Badger, Hayden, Kellogg and Martindale, of Massachusetts; Mr. Rose, of Virginia; Mr. Angel, of Rhode Island.
New Jersey—6; all natives.
Pennsylvania—26; 25 natives; Messrs. Miner and Sill, of Connecticut; Mr. Wurtz, of New Jersey.
Delaware—1; native.
Maryland—9; 8 natives; Mr. Little, of Pennsylvania.
Virginia—22; 19 natives; Mr. Floyd, of Kentucky; Mr. Armstrong, of Ireland; Mr. Johnson, of New York.
North Carolina—13; 11 natives; Messrs. Conner and Long, Virginia.
South Carolina—9; 7 natives; Mr. Tucker, of North Carolina; Mr. M'Duffie, of Georgia.
Georgia—7; 3 natives; Messrs. Forsyth, Haynes and Thompson, of Virginia; Mr. Cary, of Maryland.
Kentucky—12; 4 natives, viz. Messrs. Henry, Lecompte, Wickliffe and Young; all the rest Virginia.

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NEW CONSTITUTION OF PORTUGAL.

To those who believe that the principles of legitimacy, as they are called, are calculated to add to the happiness of mankind, the condition of Spain and Portugal presents a lesson of the most instructive nature. They may there see, owing to the prevalence of those principles, two of the most fertile countries of Europe lying waste and uncultivated; thinly inhabited by a people sunk in ignorance, superstition, poverty, and slavery; and presenting an easy conquest to every foreign power that thinks them worth invading. By perusing the history of those countries, they may learn that, subject as they now are, they were once among the most powerful nations of Europe, and that they have "fallen from their high estate," not by external violence or by internal commotion, but by the slow, lethargic, and inglorious influence of a paternal and "legitimate" government. Yet there were those, even in this country, who, in their horror of all innovation, thought that any change in this state of things must be for the worse, who joined in vilifying those brave men who attempted to rescue their country from degradation and slavery, and who rejoiced when the despots of the continent had succeeded in extinguishing, by brute force, every spark of freedom in the Peninsula. To those men every appearance of freedom must be a source of regret, and every attempt to establish it an object of condemnation. They will therefore hear with sorrow and indignation that Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in abdicating the throne of Portugal, has presented the inhabitants of that country with a constitution. It appears from the details, people, and consequently that it will add to their happiness. It is said that the Portuguese are indebted in a great degree to the English Ministers, particularly to Mr. Canning, for this invaluable gift. If this is the case it is highly honorable to them. The benefits which Portugal will derive from this constitution, must be quite inestimable. Under the protection of just and wise laws, agriculture and commerce will revive; the great capabilities of the country will be called into exercise; property will attain the necessary security; justice will be promptly administered; the spirit of favoritism and partiality will cease or become innoxious; and the national character will rise from its degradation. Nor will the effects be confined to Portugal alone. No sanitary cordon will be sufficient to protect Spain from the moral contagion. Portugal will serve as a constant memento to remind the Spaniards of their own degradation, as a constant stimulus to rouse them from it. The struggle between freedom and slavery has begun. "God defend the right!"

The Portuguese Charter has been published at length in the Paris papers. It is divided into 8 titles, and consists of 145 articles—that to Brazil had 180. The first treats of Portugal, its territory, government, dynasty, and religion. The Roman Catholic is the only religion permitted in public, but all others will be tolerated, and all persecution interdicted. The second title establishes the rights of citizens, who are all considered equal in the eyes of the law; and they must all, without exception, contribute to the expenses and defence of the state. They are at liberty to publish their opinions, subject to the penal laws. The third mentions the four powers of the national representation—the executive, legislative, judicial, and moderate. The executive is confided by the King to a responsible minister. The legislative remains with the two Chambers, one of which is elective and the other hereditary, its members unlimited. Citizens name electors—and these Deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. Those persons who belong to any religious orders shall have no vote. The moderate power is inherent in the King. The fourth title relates to the attributes and modes of proceeding in both Chambers. The opening of the Session is fixed for the 2nd January. The privileges of the Peers somewhat resemble those of our (English) House of Lords, particularly in their powers of being judges of impeachments. The Deputies are

absolutely excluded from our House of Commons. They have adopted, however, a custom which we have given up—the Deputies are to be paid for their attendance, and for their travelling expenses. The fifth title, respecting the moderate and executive powers, is the same as the regulations under the same head in the Brazilian Constitution, except that the new Cortes General is to be convoked on the 24 of May, in the fourth year of the existing legislation in Portugal, instead of the 2d of June, in the third year, as in Brazil. The sixth treats of the Judicial power. The system of Juries is formally adopted, and Judges are rendered irremovable at the will of the Crown. The seventh title concerns the administration of the provinces; and the eighth leans on the civil and political privileges of the Portuguese.

A DUEL.

It is said that Gen. Houston and Gen. White of Tennessee, have gone to Kentucky to fight a duel. The dispute between them originated in the following transaction: Gen. White accompanied Col. Smith when he bore the challenge from Mr. Erwin, the Postmaster of Nashville, to Gen. Houston. Upon Gen. H.'s taking the letter in his hand, Gen. W. observed to Col. Smith, "I reckon he will not deny having received it." Gen. H. then faced Gen. W. and replied, "Yes sir, I do deny having received it." Gen. W. said, "It is in your hands, and the gentlemen can see it." Gen. H. rejoined, "I have not received it I do not know its contents; I will not open it, but refer it to my friend Col. M'Gregor; but I will receive one from you." Gen. White, with pleasure "Gen. W. said, "I will receive one from you." Gen. H. answered, "The saddle is on the other horse. General, and that is enough to be understood between gentlemen." Gen. W. observed, "You have tried to draw me into this business." Gen. H. replied, "You have forced yourself into it." Gen. W. further remarked, "By the time you get through with the others, you will be tired enough of it." Gen. H. answered, "You can, or shall be accommodated." Gen. W. then said, "If I call on you, there will be no shuffling, I suppose." To which Gen. H. replied, shaking his finger at him, "Try me, sir." The parties then separated.

[A Kentucky paper says the duel took place near the village of Warren, in that state; and that White was badly wounded.—Houston not touched. Gen. White, we believe, is a very old man,—70 or 80 years of age; Gen. Houston is in the prime of life.]

The Knoxville Register, in speaking of the duel between Gen. White and Gen. Houston, says: "It is stated that Nashville, but for the interposition of the civil authority."

NEW-YORK.

New York politics present a tangled skein, which no one at a distance, can unravel. The Herkimer convention, composed of the party for Regular nominations—alias the Republican party—alias the Bucktails—alias the Anti Clintonians—alias the party who in 1824, made so protracted and desperate a struggle for Crawford—has met, and nominated for Governor, Wm. B. Rochester, Secretary to the Syn Syn Panams Mission—a political friend of Mr. Clay, and decided supporter of the present Administration. Yet as far as we can judge from the tone of the newspapers, Clinton seems to be generally supported by the administration men—while Noah and the Albany Argus, are yielding their support to Rochester. While we are perplexed at these contradictory and irreconcilable facts, one thing appears sufficiently clear, namely, that Van Buren is hard run for his next Senatorial election, and that his intrigues have thickened the plot, in order that his re-election may be secured amidst the confusion of parties and politics. What the game is, time only will show. Richmond Whig.

New York Races.—The Races over the Union Course commenced on the 3d inst. when the purse of \$500 was won by Jeanette, beating Mark-time with ease. Second day, the purse was taken by Lance, beating four others. Third and last day, two mile heats, the purse was won by the Southern Horse Trumpeter, beating Lallah Rookh and Mark-Time.

DELAWARE.

In the state of Delaware, Chas. Polk has been elected Governor by a majority of 105 votes, and Louis M'Lane the representative in Congress by a majority of 680. The Legislature is composed of 17 Federalists and 13 Democrats. In this State the Democrats are the friends of the Administration and the Federalists are opposed to it. Both the Governor and the member of Congress are Federalists. The Federalists have a majority of four in the Legislature, and as in the next session of that body, two Senators of the United States are to be chosen, we may fairly presume, that the Senators so chosen will be anti-administration men. N. C. Journal.

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A number of young men who went from New York, engaged for the Colombian Navy, have returned with disgust, and published an account of the treatment they received. Eight others died.

The African Repository for September states, that the late Miss Patsy Norris, of Shenandoah county, Va. has, by her will, liberated all her Slaves (about 16 in number) with directions that they be sent to Liberia, and has left five hundred dollars to provide them with proper equipments.

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DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

One of the most tremendous, awful and destructive hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 25 miles above here, in nearly an easterly direction, on Friday evening, the 20th inst. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like fether before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know, but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground; presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yaddin river, about 24 miles above this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchen, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north-east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover, swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his slaves, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 30 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles from the place where they were blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance, &c. &c. We could name