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BY THOMAS W. PEGUES,

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Agricultural.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Agricultural Society of South Alabama, on the Twin or Okra Cotton, at its fall meeting in Montgomery, Nov. 5th, 1839.

The committee appointed to inquire and report every thing deemed interesting in relation to the twin cotton, as far as ascertained, have had the same under consideration, and report:

From the very short time that the twin cotton has been cultivated, together with the difficulty of procuring the necessary information, your committee are not prepared either to present many facts, or make such suggestions as should have weight with the society. We can only offer for your consideration the little information it has been in our power to obtain. Various have been the opinions entertained as to the origin of the twin cotton;—whilst, perhaps a majority contend, that it is of an entirely separate and distinct genus from the common Petit Gulf—others are of opinion that it is one and the same, but that it has been brought to its present state of perfection by care and attention. They are led to this conclusion from the fact, that indications of its degenerating into the common kind, have in some instances been discovered. That it is superior to any cotton heretofore amongst us, cannot admit of a doubt. From actual experiment, we are inclined to the belief that the poorest soil is best adapted to its successful production. Upon very rich lands the weed or stalk grows to an enormous height, is slender and weak; so soon then as the bolls appear and arrive at any size, top falls to the ground, thereby injuring the further growth and rendering the gathering of the cotton, when matured, exceedingly difficult. Your committee are of opinion that this might be partially, if not entirely remedied, by early topping. This would have the effect of strengthening the stalk, and causing the whole to spread.—A greater cluster of bolls would be formed upon each stem, and the picking or gathering rendered comparatively easy.—The twine it is, from the manner in which it grows, produces but little shade, consequently it matures at a much earlier period than the ordinary kind. Samples have been presented to competent judges, and they have been unanimous in pronouncing the staple of a much superior and finer quality than the ordinary Petit Gulf; that it produces at least one third more to the acre, we have been informed by persons testing it last year. The present crop not as yet ascertained, we are unable from our own knowledge to corroborate this; but we are strongly inclined to believe its truth from the prospect and appearance of the crop of the present year. Your committee respectfully submit the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. W. K. Aldridge, the gentleman in whose possession the twin cotton was first discovered. His opinions are entitled to much weight, as he had an opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions from the length of time he has been engaged in raising the new cotton.

He writes us as follows:
"In 1835 Mr. Todd Terry gave me three and informed me that he discovered through his father's farm late in the season, a stalk of cotton entirely different from the common kind. The cotton was picked out, but on examination he found three seed. He inquired his father had bought the Petit Gulf that year; it was found near the same place, Ala. I am under the impression that moderate soil is the best to raise it on, but have no doubt of its doing well on the best lands. I sold a few seed to a gentleman living in the cane brake, Perry county, Ala., who informed me that it yielded surprisingly. Another reason for believing it would do finely on the richest soils, is, that it has but little shade, and of course, opens earlier; also, there is no doubt it matures much sooner, which renders it less liable to rot, &c. Moderate seasons are best; however, I have no doubt it would

stand a drought much better than the common cotton, owing to the shortness of the stems bearing the bolls. As I planted but one stalk in 1836, I have had no chance of knowing how much could be raised to the acre. Last year I had an acre planted, 1st May, giving five feet distance, when three and a half would have been all sufficient. Every person looking at it, said there was not half a stand—I gathered 1200 lbs. from the acre. My present crop is planted at the distance of three and a half feet and it is amply sufficient."

Your committee can add but little to the information contained in this letter of Mr. Aldridge. We are in possession of but few facts in relation to the subject, not alluded to by Mr. A. It may be superfluous for us to express further, our approbation of the Twin cotton. We shall, however, be pardoned for expressing the belief, that in order to its success, the seed should be selected at the end of each season, retaining only such as are sound and in good order. By adopting and pursuing this course, we have no doubt a very material and important improvement would be manifested in the raising of cotton. We feel no hesitancy in expressing it as our deliberate conviction, that the quality, quantity and value of the article would be greatly enhanced. In conclusion, we can but express our regret that circumstances have prevented us from giving a more extended report upon the subject committed to our charge.

C. M. JACKSON, Ch'n.
In addition to the report, we beg leave to submit the following letter from Dr. Jas. H. Taylor, directed to the Chairman of the Committee. The letter will speak for itself, containing as it does, the result of the Drs. observations upon the twin cotton, founded upon actual experiment.

C. M. J.
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Nov. 4, 1839.
Dear Sir—As a member of the committee on Okra Cotton, of which you are Chairman, and in compliance with the desire of the Society, I beg leave to report to you the result of my experiment on the same.
I purchased last spring two bushels of the seed, with which I planted thirty acres on the 15th of April. The land on which I planted it is thin post oak prairie, much worn by long continued cultivation. It was laid off by a deep furrow at five feet, into which the stubble was listed, and upon which a bed was thrown by the plough, then dressed up with the hoe, a single seed was dropped at every twelve inches into a trench, drawn for that purpose, and slightly covered. No more than one fourth of the seed came up; but that which did vegetate, came up a vigorous plant and grew off finely.
About the first week in May, I shaved it down, and immediately thereafter, gave it a close and deep ploughing, following with the hoe and dressed it up. Every three weeks thereafter, I gave it a superficial ploughing, with the sweep, each time, following with the hoe and giving it more bed. About the middle of August, I laid it by, by ploughing it superficially as possible, and then drawing up to it with the hoe as heavy a bed, as the soil would admit of.
On the tenth of June, it commenced blooming. It grew up generally in one tall stalk, from eight to ten feet high, with limbs about eight or ten inches long, and from three to four inches apart, leaving a cluster of bolls on each limb, of 5 to 8 in number, and sometimes more. It frequently occurs that two, and sometimes three limbs put, out from near the ground, and growing upwards the full length of, and bearing fruit equal to the main stalk.
It is from ten days to a fortnight earlier in maturing than the Petit Gulf cotton, and is a hardier plant and tougher wood; it has a longer tap root than other cotton, and thereby bears drought better. Its staple is much finer than the Petit Gulf, and I should say at least twenty per cent difference in their value. I have already gathered 24,000 lbs. from thirty acres, and still have a heavy picking in the field.
It must be observed, that I had but 3-4 of a stand, and that too planted in five feet rows, whereas it will bear planting in 3 feet rows. I confidently believe the same land capable of yielding three thousand pounds to the acre, if planted at three feet or in double rows at five feet.
There can be but one objection to this cotton—it bends to the ground by the weight of its fruit; but this, I believe, can be obviated by planting in double rows, at five feet. It would form an arch from row to row, and thus support each other; the limbs being short and the foliage thin, it will bear crowding.
It yields from the Gin head as follows: 100 lbs. cotton in the seed, when ginned, will nett 36 pound of lint, or two bushels of seed weighing 64 pounds.
Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't
J. H. TAYLOR.
Gen. C. M. Jackson,

THE SEXES.—The following is an amiable and sensible hint to the Miss Martineaus, Fanny Wrights, Mary Woolstonecrafts, and all other gentlemenlike ladies. These observations are from the head and heart of an accomplished lady, who knows the station of her sex, and practises its duties.—*Bull. Amer.*
"He wanted to persuade me that women were equal to men as to intellect, and brought a hundred reasons and sundry examples to prove it. I do not know whether he was serious or not. I never give them credit for being so when they say this, but imagine it is merely to flatter, although they defend their opinions, and appear in earnest. Compliments and flattery are such common coin, and so well received in general, that they are dealt without any consideration for the pain they inflict upon sensitive minds, or those whose vanity is not sufficient to give them currency. A sense of deficiency, a consciousness of not deserving it, often converts what is meant as a compliment into the bitterest reproach. Many a time I have writhed under one, and tried to simper and look pleased, merely not to disappoint the good natured intention of the complimenter, while my heart has been secretly smiting me.
"But to return to my friend and his opinions. However ingeniously they were put forward, I should have been very sorry had he shaken mine on the subject in question. His theory would have utterly destroyed all of the beautiful relationship between the sexes—that dependence on the one side and protection on the other which seems to be the natural order of Providence. This is subverted by the attempt to equalize their powers, either mental or physical; for one may as well think of doing so with respect to the latter as the former—both would be equally absurd. The pen of a De Stael, the pencil of an Angelica Cauffman, have been given to the world, 'tis true; but, like all other exceptions, they only prove the rule from which they differ. It was no human voice that said, 'The head of the woman is the man.' And it is well for her this should be so. A woman's heart and her head are generally her guides. Yielding to her impulses, as she so often does—apt to be led away by her feelings and affections—influenced by a lively imagination and acute susceptibilities, what would become of her, could she not stay her weakness upon the sound and sterling qualities of the stronger sex? Women never aim so suicidal a blow against their own interest as when they try to do away with, or revolt against this doctrine of their inferiority. They throw away their props, reject the guidance and guardianship with which the goodness of God has provided them, and absolve the lords of the creation from that protection which they are so willing to afford.
"Thus the bond is broken; one party at least is a sore loser, and perhaps both. Woman is left helpless and isolated, and man is denied the generous gratification it must always yield the strong to support and sustain the weak."

THE LATEST PROJECT.—The discoveries of perpetual motion have had their day. Time was when all the world was agog for the big reward offered by the British government; schemes were abundant, and each new one excited a great share of public interest. Now a days, although some bewildered projector comes forth, once in a while, with a discovery of the long sought desideratum, it is only to meet the sneers of the newspapers, and the utter indifference of all newspaper readers—or, which is the same thing, of every body. Mechanical ingenuity is driven to new expedients; and here is an account of the latest that has fallen within our notice. We cut it, the other day, from a paper issued somewhere in the interior—if we remember right, the Cleveland Herald.
AIR NAVIGATION!—*Great Discovery!!!*
—For 5,000 dollars premium I will engage to transport an express mail regularly between New York and New Orleans in 15 hours!
The subscriber begs leave to announce that he has invented a balloon with which he can navigate the air in any direction at pleasure. To the government, and to the public at large, such a discovery must be of the greatest consequence, as it will, in the conveyance of speedy intelligence, entirely supersede the use of steamboats and railroads. This invention is the result of long and deep study. The balloon, when constructed, will carry five hundred pounds weight with ease, and travel at the rate of one hundred miles per hour, if required. **JAMES C. PATTON.**
N. Y. Commercial, 18th inst.
"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, I am truly gratified to see you in life. At my last visit I told you, you had but six hours to live. "Yes, doctor, you did, but I didn't take the last dose."

SENSITIVE HAIR.—In the hospital of the Royal Guards at Paris, was a private soldier who had received a violent kick on the back of his head from a horse. The excitement of the hair produced was extreme, and could only be kept under by almost continued bleedings, both local and general. Amongst a series of phenomena produced by the state of preternatural excitement, the sensibility acquired by the hairs of the head was not the least remarkable. The slightest touch was felt instantly, and cutting them gave exquisite pain, so that the patient would seldom allow any one to come near his head. Baron Larrey, to put him to the test, gave a hint to an assistant, who was standing behind the patient, to clip off some hair without his perceiving it. This was done with great dexterity, but the soldier broke out into a volley of oaths, succeeded by complaints, and it was some time before he could be appeased.—*French paper.*

A TENDER OF MONEY.—At the Liverpool Assizes proof was given of a tender of rent by a woman, who said she laid the money upon a table. Baron Maule took occasion to lay down the law as respects tenders. "As to tenders, it is very strange that they are so rarely made in a legal manner. One would think it a very easy thing to make a tender; but it is the rarest thing in the world to find a tender clearly proved. People commonly clog a tender with some condition, which makes it no tender in law. One man goes to another, and says, 'here is your fourteen pounds, but I must have a receipt in full of all demands.' A tender, to be good, must be an unconditional one, clogged with no stipulation whatever; and certainly the tender made by this woman was as good a tender as I ever got out in evidence in my life."

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.—Blackwood's Magazine states that the Tory Government in the space of fifteen years after the battle of Waterloo, had paid off eighty millions sterling of the debt; reducing it from 865 millions, to 785 millions.—And that the Whig Government has increased the debt a million a year during the eight years of its Administration.—The writer prophesies that the change in the Post Office law will produce a further deficit of one million a year, so that hereafter the yearly increase of debt will be two millions sterling.
It is stated that if the taxes had been kept up to the standard of 1815, there would now have been paid off 490 millions of the debt, nearly one-half.
By a statistical table in the same article we perceive that the population of Great Britain and Ireland has increased in 24 years, from 19 to 27 millions.—*Philadelphia North American.*

EFFECTS OF LAUGHTER ON HEALTH.—"Laughter," says Hufeland, "is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted; and the custom prevalent among our forefathers, of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. In a word, endeavor to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals: what nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity will certainly produce good and light blood.—*Curtis on Health.*"

SWALLOWING A FARM.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was complaining that he had not been able to lay up any thing from his thirty years' labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason, and proceeded as follows: "During the last thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire.—*Journal of Humanity.*"

The public debt of the East India Company, on the 1st of April, 1837, was £30,400,000. The estimated surplus of income over expenditures in 1833, was £1,360,000.

The number of spirit licenses granted in Philadelphia in 1837-8, was 977. In 1833-9, 850. Decrease in one year, 127; or more than one-eighth.

"I love thee still" as the quiet husband said to the chattering wife.

An Irishman who had emigrated to the far west in the expectation of making a fortune without working, says, "I arrived here by my soul I had nothing to my back, but faith after the expiration of three years, I was covered with them."

Irish Potatoes.
A LOT of Northern Potatoes, of the white kind, very fine for planting or family use—Just received and for sale at
THE POST OFFICE.

Dec. 6.

The year 1841 will be a very eventful one—to every old maid who gets married. So says the Almanac.

From the Richmond Whig.

Most Distressing Casualty.—We have to record a most heart-rending casualty which occurred on Monday night.—It seems that Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Frederick Knowles, and Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Samuel Edwards, residents of Belle Isle, near this city, had visited a sick family on this side, and set out to return to the Island about 8 o'clock. The boat which conveyed them across was managed by one of the negro men belonging to the works. From all the circumstances connected with the affair, it would appear that the boat began to leak, by which the lives of the passengers was endangered; and it is inferred that the negro, finding his boat sinking, landed the ladies upon a small island in the river and made his way to the shore for assistance. It would seem that in his anxiety to afford relief, he failed to give the alarm, and took out another boat to their aid; but the poor fellow failed in his efforts, and it is believed was drowned, as both boats were found together in the morning. And, what is still more distressing, the ladies perished on the Island, their bodies having been found there yesterday morning! The affliction is heightened by the circumstance that each of them leaves two young children to suffer the bereavement. Mr. Knowles is absent at the North. The public sympathy is deeply excited at this most distressing affair.

SOURCES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS.—As regards public happiness, statesmen and politicians too often forget that though good political institutions conduce to it, yet they are but one means to the attainment of this end, and that more than these are requisite to make individuals and nations happy. The cultivation of good will, kindness, humanity, and all her gentle affections, are far more influential in the promotion of private happiness than the justest balance of the political constitution can be, so that though the value of civil and religious liberty is great, and has a large influence on national well-being, still it alone does not constitute happiness; and therefore it seems to me that those writers who devote their energies to the task of endeavoring to soften and improve the social affections, do incomparably more to promote the benefit of communities than those who have only in view what is more strictly designated "the public weal."—*Curtis on Health.*

A GOOD BUSINESS.—We understand that our rail-road is delivering at Harper's Ferry about one thousand barrels of flour per day, besides other freight in considerable quantities. From this propitious beginning, and from what we know of the abundance of the last harvest, we venture to predict that 200,000 barrels will pass over the road during the present year.—The ascending trade, also, is well sustained, and the travelling is rather greater than at the same period of any former year. By the way, it affords us pleasure to state, that arrangements are being made which will place the travelling accommodations of this road on a footing with the best in the United States.
[Winchester Virginian.]

THE MEMPHIS ENQUIRER thus notices the tide of emigration from Tennessee to Texas. "The fall emigration to Texas through our town is now considerable. Scarcely a wagon passes destined for the promising young republic, without being embellished with that family appurtenance, Western babies. The Tennessee stock transplanted into the healthful and vigorous climate west of the Sabine, will grow up a race of Western giants! Many of them in their prattling infancy, have lungs that completely overwhelm the musical roarings of the assenine teams that convey them."

DINNER PARTIES.—Persons in high life, and especially those advanced in years, who are in the habit of going to dinner parties, &c. should set apart one or two days in each week to rest, quiet, and abstinence. It is reported of a late well known alderman, that he used to have what he called one banyan day per week.—*Curtis on Health.*

THE POST OFFICE.
Dec. 6.