

[For the Deseret News.]

Modern Germany.....IV.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

It may be proper to preface the following article by a few remarks on the characteristic features of the German mind.

Groping in the deep caverns of the soul, thoughtfulness produced by the everlasting action of the mind, works positively, creatively and happily. Thought and action go together with the German, but the checks and balances, imposed upon the thinking powers, by actions, lead him to the habit of testing every thing in a sober, practical way. Common sense and scientific knowledge are his standards in everything, and ideas which are inappreciable by these media, are rejected as misleading visions.

With a people that is naturally fond of a mental improvement, a good, sound education is consequently of the first consideration. Hence the greatest efforts are made by the governments (especially the Prussian and the Saxon) to let people realize that education is not a panorama merely to look at, but that great, long and systematic, mental exertions are requisite to climb successfully mount Parnassus. No person of inferior talents for, and an imperfect, superficial knowledge of his profession is admitted to an examination.

In order to introduce useful information in all classes of society, every city, town and village has its elementary schools in which reading, writing, arithmetic, music, drawing, natural history, geography and history with the most necessary items of natural philosophy are taught by competent teachers whose pedagogical qualities have been severely tested by the proper authorities. These elementary teachers are carefully educated, during a time of from 4-5 years in so-called seminaries. Poor pupils are furnished by the government with everything, even boarding and lodging, gratis. The salary of elementary teachers ranges from \$300-\$600, independent of wood and lodgings which are furnished by the parish.

Provisions and clothing being very cheap, \$1 in Germany is equal to \$2-\$3 in America.

In order to embrace a learned profession, a person has to go through a regular course of studies at a "Gymnasium or high school, during a time of from 5-7 years, where he receives a sound and thorough classical education. No pupil can pass a so-called examination pro abitu, (to leave for the university) unless he reads, writes and speaks correctly and fluently the German, French, Greek and Latin languages, has a perfect knowledge of mathematics, including stereometry, trigonometry, the conical sections, the theory of logarithms, binomial problem, history, geography, natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, literature, logic and psychology.

The examination is partly viva voce, part on paper, the latter consists of a composition and translation in each of the four languages, without the aid of a grammar or lexicon. Another written exercise consists in the solution of two geometrical and algebraical problems. The viva voce examination lasts for every five candidates twelve hours, and is conducted by six government professors, touching the above languages and sciences with the greatest care and severity.

Hebrew is taught merely to those pupils who wish to become theologians. At the examination pro abitu, a perfect knowledge of the Hebrew grammar and fluency in reading and translating the psalms or any other Hebrew writings are required.

The teachers at the Gymnasium have generally taken the degrees of doctor of philosophy, and some have even the title of professor. They are men of great talents and learning. Their salary ranges from \$600-\$1500.

At the university, the highest institution of learning, every department of human knowledge is taught by men of rare talents. Here the young men from the age of 18-26 who have passed their examination pro abitu at the gymnasium, are received and immatriculated as students of a certain faculty.

There are four or five faculties, viz, the medical, the law, the philosophical, the evangelical theological and catholic theological faculty. The senior professor of a faculty has the academical degree of dean. The authorities of the university are the deans, the senate composed of the leading professors, the president, the chancellors and secretaries. The inferior officers are the beadles.

Independent of the ancient or classical languages, there are taught at the university of Berlin, in Prussia, German, Dutch or Hol and ish, French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, modern Greek, Polish, Russian, Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, Chaldean, Syrian Hindostanee and Chinese. The government lays a particular stress upon a sound knowledge both of ancient and modern languages so as to have a number of highly educated young men competent to occupy the position of interpreters or dragomans and secretaries at the consulates, and legations and other official places of foreign intercourse.

In order to prepare for the bar, the law student has to attend the following lectures:—logic, psychology, juridic encyclopedia and methodology, history and institutions of the civil law by Justinian (Roman laws, known as the *judicia quibus Romanis utebantur*), pandects, law of inheritance, right of persons or the *jus quod ad personas pertinet*, history of German jurisprudence, history of jurisprudence of all nations, rights and laws of private persons, law of nature or the *jus quod ad naturam pertinet*, system of the common German feudal law, criminal law, comparative

criminal law of all nations, common Prussian law, the positive law of nations, commercial law, maritime law, statute law concerning exchange-matters and juridic medicine.

After three years' studies at one of the royal universities, the law student passes an examination both viva voce and on paper relative to the lectures he attended, is then attached to one of the royal courts where he gets practically acquainted with every kind of law business, passes another examination, assumes then the degree of referendary, works two or three years longer, (of course without receiving any salary) whereupon he passes the so-called state examination at the capitol of the empire which is conducted by the state commissioners of the law faculty and some prominent barristers. The examination is a very close one, and consists in four written manuscript exercises and a viva voce examination of twelve hours touching every principle of jurisprudence. Only men of rare talents are able to pass this Rubicon, all others are advised by the professors to turn their attention to something else. After this examination which it took seven years to prepare for, the young lawyer is permitted to practice as notary public or becomes attached to one of the royal courts. The salary of the gentlemen of the bar, ranges from \$600-\$6000.

The medical student has to study seven years both at the university and the royal hospitals and to pass three examinations, whereupon he delivers a thesis in public, in Latin, and chooses three opponents in general who carry on a public discussion, and takes then the degree of doctor; if this title should be assumed by a surgeon or any other unauthorized person, he would make himself subject to state's prison of from one to three years.

The surgeons have their own academies where everything pertaining to surgery is practically and theoretically taught. They are always under the surveillance and direction of regular physicians.

Independent of the professional studies, there are always taught, music, drawing, dancing, fencing, horsemanship and the regular gymnastics. Every student studies generally what is prescribed by law as necessary for his profession. The lectures commence daily, with the exception of Sundays, at 6 a. m., and terminate at 7 p. m. A student has to attend from two to six hours a day. There are one hundred professors and lecturers officiating at the royal university of Berlin. Their salary ranges from \$600-\$5000. The average number of students is generally 1800, including many foreigners, as English, French, Americans, etc. The lecture fees of a student amount annually to from \$30-\$100.

For the education of those who desire to prepare themselves for the practical avocations of life, such as engineering, commercial clerking, etc., there are academies where German, French, English, Italian and Spanish, every kind of book-keeping, mathematics, chemistry and natural philosophy with every variety of experiments, history and geography are theoretically and practically taught. The course of studies lasts from five to six years. Before the pupils get a permit from the authorities to take situations as commercial clerks, engineers, surveyors, etc., they have to pass a rigid examination before the state commissioners.

For the education of the fair sex, there are particular schools, seminaries and academies, where independent of the necessary elementary branches, there are taught German, French, English and Italian, history, geography, natural history, natural philosophy, literature, music, painting, drawing, the different departments of housewifery, swimming and the necessary gymnastics. The course of studies lasts from two to five years. Those who desire situations as governesses have to pass a rigid examination before the proper authorities.

Relative to the principle of education in Germany, there is sometimes by foreigners the erroneous idea entertained, that the young people of both sexes are forced to learn something, such is not the case. It is very true that according to the German and Prussian common law, parents have to send their children to school, but not in order to force intelligence into barren minds, but merely to give every one a chance to become an honorable and useful member of society; at the same time the government is anxious to prevent boys and girls from idling away their time in the street, and from thus becoming gradually rowdies.

The peasant in his homely simplicity, his quaint drollery, but his natural good sense is generally more favored by the muses than the lordly cavalier with his shallow brain. Hence wherever talent is found, whether in the humble cottage of the poor, or the magnificent mansion of a grandee; there it is fostered and everything is done to prepare the gifted individual for his future position. Not the parents but the academical teachers determine according to the talents and genius of the pupil, his avocation, and it frequently happens that an aspiring dunce although, perhaps the son of a mighty nobleman, is told in plain terms to devote his attention to something else than to a learned profession. Thus the people are generally moving in positions for which they are cut out by nature.

† Parnassus, the seat of the muses,—the seat of learning.

* Gymnasium, from the Greek adjective, gymnos, naked, signifies originally a place where bodily exercises are performed; they were called gymnasia on account of the parties engaged in them being naked. At a later period every place of learning was called a gymnasium.

—A gentleman at Chicago has sent to Washington a handsome view of an entire block of brick and stone buildings on Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle, taken while they were being raised bodily to the new grade of the street, four feet higher than before. The block is 120 feet in length, depth 140 feet, with an average height of 70 feet. The whole operation was performed without any interruption to business, and in a space of time almost incredible.

—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, who professes to have the best opportunities of knowing what Mr. Wm. B. Astor is actually worth, states that his property cannot fall a dollar short of \$40,000,000, and that its annual increase is about \$3,000,000.

—Good news from Texas states that but little excitement now prevails relative to incendiarianism. "Rumor" has burned almost every town in North-eastern Texas this season.

—The Lazzaroni of Naples are divided into two political parties—the Retrogrades and Liberals, haunting distinct quarters. The Liberals have now petitioned to be no longer called Lazzaroni but Popolani.

—The grandfather of Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, was picked up at Amsterdam when a child of three or four years, put on a vessel, and brought to Philadelphia, where he was sold by the captain as a "redemptioner" until he was 20 years of age, the captain giving him the name of Covode.

—An English Judge, in the 15th century, "thanked God there were more Englishmen hanged in one year than Frenchmen in seven." In those wild times there was open war between honest men and the rogues.

Save your Paper Rags.

The inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the 'News' and 'Mountaineer' Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

9-11 EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

General Notices.

STOVES! STOVES!

FOR SALE, several No. 7 COOKING STOVES, at

ROBT. C. SHARKEY'S, one door south of Jennings'

WANTED.

HIDES and BARK, for which I will pay Boots, Shoes and Grain.

HAMILTON STEWART, 35-3m Wellsville, Cache co.

WANTED.

WHEAT, FLOUR and PROVISIONS of all kinds; also Wood and Lumber, for which I will exchange Molasses, Vinegar and Fruit Trees.

35-3m G. B. WALLACE, 17th Ward.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AGENCY.

THE undersigned receives Subscriptions for Eastern and Western Papers, Magazines, Periodicals and Books at publishing office prices.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, 1st House West of Tabernacle.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession one red OX, white face, white belly, branded S. BENNION on horn. One dark brown OX, white face, white belly, and white on all his legs, branded S. BENNION on horn. One red COW, bush of tall white, branded G. B. on horn.

35-2 S. POSTER, Poundkeeper.

STRAYED.

A SMALL Brown or brindle COW, branded D W on the horn, one hip down. Any one giving information shall receive two dollars reward.

DANIEL WOOD, North Canyon Ward.

Oct. 26th, 1860.—35-2

ESTRAY.

BROKE into my inclosure, on the 18th of October, a BULL, about five years old, line back, brockle face, branded D W. The owner can have the same upon proving property and paying all damages.

DANIEL WOOD, North Canyon Ward.

35-2

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ONE Yoke of CATTLE, of a light red color branded double diamonds on the horns; one has a brockle face, and shod on the fore-feet; the other a bobtail. Both are branded on the left side with W and H on left hip. Any person informing me where they are to be obtained, shall be satisfactorily rewarded by calling on C. R. Savage, at Cannon & Savage's Photographic Room, next door to the Salt Lake House, G. S. L. City.

35-3

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described strays, viz:—One black and white three-year old STEER, with large heart mark in forehead, and white strip running up right flank to hip bone, branded on left hip with three letters not legible, but the last letter resembles an M.

One dark red two-year old HEIFER, branded T B on the left shoulder.

One dark brindle, five or six year old OX, branded H on left hip and H on left horn; also on the horn 70, with the exception of the 7 being reversed.

Owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said cattle away.

WM. MIDDLETON, Poundkeeper, Weber county.

35-3

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they intend OPENING EVENING CLASSES for English, German, French, Italian, Latin, Greek; Gymnastics, Music—Piano; Drawing, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, and all the branches of a sound and practical education, on the 15th November.

They also beg to inform their numerous friends that it will yet be some weeks before they can open their Academy for the general instruction of Boys and Girls in the ordinary branches of education, with which they will unite physical education or Gymnastics.

Those desirous of joining any of the above classes will call at the residence of Karl G. Maesser, north-east corner of the School-house Block, 14th Ward.

Terms: \$6 per quarter in advance. Produce taken at Tithing Office price.

KARL G. MAESSER, Professor of Natural Sciences, from the Budig Institute, Dresden.

ALEXANDER OTT, Graduate of the University of Berlin.

35-1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, for the convenience of those who may wish to receive certificates as School Teachers, that the Board of Examination for the county of Great Salt Lake will convene at the City Academy, in the 16th Ward, on Saturday the 3d of November next, for the purpose of examining those who wish to teach Schools throughout the county.—By order of the Board.

Oct. 23, 1860.—34-2

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally that he is on hand to make out

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

and all other documents of like character.

Also—Applications for

PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND

and other claims on Government made out on the shortest notice.

He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF MONEY

in the United States and in Europe.

No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.

By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.

OFFICE—In Geo. Cronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

34 1/2 W. CLAYTON.

CALL AT

WALKER BROTHERS

FOR New and excellent qualities of CALICOES, Fine Dress Goods—summer, fall and winter styles; Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Call at WALKER BROTHERS

For GOLD JEWELRY, comprising plain gold sets, mosaic, gold stone, fancy, lava, cameo, coral, onyx, pearl, stone and enamelled sets.

Ear knobs of every pattern, plain ear rings, lava and cameo ear rings, breast pins plain, filagree, stone and fancy sets.

Gold finger rings of every size, quality and price; Bracelets, plain, fancy, stone, and filagree; Gold fob and guard chains.

Gold lockets of every size.

Gents' bosom pins, Sleeve buttons, Studs, gold pencils and pens.

Gold and silver watches.

&c. &c. &c.

Call at WALKER BROTHERS

For BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, GROCERIES, notions, hardware, hosiery, stationery, cutlery, crinoline, &c.

Call at WALKER BROTHERS,

31st Main street, Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SIGN OF BIG



HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a magnificent Assortment of New, Fresh and

BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Ladies' and Gents' DRESS GOODS; staple and domestic Dry Goods, well selected, GROCERIES, Hardware and Queensware, Glass, Nails, paints, oils, varnish and putty.

—ALSO—

A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of

LADIES', GIRLS & INFANT BOOTEES AND SHOES;

GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, &c. &c.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM

LOW FOR CASH OR READY PAY,

and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

Remember the Sign of the BIG T.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860.

NEW STORE!

JUST OPENED,

On Second South Street, Opposite the City Hall, 13th Ward.

E. D. WOOLLEY & SONS

HAVE received and now offer for Sale a small but choice selection of

STAPLE GOODS,

consisting in part of

SUGAR, COFFEE, FINE TEAS,

Currants, Prunes, Dried Apples, Rice, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Aispipe, Pepper, Starch, &c.

Horse and Ox Nails, Angers,

Butts and Screws, Cutlery, Steelyards, Chest and Padlocks, coffee mills, queensware, tinware, brass kettles, paints, oils, nails, glass, large glass—28 by 3 1/2.

Dye Stuffs, Drugs, and Breast pipes.

BOOTS, SHOES, EASTERN LEATHER,

Oak tan sole, kip and calf skins, gentlemen and ladies' morocco, lining and binding skins, shoe thread and awls.

Hats, Cotton Yarn, Rope,

Whitewash and Scrub Brushes, Brooms.

STOVES, WAGONS, SPADES,

Shovels, scythes and snaths, hoes, forks, axes, sad-irons, frying pans, etc., etc., too numerous to mention, but call and see for yourselves.

Everything of superior quality will be sold

35-1

CHEAP FOR CASH.