

Heavy Exports from New York.

The month of October has been marked by immense exportations of domestic products from New York City. Indeed, the value of the goods thus sent away has twice during the month exceeded \$3,000,000 for a week, a result which has seldom been equalled, even when trade was most prosperous.

This is a remarkable state of things when we consider the great value of cotton exported in other years, and remember that at present, the exportation of this article has almost entirely ceased.

During the past week the number of bales of cotton sent to foreign countries was only 200, while the average number exported per week in 1860 was 4,040.

Since the first of January, 1861, 2,276,290 barrels of flour have left New York for foreign countries, while during the same time last year but 1,452,651 barrels were exported.

These figures suggest one great fact, that cotton is not the controlling article of export from this country, as, by the treachery of those who have conspired to destroy all other interests that cotton might rule, the great fact is demonstrated that the trade of this country abroad is not the least affected by a withdrawal of cotton from the market.

Resignation of Gen. Scott.

One of the most important events of the week has been the resignation of Lieutenant-General Scott, and his retirement from active service.

General Scott is in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and has served in the United States army since 1808. His first position was Captain of Artillery, and he subsequently held the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant-General, Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General and General-in-Chief.

His chief battles have been at Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Fort Erie, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, various engagements in the Black Hawk wars, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Mexico.

He was taken prisoner at Queenstown, and severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. For his services in this battle and that of Chippewa he received from Congress a gold medal.

For his gallantry in Mexico he was rewarded with the thanks of Congress; and, especially for the victories achieved in front of the City of Mexico, he received another gold medal.

The career of General Scott has been singularly fortunate and felicitous. During a long life his honesty nor his patriotic intentions have ever been questioned.

His abilities as a General were rather those of a practical soldier than of brilliant military genius. His care and consideration of his soldiers were proverbial. No man had more ability in forming and combining an army than Scott.

His declining health has doubtless interfered with his usual thoroughness in this respect. General McClellan assumes the chief command at a most critical juncture, and, for an officer so young, the responsibilities are tremendous.

It is to be hoped that the anticipations formed of him, that a future before him of inconceivable renown.

The Ball's Bluff Affair.—We have examined and compared the various lists of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and we are inclined to the belief that the following figures will not vary much from the official report:

Table with 4 columns: No. Engaged, Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows for California, Tammany, Mass. 15th, Mass. 20th, and Totals.

The rebels report having taken but 529 prisoners, and as that is 173 short of our number reported missing, it is fair to presume that nearly all of the balance were killed in the battle.

To the Teachers of Centre County.

Notwithstanding the horrors, devastations, and untold expenses of a civil war upon us; that our noble Government, our Liberties, and our free Institutions are threatened with annihilation; that the only asylum for the oppressed of all nations, stands in danger of being forever demolished by high handed treason, the praise-worthy and devoted School Directors of Old Centre, have again opened wide and deep the channels of Popular Education, and soon a healthy stream from the Fountain of Knowledge will wind its shining way to every cottage and hamlet within her borders.

In view of these cheering facts, you are admonished to use every means that your skill and ingenuity can devise, to keep your Schools in a healthy condition, and give full satisfaction to our people.

In referring to my "Notes" of last year's visitations, I find that many schools were partially, and a few, sadly defective; especially such as were kept by inexperienced hands. A want of system—of approved modes of teaching—of order, proper classification—studious habits, and high moral tone, seem to pervade, here and there, in a greater or less degree, throughout the county.

Now, let me ask: Who are responsible for these defects? Most certainly, the Teachers are for "what the Teacher is, so shall the School be," and since he is the cultivator of immortal minds, it is clearly evinced that as he sows so shall he also reap.

How long, then, shall the apathy and inefficiency of some Teachers be tolerated? How long shall the industrious citizens of this County continue to pay enormous taxes for the support of schools, from which, in some localities, they derive no adequate benefits? And, how long shall the noble system itself be made to suffer at the hands of those who are its principal operatives? Let me assure you that these delinquencies can not be borne with any longer.

The clogs in the machinery must be removed. Teachers must qualify themselves to do their whole duty. They must work systematically and successfully, or be compelled to leave a field which can only be cultivated by skillful hands.

As many of our patriotic and veteran Teachers have taken up arms in defence of our Government and our Liberties, sheer necessity caused us to add a few more Tyros to the stock already at hand. With a view to aid these in the performance of their delicate and responsible duties, let the following instructions be strictly adhered to:

- 1. Begin with good order, and maintain it to the end. Set the example yourselves.
2. Classify your pupils with reference to their capacities rather than their ages.
3. Let your rules be few and simple, and let these few be strictly adhered to.
4. Endeavor to secure, by friendly feeling and sentiments, the affection and respect of all your pupils. Acquaint yourselves with their natures and dispositions, and let your "modus operandi" be in accordance with them. Endeavor to awaken a spirit of emulation in the studies pursued, and due interest by the community.

5. In your efforts to reform the refractory, try all mild means at first; if these fail, try the rod; if all fail, report to the Board, whose duty it is to have them expelled.—Suffer no pupils to dispute with you, or to stir during school hours. Keep your school rooms attractive, properly ventilated, and their furniture grounds clean and in good order.

6. Have a specified time for each recitation, and let lessons be studied at home.—Make every effort to secure punctual attendance and the co-operation of parents.

7. Introduce moral instruction either orally or by the use of some standard works. Exercise daily the whole School on Outline Maps. Let map drawing and composition be practiced by such as are capable.

8. For your own personal advancement, as well as that of your School, read some Standard Works on Teaching. Attend District and County Institutes. You will be questioned at your re-examination as to the number of Sessions you have attended; and if it be that any willfully absented himself from this means of improvement, it will be in vain he will seek to be licensed.—Good Teachers do not dread the light.

LATEST NEWS.

Brilliant Affair at Belmont.

A REBEL CAMP CAPTURED AND DESTROYED. All their Stores, Cannon and Baggage Captured.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition left last night, under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus Ky. this morning. The Government troops, numbering 3,500 men, engaged the Rebels, whose force were 7,000, at 11 o'clock. The battle lasted till sundown. The Rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river with great loss. Their camp was burned and all their stores and baggage, together with their cannon, horses and mules, with 100 prisoners, were captured.

The Government troops then retired, the Rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus.

Both of our Generals had their horses shot from under them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Rebels.

The Rebel loss is not known. The Government loss is believed to be from three to five hundred.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Belmont. CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to Chicago, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to Belmont, yesterday:—

Our forces consisted of the following Illinois regiments: Twenty-second, Colonel Daugherty; Twenty-seventh, Col. Buford; Thirtieth, Col. Foulke; Thirty-fifth, Col. Logan; Seventh Iowa Regiment, Col. Lamson; Taylor's Chicago Artillery, and De la Motte's Cavalry. They left Cairo on the steamers Alexander Scott, Chancellor, Memphis and Keystone State, accompanied by the gun-boats Lexington and Tyler.

After landing they were formed in line of battle, Gen. McClernand in command of the Cairo troops, and Col. Dougherty in command of the Bird's Point party. They were encountered by the Rebels, 1,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making terrible havoc in the enemy's ranks. Col. Buford was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's camp. Col. Daugherty's regiment captured the Rebel battery of 12 pieces, two of which were brought away. Col. Foulke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the batteries before they were taken.

After taking possession of the Rebel camp it was discovered that the Rebels were crossing over from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. The order was given to return to our boats, when our men were attacked by the reinforcement of several thousand Rebels from Columbus.

Another severe engagement took place in which our troops suffered seriously. We have two hundred and fifty prisoners, a number of whom are wounded. The Rebels had three hundred killed. The ground was completely strewn with their dead bodies. The Rebel Colonel, Wright, of the Thirtieth Tennessee, was killed. General Cheatham commanded the Rebels. General Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that General Johnson, of the Rebels, was wounded.

The gun-boats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, moving down the river with grape. Some of our men were killed by the fire. A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus, with four fifty rifled Rebels.

Important From Missouri.

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS COUNTY, MISSOURI. Nine Prisoners and Five Hundred Head of Cattle Captured.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, dated Rolla, Nov. 9th, says: A portion of the expedition sent out under Col. Greshel into Texas county, to chastise the rebels who have for some time infested that section, returned here yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle, and 900 horses and mules, the property of army rebels. Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Col. Taylor, of General McBride's rebel brigade.

Before leaving Houston, Colonel Greshel issued the following proclamation: To the people of the town of Houston and vicinity of Texas, Missouri:—I have this day placed upon your beautiful coast-house the flag of our Union. We leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands, I will return it to you, and pillage every house in town owned by secessionists, or those whose sympathies are with the rebels. Any outrages hereafter committed upon Union men or their families will be returned to you, and the perpetrators will be shot. Property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

I hereby give the rebels a chance to make good all the losses sustained by Union families in Texas county. If neglected the consequences be on your own heads. I shall soon return to your county and see that this proclamation is complied with to the letter. If you wait for me to execute it I will do it with a vengeance.

(Signed) J. GRESHEL, Colonel Commanding the Expedition.

From the Naval Expedition.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS. THREE FORTS CAPTURED. RUMORED CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON. NEW ORLEANS IN JEOPARDY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Passengers by the Old Point boat report that the flag of truce which arrived yesterday from Norfolk brought a number of reports, one was that after the capture of the three forts at Port Royal by the U. S. troops, the Rebels fell back to Beaufort, where a terrible struggle took place. They also represent that the people of Norfolk were in a terrible state of excitement.

The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The Rebels acknowledge their loss to have been very large. Our loss was eight men and one officer.

We captured everything, including many of the officers' swords and commissions, all the public and private papers and letters, among which was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander of the port, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that its destination was Port Royal.

The Southern papers also speak of an immense fleet in the mouth of the Mississippi and that an attack on New Orleans is hourly expected.

From Western Virginia.

ATTACK OF THE REBELS AT GUYANDOTE. One Hundred Federal Soldiers Killed or Taken Prisoners. The Rebel Residents Flee From Their Homes.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 11. The town of Guyandote, Va., on the Ohio River thirty miles below here, was attacked last night by 1,500 Rebels. Out of the one hundred and fifty Federal troops stationed there, only about fifty escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebel residents of the town, both male and female, fled from their houses on their own men.

THE TOWN OF GUYANDOTE IN ASHES. GALLIPOLIS, Nov. 11. The stamer Empire City has just arrived from Guyandote.

The secession portion of the inhabitants it appears, were looking for the attack and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800. Eight of our men were killed, and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Zeigler Fifth Virginia (federal) regiment, on his arrival at Guyandote, fired the town, and the principal part of it is now in ruins. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Zeigler.

From East Tennessee.

THE UNION SENTIMENT BECOMING TROUBLESOME. Railroad Bridges Burned to Retard the Progress of the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Union men of East Tennessee have burned numbers of Railroad bridges and telegraph wires to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of two hundred feet spans was destroyed on Saturday morning last. It was on the East Tennessee Railroad.

Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were also destroyed. A very heavy wooden bridge at Carlisle, B. & O. county, Tennessee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is seventy-five miles southwest of Knoxville and contains two hundred inhabitants. This destruction of the Union men will convince the government that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers.

Latest from Washington.

THE PIRATE SUMTER CAPTURED. Her Officers and Crew Prisoners on Board the U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A family letter received here, dated on the 25th of October, says that the transportation of the pirate Sumter, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate Sumter. The writer says she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the U. S. gun-boats for a merchant vessel, and started in pursuit. When the gun-boat had drawn her out far enough she turned and chased her ashore.

Her officers and crew are prisoners on board the United States steamer Niagara.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters of Administration upon the estate of William Prior, late of Boalsburg, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to SAMUEL GILLILAND, Administrator.

Nov. 14. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, on the estate of John Frazier, dec'd, late of Burdette township, have been granted to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 14. A. C. HINTON, Administrator.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. To such persons as desire to possess themselves of a fine specimen of the canine species there is now a rare opportunity offered by the undersigned, who has been for some time engaged in breeding and rearing full-blooded Newfoundland Dogs. Residence near the Red Barn, about midway between this place and Millbury.

Nov. 14. PHILIP GRAEF.

CRATIC WATCH.

PUBLISHED AT "BELLEFONTE PA." EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. BY C. T. ALEXANDER.

TERMS—\$1.50 per copy if paid within three months; \$2.00 if delayed six months, and \$2.50 if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

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JAMES H. BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Diamond, second floor.

J. D. SEUGEANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Southwest corner of the Diamond.

W. J. KEESLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Arcade, second floor.

EVERETT BLANCHARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burdette.

J. S. LINGLEE, SURGEON DENTIST. BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. Is now prepared to wait upon all who may desire his professional services.

DR. G. L. POTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. Office on High Street (old office). Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public.

DR. J. H. MITCHELL, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office next door to his residence on Spring Street. Oct 28-54.

AMBIOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND DAGUERRETYPEs taken daily (except Sundays) from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 5 P. M., by WILLIAM SCHRIEBER, at his Splendid Car on High Street, above the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. M. F. REYNOLDS & CO., BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. Bills of exchange and Notes discounted. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.—Interest paid on special deposits. Exchange in all directions constantly on hand for sale. Deposits received.

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J. H. STOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Will practice his profession in the several Courts of Centre County. All business intrusted to him will be faithfully attended to. Particular attention paid to collections, and all monies promptly remitted. Can be consulted in the German as well as in the English language.

A. O. FURST, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. All legal business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. OFFICE—On the North-west corner of the Diamond. March 28, 1861.—ly.

F. M. STARRS, SURVEYOR. JACKSONVILLE, CENTRE CO., PA. Has recently located in Jacksonville, Centre county, Pa., and would hereby inform the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of surveying accurately, also to tell out Deeds, make Plans, &c., of Lands upon the shortest notice. His charges are very reasonable. Give him a call. October 17, '61.—6t.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a Stone House in the town of Boalsburg, two stories high, Parker and Dining Room in front, Kitchen back. A never failing well of water under the house, a good garden with a number of bearing fruit trees. Also a neat lot adjoining the house. The terms will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises. Oct. 17, '61.—6t.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Stolen from the residence of William Garbick, Esq., near Zion, on Sunday September 24th, one black cloth coat, black satin vest, east-side pants, and two pocket books, containing seven dollars. The above reward will be paid by the apprehension of the thief, and the return of the property, or five dollars for the restoration of the property alone. Oct. 10, '61.—6t. W. M. GARBRICK, Sr.