



A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence &c.

"WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."

Volume 27,

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Number 41

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

When Advertisements are inserted without a special bargain, the following rates will be charged, in all cases: One square (ten lines) three insertions \$1.00...

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing neatly, and at reasonable prices.

What is Home Without a Mother?

What is Home without a mother, What are all the joys we meet, When her loving smiles no longer Greet the coming of our feet...

What is Home Without a Father?

What is home without a father, In the dark and cloudy day? Is it home? or is it rather The great house where we stay?

How a Dry Joker was Joked.

At the name of Cale Meeks, what reminiscences pass before our mental vision? Old recollections come crowding upon us, and we see an array of the "sold" pass before our mind's eye...

"About six o'clock this evening," said Cale. Nat thereupon pleaded an engagement, and left; but as soon as he was out of eye shot of his jorker friend, repaired to Gray's stable...

"I desired to see Mrs. Meek, madam." "Very well, I am Mrs. Meeks," replied she. "Pardon me, madam," said Nat, "but this is a matter of some importance—the payment of money—and you are not the lady that Mr. Meeks introduced to me as his wife, last winter."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. M., her eyes flashing fire; "how old was she?" "Well, about twenty-five." "Twenty-five; and how was she dressed?" "She wore her hair in ringlets, had diamond ear-rings..."

"Oh, certainly," said Nat, who saw the tallest kind of a snail brewing, and who had good reason to fear that that the sturdy dame might launch at his head a conch shell or some other other of the heavy ornaments which adorned the mantle. Nat, therefore, beat a retreat from off the premises, and placed himself behind a stone fence, from which he could command a view of the Brooklyn turnpike. He did not wait long before he saw the amiable Cale driving down the road at all the motions of the animal of Nat. The expression upon Cale's face was one of the greatest amiability, and exemplified that he was at peace with "all the world and the rest of mankind."

The battle had commenced in the passage way. Cale's castor, which had shone in the rays of the setting sun, as he drove down the road, was very much bruised and out of shape; indeed, it was driven down over his amiable physiognomy.

"What in thunder is out?" yelled Cale. "Twenty-five years old!" shrieked the infuriated dame, and bang, Cale caught the mop over his shoulders. "Corkscrew ringlets" and punk he got it in the back, with all the strength which nature and anger had given to the enraged lady.

But it was no use, he had to take it. "Diamond ear-rings!" punk. Silk velvet dress, bang. Gold bracelets, whump. "Murder," roared Cale. "Watch and chain," she shrieked, and biff he took it over the head. "Muff!" bang, slump. "Box," bang, bang, and down went Cale with a yell of murder.

Now fell the blows thick and fast upon the bruised head and face of the prostrate jorker; while the lady again rehearsed the catalogue of the wearing apparel and jewels of the other Mrs. Meeks, timing the utterance of the name of each article with a blow upon her prostrate, writhing and bleeding lord.

little astonishment to look upon his former victim. "I say, Cale," continued Nat, "how do you feel about now?" "Oh! you—!" (I shall leave it blank,) yelled out the enraged Cale, as he sprang to his feet and made for the house, "I'll fix your flint!"

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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.

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. The number of bales received in New York since the first of January is 263,601, while during the same time last year 382,935 bales were received.

These figures suggest one great fact, that cotton is not the controlling article of export from this country, and 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 General 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 last position was conferred upon him in 1841. In 1855 he was made Brevet Lieutenant-General, an honorary distinction conferred upon no one else except George Washington.

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, but his declining health has doubtless interfered with his usual thoroughness in this respect.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.—The first of the new Confederate States postal stamps were issued yesterday and were eagerly bought up. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederated States of America."

Gen. Beauregard has made his long-expected official report to the Secretary of War, of the battle of the 21st of July at Bull Run. It is said to be very voluminous, covering about a hundred pages of foolscap—Jeff. Davis withholds its publication for present prudential reasons.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila. Inquirer states that at a recent dinner given by General McClellan, he remarked to a guest that there was no power on earth neither that of the Press or of politicians, that should cause him to swerve a hair's breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war. Availing himself of all the military wisdom that is in possession of the officers around him, together with his own experience, he has, to the best of his own ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intends to adhere most rigidly.

How McClellan became Successor of Gen. Scott.

We have heard many inquiries made how it was that Gen. McClellan became the Commander-in-Chief upon the resignation of Gen. Scott from active service. It occurred in this wise: At the outset of the rebellion we had but two Major Generals, Winfield Scott and David Twiggs, the former of whom, by virtue of his seniority, was the Commander-in-Chief. The title of Lieutenant General, conferred upon Scott by Congress, gave no additional command, but increased of dignity and higher pay and ratings were attached to it. He was the oldest Major General, and as such was the Commander-in-Chief of our forces.

McClellan's commission was first issued, which made him the oldest Major General, next to Scott, and Commander-in-Chief upon his resignation. Had McClellan never resigned, but continued in the regular service, he could hardly have been higher than Major, and probably not higher than Captain. His resignation was lucky for him, for it gave him a chance to come in ahead of Wool, Harney, Hunter and all the old Brigadier Generals who have been in the service for thirty or forty years.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

We have examined and compared the various lists of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Bull Run, and we are inclined to the belief that the following figures will not vary much from the official report:

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

Total, 1,901 50 166 702

The rebels reported 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. Of the prisoners, probably one hundred at least are wounded.

George D. Prentice.—Has proved himself an incorruptible patriot. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing in that, to buy his paper. He was first approached with the modest offer of \$25,000 which was, of course promptly declined.

IMPORTANT TO RECRUITS AND RECRUITING OFFICERS.—There are numerous instances where men have signed their names on enlistment rolls, and afterwards failed to go into the service of the several companies they had pledged themselves to. It appears that these recalcitrants can be held according to a recent military decision. It has been decided by competent authority, after a very careful investigation, that a soldier is held from the time of signing his name to the enlistment roll, just as truly as though he were sworn in; and persons who have enlisted and left the service without a proper discharge, are to be considered deserters, whether they have been "sworn in" or not.

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To the Teachers of Centre County.

Notwithstanding that the horrors, devastations, and untold expenses of a civil war are 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 praiseworthy 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 country.

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.

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 Tyrants 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 visit 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. Ex-cise daily the whole School on Outline Maps. Let map drawing and composition be practised 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 has 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.

To convince you more fully that the defects already alluded to, lie at your doors; go with me to the school room of the true Teacher. Behold his gentlemanly appearance! blandish manners! indefatigable energies! his superior skill! patience and indomitable perseverance in the even tenor of his way making the rough ways smooth and the crooked straight." The locality in which he toils, is a green spot, an oasis, standing forth in bold relief, and rendered fertile by his individual exertions. It is inhabited by a host of friends, made so by his affability and uprightiness. He is daily surrounded by bright eyes and joyous hearts, in which he is momentarily sowing the germs of intelligence and virtue.

In this isolated spot appears to have sprung up "The Tree of Life," on whose golden fruits the aged and the young feast sumptuously every day." Compare this favored people with the noisy and thoughtless

groups which we frequently meet with in the shape of schools, and tell us the cause of the disparity between them? Doubtless you will say, "the incompetency or the indifference of the Teachers."

Our worthy Directors, in a majority of the Districts, have skillfully selected, and successfully introduced a full series of new books; thus affording you an usual facility in the classification of your schools, and effectually removing one of the main obstacles in the way of Progress.

On visiting your schools, I shall expect to see the course herein specified zealously pursued—each Teacher laboring for the public good—his services duly appreciated by the people, and the schools comparatively improving.

Candidates for the County Certificate will be examined at the County Institute. It is required that each shall prepare an original Essay, or Thesis on some subject, to be read and criticized on, on that occasion, and such as will be deemed most meritorious, will be handed over for publication.

I learn from our worthy President, that the County Institute will hold its session either at Centre Hall or Stormstown, between the Holidays. In a few days he will speak for himself.

Wishing you, my fellow Teachers, much personal happiness, and unprecedented success in the management of your Schools, I remain very respectfully yours, THOS. HOLAHAN, Boalsburg, Nov. 8, '61. Co. Supt.

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. Gresnel into Texas county, to chastise the rebels who have for some time invested that section, returned here yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, 500 head of cattle, and 400 horses and mules, the property of armed rebels. Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Col. Taylor, of General McBride's rebel brigade.

Before leaving Houston, Colonel Gresnel issued the following proclamation: "To the people of the town of Houston and county of Texas, Missouri. I have this day placed upon your beautiful country the flag of our Union. We leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands, I will return here 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 upon the secessionists twofold. 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. GRESNEL, Colonel Commanding the Expedition.

From Western Virginia. ATTACK OF THE REBELS AT GUYANOTTE. One Hundred Federal Soldiers Killed or Taken Prisoners. The Rebel Residents Fire From Their Houses.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 11. The town of Guyanotte, Va., on the Ohio River, thirty six miles below here, was attacked last night by six hundred 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, fired from their houses on our men.

THE TOWN OF GUYANOTTE IN ASHES. GALLIPOLIS, Nov. 11. The stamer Empire City has just arrived from Guyanotte. 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's Virginia (federal) regiment, on his arrival at Guyanotte, fired the town, and the principal part of it is now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Zeigler.

Important from Kentucky. Another Glorious Victory. 400 Rebels Killed and 1000 Prisoners.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12.—General Nelson met the rebels under General Williams, at Pikesville, Pike county Kentucky, on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory. [SECOND DISPATCH.] Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, Col. Harris, of the Ohio Second regiment, in front with 600 men. Col. Harris falling and Col. Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's brigade when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing 400 and taking 1,000 prisoners. Federal loss is small.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—A courier from Gen. Nelson's brigade with dispatches to Adjutant General Thomas, reports fighting at Pikesville for two days. The rebels lost four hundred killed and one thousand prisoners.