

FISH AND THEIR PROPAGATION.

There has been considerable interest manifested of late in various countries in the artificial propagation of fish. In France they have been very successful in the business. The Government of France not long since sent to China, and imported varieties from that country which had previously been unknown in Europe. That nothing might be lacking to make the experiment a success, natives of China, who were familiar with the proper methods of propagating these new varieties, were carried over to France. In England, also, they have been taking measures to re-stock their rivers with salmon and other kinds of fish, and we are told, with the most gratifying results. Varieties of fish which were unknown in Australia have also been introduced into that country, and their propagation is no longer a matter of doubt.

In this territory the production of fish might, with proper care and management, be rendered very successful and profitable. We look forward to the time, and at no very distant day either, when flesh will not be used as an article of diet to the extent it is at present.

The subject of diet is beginning to occupy the minds and thoughts of the people as it has never done before. As we progress, this will be more and more the case. The fact will yet be fully recognized that the highest physical and mental development, which, as a people, we aim to reach, can only be attained by the due observance of correct dietetic habits. Already our freedom from some habits, popular elsewhere, is a subject of some remark. In traveling among the settlements, and visiting in this city, we have no recollection of seeing tea or coffee used more than once for the past nine months at any table where we have sat to eat. So also with spirituous liquors, their use is almost unknown among the great majority of the people of this Territory. Tobacco also is but rarely used in any form; those who have been the greatest slaves to the habit of chewing and smoking it, are endeavoring to throw it aside. These are steps in the right direction, and are evidences of the progress of the people in the mastery of old habits and the acquirement of those more in consonance with the light which they have received.

The practice of more correct habits in regard to strong drinks, tobacco, tea and coffee, &c., will naturally cause attention to be directed to other articles of food not commonly used. Instead of using flesh-meat so extensively as we do now, fruit and fish will be more used.

Our friends, the cattle-dealers and butchers, may not think we are promoting their interests by writing in this strain; but we can console them by saying that, by the time they lose custom through the people abandoning the use of so much flesh-meat, there will be many other branches of business, equally profitable, in which they can engage.

Whether our anticipations respecting these changes in our diet be fulfilled, or not, the propagation of fish can still be made profitable. Large quantities, whenever they could be brought into market, would meet with a ready sale in this city. Our facilities for propagating them are very great. Our system of irrigation enables us to carry water to feed ponds for breeding fish at much less expense than in other countries. Besides, we have large springs in the most of our valleys which might, with

but little expense, be converted into extensive ponds where fish might be multiplied in unlimited quantities. The subject is worthy of consideration.

THE SERMON.—We publish the sermon, one of which we issue each week, to-day, at the request of numerous readers in the country. By putting it in Friday's paper they can get it in time for Sunday's reading. The change will not put our city subscribers to any inconvenience as they can lay Friday's paper aside for Sunday reading, should they so wish.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

JUDGE FIELD TO BE IMPEACHED! PANIC ON THE RIVER AT ST. LOUIS! LYNCH LAW AT FRANKFORT, KY!

Chicago.—It is expected that Alabama will be fully restored and recognized in the Union within three weeks, and that Georgia and North Carolina will follow suit.

Albany.—Judge Peck Hall, of the Circuit Court, quashed the writ of Certiorari granted by Judge Wells in the Cole murder case. The District Attorney moved for the trial of the case tomorrow, but the defense asked for a postponement.

New Haven.—The Democratic State Convention nominated English and all the present State officers.

Berlin, 30.—Herr Twesten, a member of the North German Parliament, who was arrested some time since for language spoken in debate, has been discharged, having been subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought the decided position taken by the Parliament in relation to the privileges of its members caused this result.

Washington, 30.—House.—Scofield, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to a statement in one of the evening papers, that one of the Supreme Judges, in a mixed, but private gathering of gentlemen, spoke freely of the reconstruction laws, and declared in the most positive terms that all those laws were unconstitutional, and that the Court would be sure to pronounce them so. One of his friends suggesting that it was indiscreet to speak so positively, the Judge repeated his views in a more emphatic manner. Scofield offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the declarations of the newspaper article, and to report whether the facts constitute such a misdemeanor as requires the House to present articles of impeachment against such Justice. Several members wanted the name of the Judge inserted in the resolution. Blain said that in one of the papers the name of Stephen J. Field was given. Johnson said if this be a blow at Judge Field he wanted his name inserted. Scofield suggested that the gentleman from California move to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Judge Field. Johnson declined to avail himself of the opportunity. Higbee declared he had been familiar with Judge Field during the rebellion and that no man was truer to the Union. The resolution finally passed under the operation of the previous question. The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the rights of naturalized citizens until the morning hour expired. Stevens reported the regular appropriation bill for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; ordered printed. The House took up the Southern railroad land bill and discussed it till they adjourned.

Senate.—Harlan introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad through Montana and Idaho to Puget Sound; referred. Patterson offered a bill entirely dispensing with special agents appointed under the acts of 1792 and 1846. The reconstruction bill was taken up, Cradin spoke in its favor.

Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, has arrived and will be presented to-morrow. There is no longer any doubt that the Sandwich Islands treaty will be ratified.

San Francisco, 30.—The Italian bark, Vittoria, laden with lumber, for Callao, went ashore at Point Wilson, Puget Sound, Jan. 27.

The navigation of the Columbia and Willamett rivers is still closed by ice.

St. Louis, 30.—Quite a panic occurred on the river this afternoon. Several hundred persons were crossing on the ice, when the ice suddenly broke loose and floated down stream. Great consternation ensued, and the people ran

wildly hither and thither, but could not escape to either shore. Finally the cake drifted to the Missouri side, and all escaped. Nobody was injured.

Frankfort, Ky., 31.—A negro committed a rape yesterday on a young Irish girl, fifteen years of age, and then threw her down the railroad embankment, breaking her shoulder. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail. Last night the mob forced the jail and hung the negro to the tree where the rape was committed.

Chicago.—There was another destructive fire on Lake street last night. Loss \$20,000.

San Francisco.—A Victoria telegram says a public meeting was held on the 29th to discuss the expediency of the Colony applying for admission to the Dominion of Canada. A resolution to favor a consolidation with the overland wagon roads as an essential condition was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor to ascertain the progress made and to take further steps for the union of the Colony with the Dominion.

Alaska advices to January 25th say all is well. The Italian bark Vittoria is reported ashore at Point Wilson. She floated off at flood tide uninjured.

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built this tabernacle, and we have got to build the temple. If the inhabitants of Zion felt the lack, weight and blessings of the most high God that are within their reach, there is not a man in Israel who would refuse for one moment to do anything in his power to further the building of the temple. God designs to bestow the blessings of heaven upon the Latter-day Saints. There are very few in Israel who have received the fullness of the blessings of the kingdom of God, while there are thousands, probably, who are worthy to receive them. We must have a temple in order to bestow these blessings.

The next text was some young men were called to go south to strengthen the southern country. This is all right, they may just as well go there as anywhere else. When we received this gospel we entered into covenant to obey the Lord. We then received a mission that will never close as long as we dwell in the flesh whether we go east, west, north or south. We are fulfilling that mission whether we go to England or to Dixie; it is all the same as long as we are under the dictation of the holy priesthood. Then let us fulfil all missions and comply with all calls made upon us.

The next pleasing text given was for the young men and maidens to marry. I want to say a few words to the young ladies. A great many men are called south. They are required by the Holy Priesthood to marry. Now, when these young men ask you young ladies to marry them, do not ask them how rich they are, or how much gold and silver they have; but let the question with you be, are they good, are they virtuous, are they Latter-day Saints, are they obeying counsel and trying to do what is required of them. If they are doing this, you should not require the young men in Israel to be worth ten thousand dollars in gold, nor a dozen carriages; and any father or mother who throws obstacles in the way of the young folks being married through such considerations does not do right. Let them fulfil the commandments. You may ask them if they have three straw beds all but the ticks, and if the young men possess them, then marry them.

The next text was to lay up your wheat. I do not want to say much about this. The army of our God that has gone through this territory and which is about to visit the nations of the earth will soon teach us this lesson. We certainly should begin to feel the importance of carrying out this counsel. It has been given to us for years and years past and gone.

The next text presented by President Young was upon the necessity of learning and observing the laws of health. I may say this is of vast importance. I do not feel that I am particularly qualified to teach you on this principle; but I am satisfied that if we will keep the Word of Wisdom, be temperate in our lives and be faithful before the Lord that we shall have more of the Spirit of the Lord, and may considerably prolong our lives. It is a maxim with President Young—and I believe it is true—that a man should not teach what he does not practice. We are intemperate in many things. We are intemperate in labor as well as in many other things. I have been intemperate in this myself. I have seen so much to do in the world, so much around me that I felt ought to be done to save things from going to waste, that many times I have felt that I have done wrong in

laboring so hard. I do not know, however, but that it is better to wear out than to rust out. I would far sooner see a man labor hard than see him a lazy vagabond depending upon the exertions of others for his livelihood. The Word of Wisdom covers a great deal of ground and I am satisfied that the day will come when we shall change in a great many things in our manner of life, and shall more properly appreciate teachings on this subject than we do now.

The last text given was for the Elders to preach only what they know. This is good counsel, and as long as we keep within the bounds of this rule, we will always be right. I never had more of the spirit of God in my life than when teaching the first principles of the gospel, and bearing testimony to the inhabitants of the earth that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet of God, that the Book of Mormon was true, and that the first principles of the gospel, as revealed through him, were the plan of life and salvation. Whenever we, the Elders of Israel, go beyond these limits we are in the swamp, we do not know where we are nor where we are going; but as long as we keep within the limits of our knowledge—within what we know and have been taught us by the Holy Spirit, we are safe and we will be saved with full salvation, even so: Amen.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THEATRICAL.—Last night there was a very good house at Mr. Margetts' benefit. The first piece—"The Writing on the Wall"—was so successful that it may be played again, and should draw another large audience. Ferguson Trotter Oliver, Bob Smithers, Margaret, Lady Elton Carlotta, with other characters, were well rendered. The Model Farm scene went very well. At the close, Mr. Margetts being called for, he appeared and neatly tendered his thanks to the public.

The singing by Miss Nunn and Mr. Dunbar, and the dancing by Miss Clive, were well executed and drew hearty applause.

We did not see the "Widow's Victim," but understand the imitations were "rich, rare and racy."

To-morrow night the capital play of the "Huguenot Captain," which was played for Mr. McKenzie's benefit and was then so great a success, will be repeated with the same cast. It is a most exciting piece, and keeps up the interest, unflagging, till the close. Its rich costumes, the Bohemians and their dances, the peculiar nature of the situations in which the Huguenot Captain is placed and his escapes, make a very attractive and exciting performance of the play. The mirth provoking farce, "Too much for Good Nature" will conclude the evening's entertainment.

FROM CHEYENNE.—By a gentleman just in from the east we learn that the roads from Cheyenne to Virginia Dale have been wonderfully clear of snow. From that place to this city there is good sleighing for nearly the entire distance. At Cheyenne and Dale City times were "lively," with the Vigilance Committee actively at work. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have a large corps of men at work, winter though it be, and declare they will have the line open to Green river by next fall.

THE WEATHER.—This morning was again cloudy and dull, after another keen, frosty night. Towards noon it began to brighten up a little. The following has been received by Deseret Telegraph Line:

- Brigham City; fine; the snow is fourteen inches deep.
Kaysville; snowing and very cold.
Payson; clear and very cold.
Nephi; clear and cold; a severe frost last night.
Mount Pleasant; clear and frosty.
Chicken Creek; snowing.
Beaver; pleasant.
Parowan; clear and cold; very cold nights.
The snow is a foot deep.
Tokerville; fine; froze hard last night.
St. George; clear and beautiful. Thermometer 50.

BENEFIT.—Mr. Lindsay takes a benefit on Tuesday night. This gentleman is another of our company who has fairly won, by industry, study and a desire to excel, the position which he occupies in public favor. He essays the part of Hamlet on the occasion and many will doubtless go to see the princely Dane personated by a home actor, who has grown up in his profession before our eyes. Captain Croxall's brass band has courteously volunteered their services for the evening, and will play for the first time selections of choice music which they have lately received. The farce will be that very laughable one, "Boots at the Swan." We hope to see Mr. Lindsay have a crowded house.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Hon. W. H. Hooper, our respected Delegate, for documents &c., forwarded to us.

LEGISLATIVE.

Council.—A communication was received from His Excellency, the Governor, informing the Council of his approval of the bills changing the name of Great Salt Lake City and County to Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, and Richland County to Rich County.

Councilor Callister presented "an act to provide for the incorporation of Literary and Scientific Associations." Referred.

Councilor Harrington presented a petition from the citizens of Utah County, praying for its division. Referred.

Also a petition from T. J. McCulloch and others, praying for amendments of the Estray Found Laws. Referred.

On motion of Councilor Benson, a special committee was appointed to examine the Auditor's accounts and delinquent tax report. Councilors Benson, E. Snow and J. A. Young were appointed said committee.