Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, November 29, 1861.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.—Blank pay rolls and furloughs handsomely printed according to the army regulations, on fine white and durable paper, are for sale at this office.

THE STEAM "SQUIRT."—The Friendship Fire Company tried their new steam fire engine in Market Square yesterday afternoon. The "machine" worked very well, and its performances seemed to give general satisfaction.

GREAT GUNS EN ROUTE.—Several large mortars and a car load of bomb-shells from the Pittsburg works, at Pittsburg, passed through here yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad towards Philadelphia.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Yesterday was generally observed in our city as a thanksgiving festival. All the principal places of business were closed, and the churches in the morning and evening were generally well attended by devout worshipers. The weather was pleasant, and everybody seemed to enjoy himself after his own fashion.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—Dr. J. A. Carson, of this city, who served with the Gamble Guards in the three months campaign, and Mr. Harry Shaffer, also of this city, have received authority to raise a company of volunteers for Col R. W. McAllen's regiment, now forming at Camp Slifer, near Chambersburg. The gentleman will take the rank of Captain in the company, a post for which his military experience eminently qualifies him. Young men desiring to enter the service will do well to hand up the recruiting office of this company.

AMONG the members of the State Educational Convention now sitting in our city is R. M'Divitt, Esq., of Huntingdon. Few men in the State have labored more earnestly to advance the cause of education than this gentleman. He is the educational editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, and his articles in that department are distinguished for their profundity of thought, general high tone, and clearness of expression. Mr. M'Divitt, is also an accomplished phonographist, and in this capacity he has rendered us very material service in preparing our daily abstract of the proceedings of the Convention, for which we are under many obligations.

COL. MURRAY'S REGIMENT.—This fine regiment, the first of the Mountain Brigade, arrived here at an early hour this morning, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Camp Crossman, Huntingdon, and proceeded to Camp Curtin where it will remain until furnished with arms, after which it will be shipped Dixieward—probably to South Carolina. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, Wm. J. Murray, formerly of this city.
Lieut. Colonel, T. C. M'Dowell, of this city.
Major, Walter Barrett.
Surgeon, Dr. G. F. Hoops.
Chaplain, Rev. Dr. M'Leod.
Quartermaster, Lieut. S. Miles Kephart.

THE WHEELBARROW MATCH.—This novel wheeling match for a fine wild deer, came off yesterday morning in a vacant field above the Round House. The conditions of the match provided for the payment of fifty cents as an entrance fee, after which the competitor was properly blindfolded and placed in charge of a common handbarrow; then after being led round in a small circle three times, the barrow was headed in the direction of a small post driven in the ground some two hundred feet distant, and the competitor told by the committee to "start." The prize was to be awarded to the person who could propel the barrow nearest to the aforesaid post. There were altogether about a dozen competitors, the movements of some of whom were extremely diverting. The prize was finally awarded to Mr. Henry Rose.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE—*Circus Night*.—Sanford, in a spirit of commendable liberality advertizes an extraordinary bill of entertainment for this evening, the most attractive feature of which is the "Burlesque Circus," with the incomparable manager himself as Dan Rice, and Brudder Bones (*Hughes*) as the principal equestrian. The burlesque is indescribably funny, and must be seen to be appreciated. We advise our readers if they want to enjoy an old-fashioned laugh to go to Brant's Hall to-night and see the "circus." Brudder Bones (Hughes) takes a benefit to-morrow night, on which occasion a large and magnificent gold pencil will be given as a premium for the best original national conundrum, the audience to be its own judge. In addition to this there will be ten valuable gifts presented the holders of the duplicate numbers drawn from a hat. These are extraordinary inducements, and we have no doubt they will attract an unusually large audience to the hall to-morrow night.

VILE BEGGARS.—There appears to be no end to the number of little beggars in our town.—They go from house to house with their baskets and vile faces, pouring their sorrowful stories into the ears of those who will listen to them, and getting, generally, loads of provisions for the "poor family" at home. Now there is one thing certain, one half or more of those juvenile beggars are impostors, and our kind hearted citizens should endeavor to find out before they give, whether they really relieve suffering by so doing. We hear of instances frequently which satisfy us that most of the little vagrant trampers are quite as worthless as some of their older brothers and sisters. A day or two ago a little girl called at a house in Fourth street, for a pitiful yarn, she received a dime and other articles of food, all of which she threw down the celler hole of the house in which she had received them, on passing out of the alley. We would not advise persons to drive away all the little beggars who come to their doors, but to be careful in bestowing charity on them.

COL. ZIEGLE.—We are informed by reliable parties that Colonel Thomas A. Ziegle is raising another regiment for the infantry service, and has good prospects of speedily filling up his ranks.

PAY DAY.—Monday last was appointed as the day for paying off the Thos. A. Scott regiment. Some of the men have three month's pay due them. We have not yet heard whether the paying came off.

RESIGNED.—We are informed that 1st Lieut. Jacob Hay, of company A, (Ellsworth Zouaves,) Capt. Stahle, Thos. A. Scott regiment, has resigned his commission, said resignation to go into effect on the 1st of December.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, in Lebanon, has a new organ, which is to be dedicated on next Sunday morning. The Pastor will be assisted by the Rev. Daniel Gans of this city, who will also preach the consecration sermon.

SINGULAR RELATIONSHIP.—There is said to be a singularly related family connection in our county. In the family alluded to are three fathers, one step-father, three fathers-in-law, one father, one brother, one wife, three husbands, three children, one step-child, two grand-fathers, one step grand father, one uncle, one aunt, one nephew, one grand child, and still they consist of only five persons.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Teachers of the public schools of Londondery township, met at the Spatara Hill School House, a short time since and organized a Teachers' Institute, for their mutual benefit and improvement. Mr. M. R. Alleman was chosen President, and Mr. A. Moore Secretary. The meetings are held held every alternate Saturday. The next meeting will be held at Gainesburg, on Saturday next.

A HARRISBURG BOY A PRISONER.—A boy from this city, about seventeen years of age, named C. K. Spayd, is in the hands of the rebels at North Carolina. He joined Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves in Washington, in May, and was taken a prisoner at Fairfax Court House, while scouting on the 28th of June. He was taken to Manassas Junction, where he was kept until the 12th of July, and then sent to Richmond, and subsequently to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he now is.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We understand that the recruiting officers for the Irish Brigade are meeting with great success, and that a number of recruits have been obtained in this city and neighborhood. Lieutenant Colonel Gallagher, of Philadelphia was in the city on Monday and gives a cheering account of the prospects of the Brigade there. Colonel Gallagher is getting up a cavalry regiment for the Brigade to be commanded by Thomas Francis Meagher. He has six full companies now, we believe, and with two from Pittsburg he will have but two to raise. The Colonel has served for two years at Carlisle Barracks and other government stations as military instructor, and is a brave and accomplished officer. The brigade will be full by the middle of next month, and will comprise four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a heavy park of artillery. Colonel Meagher is expected to visit the interior of the State next week to lecture in behalf of the brigade, and no doubt he will receive a warm reception.

LAY REPRESENTATION.—The *Christian Advocate* complains that the vote now being taken on the question of lay representation among the M. E. congregations, fails to call out, as it should, the strength of the church. It says:—"In societies numbering not less than one hundred and fifty persons entitled to vote, we notice that not more than thirty or forty feel sufficient interest to be present and vote on the question. Even a greater disparity than this is visible in some cases, between the votes in possibility and those in actuality. This ought not so to be. The strength of the church ought to appear in the question. And if it does not, we are of opinion that the question will be greatly complicated when it shall come up for discussion in the next General Conference. We urge a full vote in every society where the vote is yet to be taken. Let brethren everywhere regard this in the light of a duty, and be present at the time appointed to cast a ballot for or against lay representation.

AFFAIRS AT THE "UPPER END."—A sad accident occurred near Fisherville, this county, a few days ago. While an old lady named Fisher, was attempting to drive the cattle out to a field, one of the lot, a young bull, refused to follow the other cattle. Mrs. Fisher took a stick in her hand and commenced to strike the animal, whereupon the bull turned and made at the old lady, who ran towards the house.—The bull soon overtook the lady and commenced to horn her. Mrs. Fisher was soon overpowered, and struck senseless. When she recovered her consciousness, the bull had left her, but she was horribly mangled. She managed to get into the house, and lay all alone in this condition from nine o'clock in the morning until night, when the rest of the family, who had been from home all day, returned. Medical attendance was at once procured, but she expired in great agony before the next morning. The bull made another attempt the same day on a female on the road, but she succeeded in making her escape. The bull was only about two years old, and previous to the above occurrence, never attempted to harm any person.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—$1,000 worth of furs received from New York auction; 100 fur capes and muffs, from $3 up to $12, worth double; 25 doz. hoop skirts for 50c., 75c. and $1 25; 100 cloaks for $2, $2 50, $3 50 up to $10, very cheap. A large assortment of traveling bags, baskets and satchels; 100 pieces of splendid dark calico at 8 and 10 cents a yard—of stockings we have a full assortment for ladies, men and children, woolen and cotton, at 12½, 18 and 20 cents; 36 large woolen blankets; 50 pieces canton flannel, at 12½ cents; red, yellow and white flannel, very cheap; 50 pieces of white curtin fringes at half price; beautiful set flowers De Laines, at 22 and 25 cents; received a new lot of shirt breasts, beautiful styles, at S. Lewy's wholesale and retail dry good store. Wholesale buyers we would especially invite to our large stock, to which we receive additions most every day from New York auction.

STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

Second topic on the list, "The relation of the Normal Schools to County Superintendency."

The following resolution was offered and ably supported by Mr. JOHNS, of Tioga county:

Resolved, That the time has come when it is the duty of the County Superintendents to attempt the establishment of Normal Schools in their respective normal school districts.

Dr. TAYLOR, of Chester county, was opposed to the resolution entirely. It no doubt had many warm friends, in fact it needed them.—County Superintendents have certain duties to perform which would engage all their attention by going beyond these they would encounter opposition by coming in conflict with other interests. They should avoid coming in conflict with duties and prejudices and let others establish them when required. This duty would hinder the labors of Superintendents, and the measure would tend to strengthen the prejudices still existing in come counties against the office and arouse the people in open hostility.

Mr. CRUCKSHANK said he appreciated the feeling of his friend from Chester county. Superintendents had better take the matter into consideration. It would be very desirable to have normal schools in every district. The question was whether the time has now come when the Superintendents can properly exert themselves in the furtherance of the cause, and if the schools are worthy of support, then the time has come for acting on the matter.

Mr. DRANS, of Delaware county, said we have a peculiar expression on this subject in our county. He felt an interest in this question.—If we have teachers who understand their duty, they can classify and teach their schools, even if the text books are not uniform. He would be happy to have a meeting of superintendents to take into consideration this matter, and establish schools suited to the wants of the teachers and those of the district. He related some experience in his own county, in regard to the failure of a normal school started by private enterprize. Thought it proper for superintendents to move in the matter and discuss it. Until academies prove their competency to educate teachers, they could have no claim to their support.

Mr. HOBBS, of Bucks county, felt interested in the same question. He represented a normal school interest in that district. He was in favor of this resolution for this reason: we have too many normal schools in that district; if we had an one normal school based on the proper principle, it would answer the purpose much better than the four now in that district. He would most cheerfully yield his interest in the one with which he is connected, in order to establish one in the district. His county could support two more schools. He was in favor of superintendents taking the matter in hand at once, and would make any sacrifice to assist them.

Mr. M'FARLAND proposed a short addition in the form of an amendment by adding, "and when established its professors, students and graduates should claim their most solicitous care and attention, whether exhibited in praise or reproof," and advocated assistance by superintendents in a judicious manner.

Dr. JOHNSON, of Dickinson College, thought that a well settled judgment was in favor of trying the experiment of establishing these schools. It was natural that all who are interested in normal schools have an interest in their welfare.

The CHAIR would take the liberty of asking Prof. WICKERSHAM for a brief history of the Millersville Normal School, and the method in which it was established.

Mr. WICKERSHAM responded with a brief outline of the facts connected with the origin, the establishment, manner of conducting, and success of the institution.

Dr. JOHNSON said it was easier for the broad world to make the inference than an institution was a humbug from one failure on the part of one of its students, than from the success of ninety and nine that were not failures.

Mr. HOBBS of Lancaster wished to know in what manner the funds were raised for the building.

Prof. LOOMIS was anxious to guard against a failure and would ask how the salaries were paid and what are the revenues meeting those salaries? The answer to this question connects itself with the establishment of some nine or ten similar schools throughout the State.

Prof. WICKERSHAM replied that the tuition in this institution was paid by the students, thus differing from most other State Normal schools where the tuition was given by the State. The tuition amounted to some seven thousand dollars a year, which is sufficient to pay the faculty a liberal salary. One advantage in this arrangement is that the faculty boards in the institution, which economises the matter more than if they had separate buildings. Up to this time the income pays the expenses, and is gradually paying off the debt against the institution.

Mr. MIFFLIN, of Cumberland county, thought that apart from the expediency of Superintendents interfering in the matter, the time had not come for this measure at least in his county. The connection of his predecessor with the Normal School had been the death of the Institution, not on account of his incompetency but from his position. The examination of students under such circumstances had been compared to a miller examing his own flour.—He agreed with Dr. TAYLOR that Superintendents should be careful not to increase the hostility against the office.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, of Franklin, said an effort had been made four years ago to establish a Normal School in his county without much success, but he would be very willing to try the experiment again and was not afraid of encountering opposition.

Mr. BROGESS, thought the resolution reducible to two distinct propositions. He agreed that it is the duty of Superintendents to exercise their influence for this purpose in every possible way, but in regard to the other part of the resolution that the time has come he was obliged to dissent. Some portions of the State are not developed to the same proportion that others are. Superintendents should do every thing to bring out the sentiment of the public and spread information on the subject.

Dr. EARLY, of Elk county, thought the difficulty in establishing Normal Schools originated from a want of energy and thorough nerve on the part of the teacher. It required a different kind of talent in Normal Schools than others. He related his own experience in establishing a Normal School by private enterprise, commencing with no scholars and increasing it in a short time to thirty, extending the term to eight weeks, and having teachers in attendance sufficent to supply the entire country.

Mr. JOHNS said that it was not intended that teachers should establish normal schools only to give them that aid and encouragement which they should receive. He reccommends several meetings with the object in view of establishing normal schools. The law did not require Superintendents to hold institutes or deliver evening lectures, but they should not on this account shrink from the duty. A Superintendent should be alive in his county in waking up the people. A Superintendent who does his duty will always make enemies. There is a class of people who give the cold shoulder to every enterprise, the christian religion as well as any other, but the best protection of the community will be his warm friends and supporters.

Mr. BOLLMAN, of Indiana, thought that expediency had a great deal to do in regard to the settling of this question. So far as his county was concerned it was not proper to go into any active measures at present. He was somewhat opposed to revivals inasmuch as they soon die out and thus increased barriers are thrown in the way. The expense attending the measure would be a great argument against it. Expenses are staring us in the face. The time had not come to prosecute this business as the first to be attended to. He was afraid of rivivals unless sure of keeping them up.

Mr. DORSHEK, of Allegheny county, said he did not wish the impression left that they were poor west of the mountains, nor that the Alleghany mountains seperate us from the rest of mankind. We have our mining regions and mineral resources. We propose to harmonize those interests, cultivate the intellect while there are enough left to go into the mining portions. The doctrine of expediency has lead us into the dilemma we are in to-day as a nation. It is not expedient to fold our arms and not advocate the normal school. The teacher's life is one of self-denial. He sacrifices his own individual good for that of the public. This is the position of every teacher in the State. We need a set of self-sacrificing, self-denying teachers, willing to go forth and labor. We are bouud to educate the people and bring them up to this point. Certain teachers had gone out from the Millersville School who had done more to represent that School than anything else. You will do more by sending out a few individuals of this kind than by any other means.

Mr. BOLLMAN said the gentleman seems to think the doctrine of expediency to be ignored. Not at all. It would be right for Gen. M'Clellan to go on and crush out the present rebellion at once, but perhaps not *expedient* at present. The time has not come with us when prominent measures should be taken in this direction. The time would be better spent in other duties. He hoped the members would agree to let him disagree with them if he had determined to do so.

Prof. LOOMIS would ask, is it proper at the present time to establish twelve normal schools. He would request Mr. SAVAGE, of Edinburg Home Institute, to give the reasons why that Institution has apparently failed to reach a large success.

Mr. SAVAGE responded by saying that circumstances which have affected all our Schools, as well as other interests, have had their influence, while other reasons connected with the School have had their influence.

The PRESIDENT said the failure of the Edinburg College was owing mainly to the adverse change in the times, and as far as he could understand there was hope for that Institution to be able to meet the requirements expected of it.

Dr. TAYLOR suggested the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. WALKER suggested that as Superintendents could not build Normal Schools they could do very much as pioneers in preparing the way, and the time has come when they should begin pioneering, agitating the subject, talking to the people and awakening interest by alluding to the subject in their lectures. Teachers would rally around the Superintendent as their friend and enquire of him where they may go in order to acquire knowledge for their work. He can direct them to the Normal Schools already established, from which they may come back prepared to second his efforts in arousing the people. The work of pioneering is the proper work now, and it is time to commence it.

Mr. BARR proposed, as a "feeler," the following amendment to the resolution:

"In view of the advantages derived from a proper system of Normal School training, a committee be appointed by the President of this Convention to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania setting forth the same; and that it be published in all the leading papers of the districts.

The original resolution was then withdrawn, and the amendment was offered as an original resolution.

Mr. CRUCKSHANK made the suggestion that a committee be appointed to report on this subject at our next meeting.

An amendment was proposed, that it be recommended to superintendents and teachers to use all judicious measures for the establishment of Normal Schools. The amendment was lost.

Mr. BOLLMAN would inquire how many square feet of expediency was in all this.

The amendment of Mr. CRUCKSHANK was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. COBURN moved that a committee of one from each department represented here, be appointed to fix upon the time and place of the next meeting, and that the report be the first business of to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MIFFLIN the President be added to the committee. Agreed to.

The resolution, as modified, was adopted.

The Chair appointed as said committee Messrs. Coburn, Dr. Johnson, Prof. Wickersham, Rev. Mr. Dodge, Prof.'s McFarland and Reigart.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, to adjourn at 10 o'clock in order to attend the public services.