The New North-West,

Saturday, March 1, 1873.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

For more than thirty years a new system of education for the training of little children has been known and practiced largely in Germany. It is called Frobel's Kindergarten method, and from its excellence and success, deserves especial attention.

What, then, is a kindergarten? First, let me call your attention to the meaning of the word—"a garden for children"—which is, in itself, very suggestive.

The analogy of education to the gardener's art is very striking, and Frobel evidently meant to symbolize, by the name he gave it, the spirit and plan of his system. It presupposes gardeners of the mind, who are quite aware that they have as little power to override the characteristic individuality of the child as the gardener of the plants to say that a lily shall be a rose; but who, nevertheless, must feel responsible for the perfection of the development, in so far as removing every impediment, preserving every condition, and pruning every redundance.

The first kindergartner was Frobel himself; who, in the course of a long life, studied into the science of childhood, and worked out a series of artistic exercises, which aim to educate—that is draw forth—the powers of children from a more profound depth than ordinary education respects. But instead of beginning with putting checks upon childish play, he took the hint of his method from this spontaneous activity, and began with genially directing it to a more certainly beautiful effect than it can attain when left to itself.

A very brief outline of some of the occupations, and their uses, will interest those to whom the system is unknown.

One of the most important exercises in the kindergarten is block building. A box of eight little cubes is so managed that it will unfold in the childs mind the law of symmetry, by means of series of forms, which the children are led to make, in a way difficult to describe here. There are, also, boxes of triangles, one of equilateral, one of right angle, and two of isosceles triangles—affording means for an infinity of forms of beauty, and, in a pleasant, easy way, laying the best possible foundation for the abstract study of geometry. Also, through means of the building lessons, the creative faculties of the children are called into action, and they are helped and encouraged to give outward form to the world of inward fancies, of which their little minds are full. Everybody conversant with children knows how easily they will "make believe," as they call it, and that they are most happy when the materials to be transformed by their fancy are few, and easily changed from one form to another. It is too little understood in this intensely practical land of ours what a noble attribute of character imagination, rightly controlled and guided, may become! But something more can be done with the blocks. They can be made symbolical of the persons and objects of a story, and in the hands of a skillful teacher, become the means of imparting very pleasant lessons on natural history, and very many other subjects.

The "stick-laying" teaches numeration, the alphabet, and the outlines of geometrical figures. In the weaving of mats, with strips of different colored papers, the harmonies of colors are taught, while the working out of the "law of contrasts and their connections," (a law which underlies all of the occupations), in the various patterns woven, keeps the mind as well as the hand occupied. Modeling in clay is one of the most fascinating occupations to children, and that, together with drawing, forms a most thorough groundwork for art.

We have not time nor space to mention, at length, the other occupations, as the "sewing," "paper-folding," and "pricking," all of which are made to subserve some useful purpose for the development of the child, in a natural, and, because natural, happy way. It should be borne in mind that the occupations are, all of them, only a "means to an end." It is not that the mere weaving of a mat, or sewing of a card is in itself of any great value to a child,—in the hands of an untrained kindergartner they would serve simply as an amusement; but it is that these very simple, and, to the untitiated, apparently useless things, are made the means of imparting lessons of incalculable value.

For all true development there must be harmony. The intellectual must not be cultivated at the expense of the moral and physical, and Frobel has fully taken this into consideration in his new system of education. Gymnastics and rythmical plays serve to develop the body, while, at the same time, in the plays the children are taught, each for the others. Frobel thought it very important also, and one of the happiest ways of calling often loving attention to the heavenly Father, through His works, to have a garden connected with every kindergarten, where the children could cultivate flowers.

But children require not only an alteration of physical and mental amusements, but some instruction to be passively received. They delight in stories, and a wise teacher can make this subservient to the highest uses by a careful selection of such as will charm and help the little ones at the same time.

Anything of the nature of scientific teaching is done by presenting objects for examination and investigation. Flowers, insects, shells, etc., are easily handled. There is always a pleasant talk, in which the endeavor is to draw out the latent powers of the children, and to teach them to reason and feel an interest in the great world of Nature which is lying all about them.

This new system of Frobel's is not, says Miss Elizabeth Peabody, its warmest friend and advocate in America, to be introduced as a cheap method of primary education: "It should be understood from the beginning that kindergarten education is not cheap." She further goes on to say, in speaking of the value of the system and the thorough training necessary for all who would be earnest, true teachers of it: "Would a Cremona violin be put into the hands of a person ignorant of music, to be tuned and made to discourse Divine harmonies? How is it, then, that the harp of a thousand strings"—which God put into the hands of every mother, in perfect tune—is so recklessly committed, first to ignorant nurses, and then to the least educated teachers?"

Looking at children's first schools it would seem that any one is thought skillful enough to begin a child's education. It takes a long apprenticeship to learn to play on the instrument with seven strings, in order to bring out music. But it is stupidly thought that anybody can play on the greater instrument, whose strings fill with pleasure or pain, and discourse good or evil, as they are touched wisely or unwisely.

In America, where the excitements of opportunity are literally infinite, the importance of training the speculative mind and immense energy of the people to law, order, beauty, and love, is incalculable; and that it can be done most easily and certainly by beginning with the child's mind while he is still "beholding the face of his Father in heaven" with his heart, no one who has ever faithfully tried kindergarten culture will doubt.

The End-End of a Danbury Girl.

A retired man sends the Danbury *News* an account of a little affair that happened in his place. It appears that there was a young woman, a fine spirited girl, engaged at a wash, opposite an open door. Just behind her was a young man, as is generally the case, and in the yard was an old buck that was allowed the freedom of the premises, which is not always the case, we are glad to say. Well, this buck came up to the door and looked in, and the young man going close behind the young woman, pointed his finger straight at the buck, and the old fellow rampageing at once the passing character of the state invitation, put down his head and dashed forward, and the unfortunate man stepped to one side and fled, and the young woman, all unconscious of the arrangements, received the awful shock without warning and bowed over the tub, and the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers, and with shrieks, and hot water and suds. And the old rampage that made and flying out of that door at a dreadful speed, held the whole length of his tether and dashed a cold back to the world.

MARYLANDERS IN CONGRESS.

Something About the Clagetts and Hooper.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 3.

About the only stirring debate that has occurred on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, during the present session, was that which took place on Wednesday last between Messrs Hooper and Clagett, both native born Marylanders, the former now representing Brigham Young's Kingdom of Mormomdom, and the latter the Delegate from Montana—two characters of widely different ages, tastes and habits.

The venerable Hooper, going out somewhere from the "Eastern Shore," strayed into the Salt Lake Valley, and, finding things nice there, in accordance with his tastes, joined the delectable "Saints," and is now their worthy representative at the National Capitol. Young Clagett was born in Marlboro', Prince George's county. From there, some 22 or 23 years ago, he accompanied his parents and brothers and sisters to Keokuk, Iowa, being then a little boy, where he grew up. On reaching the years of manhood he emigrated to Nevada, where he acted a prominent part in public life, and, later still, went into Montana, whose Delegate he now is. His venerable grandfather, Thomas Clagett, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, still lives at the ancient old family homestead (Weston, near to Marlboro') occupied by his ancestors—among the earliest settlers of Maryland—for some two centuries past.

Mr. Clagett, Sr., is among the best specimens of the old fashioned Maryland farmers owns his thousands of acres of the best land in Prince George's county, which instead of diminishing in quantity—so common with large landed estates—by extravagant living, he has gone on steadily to increase. Regarded as one of the most successful wheat and tobacco growers in the State, we have heard it stated that his proceeds from these two crops alone, in some years, have amounted to as much as the annual salary of the President of the U. S.—a very snug income for a farmer. Never a speculator in anything, he has, it is said, sometimes loaned his surplus capital upon sufficient securities, but has never received to exceed six per cent. per annum as interest upon such loans, making that point a principle of action with him through life. His example in both these respects is one which many another might well have followed with both profit and credit to himself.

But it is of the younger Clagett, not the venerable "Head of the House," that we propose to comment. The former had previously made for himself some reputation as a public speaker, being named therefore among his constituents the "Silver voiced Orator of the Mountains," to which title his bout on Wednesday with the Mormon advocate would seem to give him just claim. If the latter, under the vehement and brilliant torrents of invective of the young Delegate from Montana was not thoroughly flayed and most effectually demolished, the reports of the affair through the public press have greatly misrepresented it.

The subject before the House was the admission of Colorado as State into the Union. To this bill, on the day before, the Mormon Delegate had offered some amendments, touching Utah—an applicant, simultaneously with Colorado for admission. In the course of his remarks upon the proposed amendment, Hooper said that if the proposition to exclude Utah unless polygamy was abolished was insisted upon, ninety-nine hundredths of her population would reject it with scorn—or something to that effect.

To this young Clagett replied, upon the spur of the moment, in a manner that seems to have excited the ire of the pure and gentle Mormon Saint, who, taking the night to prepare himself for the onslaught, came into the House the next morning with his bottled-up thunder, fully cocked and primed, and he too readily flattered himself, to exterminate his youthful adversary! It turned out, however, before the joust was over, that "the boot was on the other leg," and the Mormon champion himself was found lying prostrate and bleeding before his foe—a badly "used up" old sinner.

This is the New York *Herald's* lively account of the edifying spectacle:

(Here follows an extract, the greater portion of which we published last week.)

This bold and thrilling denunciation in Congress of the beastly iniquities of Mormonism to arouse the people to a deeper hatred of it is what has long been needed, and there should be more of it. And gingerly treatment of this "relict of barbarism" is all a mistake. It is "a disgrace to a civilized and Christian nation" that such things as those of the vulgar sensualist and brazen hypocrite, Brigham Young, and his associates in crime, should be permitted to go unwhipped of justice.

The thanks of the people of our country—those of his native State especially—are due to her son for his bold and eloquent denunciations on the floor of the Hall of the Representatives of the people of all the States of the most atrocious institution now permitted to exist among them. Let it be cut up, then, root and branch, and no further mincing matters about it. A little more such outspoken utterances as those of Mr. Clagett in the right places will soon do the business.

The New Kansas Senator.

Hon John J. Ingalls, elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature to succeed Senator Pomeroy, is a resident of Atchison, and one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Although a warm politician his attention has been directed almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has served a term in the Senate of the State, and has filled other minor offices. He is a man of rare talents as a public speaker, with satirical powers which render him a formidable antagonist in the debate. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his educational attainments are sufficiently attested by the fact that he graduated with high honors from Harvard University. For several years he was the law partner of the present Chief Justice of the State.

A Heap of Gold.

A late Australian paper has the following account of the discovery often mass of gold: There has been another large yield of gold in one of the wonderful Hill End mines—Beyers and Holterman's claim. Our correspondent thus chronicles the event: "On Friday night last, the largest and richest specimen the colony has produced, I suppose, was taken from the claim of Beyers and Holterman. It is really a wonderful one—a slab of gold. Its weight I believe is about 6½ cwt., and I believe I am within the mark in saying that there are 3 cwt. of gold in it. I went, together with nearly the whole town, to look at it. The claim was like a fair, and a regular stream of people thronded the steep pocking tracks leading down to it. On Sunday it was hung up for exhibition, and during the day, hundreds, including many of the fair sex, came down to see it. As the hour came that I went to look at it, the [illegible]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE 42d CONGRESS

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance, with the acts of the legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more draw-bridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of Alabama incorporating said company: Provided, That the said draw-bridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or so materially or substantially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the case may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be: And provided also, That said draw bridges shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Sec. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridges.

Sec. 3. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Sec. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved; and that any bridge or bridges constructed under this act shall be in all matters and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridges shall be, at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under them; and the said bridges shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridges shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to provide for holding adjourned terms of the supreme court of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona may hold adjourned terms thereof at any time and place in said Territory agreed upon by a majority of the judges of said court at any regular term thereof. The order for an adjourned term shall be entered by a majority of the judges thereof at a regular term of said court and entered upon the minutes of the court, and any business which such court might do at any regular term thereof may be done at such adjourned term; and the clerk of said court shall be entitled to such mileage for attendance at such adjourned term as is by law allowed the marshal of the district of Arizona for his attendance upon the courts in said Territory.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to amend the one hundred and thirty-third section of an act approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce of such package or packages: Provided, That all matter of the third class now prepaid in full in postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Approved, January 9, 1873.

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE AMELIORATION OF THE POSTAL INTERCOURSE, CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, SIGNED AT BERNE OCTOBER 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British-Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1.

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargable with the following rates:

1st. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States.

2d. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid, are reserved the extra charges provided by Article 7 of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE 2.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg, (or in open mails via France,) shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British-Belgian route, and subject to the rates fixed by Article 1 of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE 3.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common consent, the corresponding reduced rates and take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The present convention, which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1873.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General of the United States.

The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

[SEAL.] F. CHALLET VENEL.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Washington, May 6th, 1872.

[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention, in faith of which the present have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation, WELTI.

[SEAL.] The Chancellor of the Confederation, SCHIESS.

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Helena, Fort Benton, Diamond City, Silver City, Radersburg, Virginia City, Nevadaville, Central, Bannack, Salmon River, Beaverhead, Blackfoot, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Salt Lake, Corinne, Ogden, Denver, Cheyenne, Omaha, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Missoula, Deer Lodge, Blackfoot, Beaverhead, Salmon River, Central, Bannack, Radersburg, Virginia City, Nevadaville, Diamond City, Silver City, Helena, Fort Benton.

S. C.—1860—X.

ONWARD.

THE medical revolution which commenced years ago with the gradual disuse of blood-letting, salivation, drastic purgatives, and powerful opiates, goes heavily on gloriously on. Every day the old grow wiser. They are no longer willing to open their mouths, shut their eyes, and take whatever the doctors are pleased to prescribe, without inquiry. They want to know the nature of the medicines they are desired to swallow, and demand to have the mysterious Latin Hags of the profession translated into plain English.

The INVALID WORLD understands at last that VIGOR is the great antagonist of disease. The feeble decline to be utterly prostrated by depleting pills and potions, and turning from such mephitic nostrums with loathing, judiciously place their trust in a remedy which combines with the properties of an Alterative those of a pure and wholesome Tonic and Restorative. It is now about *twelve years* since this grand desideratum was introduced under the name of

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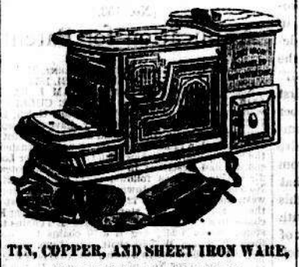

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