



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,.....Feb. 12, 1868.

FISH CULTURE.

Since the publication of our article on Fish and its Propagation. Lewis Hills, Esq., of this City, kindly handed us a number of the Springfield Weekly Republican, containing an article on the "Artificial Propagation of Fish," from which we condense the following.

The Legislatures of the New England States have appointed Fish Commissioners, and made appropriations for improving the rivers running through those States so that salmon, brook trout and shad, may be propagated therein.

Already fishways have been erected over the dams and falls of the Merrimac, and last year several thousand salmon spawn, obtained from the waters of New Brunswick, were planted in its head waters and artificially impregnated. About ninety per cent. of them were hatched, and by next fall it is estimated that their average weight will be from five to seven pounds each.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, of Meredith Village, N. H., has 40,000 salmon spawn in his hatching boxes, fecundated artificially, which will probably be placed in the Merrimac during the coming summer. Next year it is intended to build fishways on the Connecticut, Saco and other rivers of New England, preparatory to stocking them with salmon, trout and shad. This is said to be the first attempt of the kind in this country; but in Europe it has been practiced for the last fifteen years, and latterly with great success.

Experiments in the artificial culture of brook trout have been made in the United States in which, as high as 99½ per cent. of all the spawn taken have been hatched. Last spring, Mr. Seth Green, of Mumford, N. Y., hatched artificially over 600,000, and will hatch at least 1,000,000 the coming spring. Ponds and streams in various parts of the country have thus been stocked. Brook trout and salmon lay their first crop of spawn when about twenty months old, each female of the former producing about 300 eggs and doubling in number yearly until they reach about 6,000. The female salmon produce from 5,000 to 20,000 eggs according to age and size. When hatched artificially, these fish are kept in the hatching boxes for three or four months, when they are turned into the stream, being able to take care of themselves.

The following form of box, invented by Mr. S. Green, has been found to answer admirably for the purpose of artificial incubation:

Two feet long, 15 inches wide and 15 inches deep, with a fine wire cloth nailed on the bottom, and a board four feet long and four inches wide nailed on each side of the box edgewise for floats, about two inches from the top, at the lower end of the box, and six inches from the top at the upper end. A box of this description, anchored with cords to the floats, was placed in the Connecticut river where the current ran about two miles an hour. From 50,000 to 100,000 spawn were placed in it at a time, nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand of which were hatched. This experiment was continued until about 40,000,000 young shad had been turned into the river, the hatch per day varying from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000.

Water at a temperature of 76° is considered best for hatching the spawn. The young shad, when hatched, are three-eighths of an inch long, with the egg attached to the umbilical cord upon which they live for three days, when they take to the stream and provide for themselves.

The Agricultural Report of 1866 contains much interesting information in relation to this subject. We would advise all our readers who take any interest in the propagation of fish to procure the volume and read it. From it we learn that females and males are obtained when they have apparently reached their term, and, when mature,

the ova are pressed out from the former and the milt from the latter. It states that one of the difficulties incidental to artificial fecundation is the uncertainty as to the period when the pregnant fish may be most advantageously manipulated. But the rules by which this is known are easily understood.

This subject is worthy of the attention of our people. Our waters should be utilized. With a little pains they can all be stocked with our savory and delicious trout. An enormous amount of food can thus be raised, and at comparatively little trouble and expense. We are not sufficiently acquainted with our own trout fisheries to speak knowingly respecting their condition; but we are under the impression that the decrease is an easy thing of the trout fisheries. In the countries fish are old world, as well as in the New England States, by the people's wanton waste and disregard of natural laws, the salmon and other valuable species have been exterminated or driven from their waters. We should guard against such a result. Nature is prolific; but she can be drawn upon too heavily.

NEW YORK MORALS.

In a correspondence, to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Boston, by "Homo," a number of startling truths respecting the condition of affairs in New York City, are very plainly told. According to this statement New York is a great maelstrom of vice and infidelity—a modern Gomorrah, where self-indulgence and emasculated religion reign. He is exceedingly severe on the ministers, calling them by name and holding up their defects to public gaze. Respecting Beecher, who preaches in Brooklyn, he thinks that if he could pass his nights for awhile watching through the streets, with the leprous victims of sin, he might be seized with a grand, grim earnestness and be able to utter the soundest truths in a terrible honesty of clear conviction. "Instead of this, he puts his soul into a novel, and sells the novel for thirty thousand dollars to the Ledger."

About Theodore Tilton, the editor of the Independent, he remarks: "Instead of dealing great blows at the falseness and vice of the age, through the clear utterances of honest religious convictions, Mr. Tilton fills his stage with sham orthodoxies in the rear, and in the front represents good sentiments and politics."

"Dr. Chapin," he adds, "has never broken out of the limits of well paid duty. He has sold sermons and lectures, as Beecher and all the rest do; never has he preached the gospel to the poor."

Dr. Adams, the Presbyterian preacher, comes in for his share also. He says:

Under the richly decorated ceiling of the Madison avenue conventicle, you may even see lust in clean raiment smiling generously upon the smiling parson. We improve upon the method of Paul, who made men tremble; we charm them with the agreeable manners and fine eloquence, fine though cheap, of our scented and gloved apostles. What the Episcopal churches are, as a rule, in respect of speaking directly and with force to the people, need not be told. In New York they are little better than religious theaters. It is the thing with all fashionable people to attend an Episcopal church. And the wide-spread of unreality and formalism in religion builds up these churches amazingly. They are thronged by young men whose god is enthroned in the organ loft, if in fact they look for a divinity any further than to the gay girl in the next pew.

These are unpalatable and stinging words, and none the less because they are true. While the preachers seek for popularity, and value the praise of the world higher than they do men's souls and the approval of Heaven, the evils of which he complains will not disappear. While ministers are dependent upon their congregations for a salary, it is not likely they are going to endanger its continuance by finding fault with them or reproving them. Their aim is to tickle their ears, to flatter them, to add their eloquence to the other influences which operate upon them that make them believe they are secure and are on the high-road to Heaven. The devil never invented a better plan to delude mankind and to make them his willing victims, than he did when he put it into their hearts to have a hireling ministry. Such a ministry will lead any community that fosters it by a short and easy path to destruction. Jesus taught his disciples a different plan. They were to be dependent on God alone; they were to trust in Him for the supply of their wants.

Speaking about traveling in the city passenger cars he says, the conductor "will push you inside and ram you down front; but inside you will not stay long, if you are at all sensitive as to who blows his breath in your face. It seems as if every sixth man were rotten within; and it were impossible to stand in a close crowd without having your nose held to the mouth of a stink-pot."

He continues:

The wickedness of New York no one pretends to deny. It is a city of moral filth and spiritual decay. You learn that a fine house in a good location is to let at a very low rent, for the simple reason that next door is a brothel. New York is horrible in the indulgence of the basest of appetites. Tens of thousands of men go that road alone in the company of women to whom dress and pleasure mean corruption. The aristocracy of New York is not an aristocracy of wealth, but of self-indulgence. The ambition of the young bloods is not to have plenty of money, but to riot with money or without, in gilded sinks of iniquity. And these gentlemen of the metropolis, whose blood grows fouler every day, are as well pleased with themselves as the proudest lords of the proudest aristocracy in the world. Nowhere can you see faces baser and more insolent than you may see in Fifth avenue. The unceasing scramble for gain, and horrid squabble of half-mad scramblers, fill the whole stage of life in New York. Selfishness is the law, and success the gospel, of the millions whose noise fills the day here, as it were, with the groan of an earth-demon. Nobody cares, nobody hears, if any voice is raised but the voice of the market, and the song of pleasure.

It is with no feeling of pleasure that we publish these extracts. They can only give pain, because every man who reads them and has any acquaintance with New York, cannot but acknowledge that they are too true. Yet who gives himself any concern about the condition of society in that city? It is holy, pure and true in the eyes of its ministers, and if they could, they would have all pattern after her. A crusade against Utah, to regulate her institutions and to bring her morals to the standard of New York, would suit a certain limited, but noisy class in the country. But while they are exercised about a society of which they know nothing, and of the good order and purity of which they have no conception, a condition of things, such as is described by "Homo," is suffered to exist and to bear its dreadful fruits unchecked in the metropolitan city of the nation. Surely hypocrisy and sham can receive no more severe commentary than this.

RIGHTS.

We publish an article in another column, from the pen of a legal friend, who signs himself "HISTORIOUS." The article is a clear and forcible exposition of the inherent and long-established rights of American citizens. The ventilation of this subject at the present time is much needed. As affairs are at present, there is danger of people forgetting their own rights and those of their fellow-citizens. When a man's ideas become vague respecting his own rights, he is apt to go too far and trespass upon his neighbors. We have suffered from this presumption and ignorance. A man who has a clear conception of the extent of his own rights, is most likely to respect the rights of others. A thorough knowledge of these rights is very necessary to every youth and man in the land, and especially so to us. How else can we appreciate and enjoy them, or when assailed, know how far we are warranted in defending them?

It should be the aim of every parent in the land to train his children to love and cherish liberty and to hate and oppose oppression. To do this properly they should be taught the lessons of history. When men's rights are assailed, they are doubly strong in maintaining and defending them when they know their nature and at what cost they have been bequeathed to them by their patriotic ancestors. With the present feeling of the people of this Territory, there is but little danger of the love of liberty dying out in them. They do not feel the least inclined to forget that they are freemen. But they can be taught respecting the foundations upon which their liberties rest. The attentive perusal of the statements and arguments of "HISTORIOUS" will have this effect.

SOUND ADVICE.

The new Haven (Conn.) Weekly Register gets off the following sensible remarks in relation to invidious congressional legislation.

The Senate Committee has presented a bill to prohibit plurality of marriages in Utah. It forbids the Mormon elders and members from celebrating officially the rights of marriage or of granting divorces. It will do no good in the way of prevention, and much harm in the way of bad feeling. Mormonism must cure itself by the miseries it brings upon its votaries and on society. Congress cannot "re-construct" Mormonism—and the sooner it confines itself to its legitimate business, the better. It has no power over the subject.

This is the true view to take of this case. We are pleased to see that this view is becoming very general. There are thousands of thinking people throughout the country who look upon such movements as these referred to by the Register, as attempts to overstep the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Even were we as bad a people as common report among the uninformed would make us out to be, unconstitutional interference with us would not be the proper method of remedying the evils complained of. Leaving the system to cure itself by the miseries which it would inflict upon its votaries would be the speedier and more successful way of managing it. But we are not the kind of people we are represented to be. The condition of society here is the very opposite of that which many imagine it to be from the reports they have heard. There is no necessity for any adverse measures to be passed against "Mormonism." It ought to be left alone.

Gamaliel gave very good advice on one occasion to the Senate and Council of the children of Israel, which some "doctor of the law" might with propriety and with good results give in these days. They were troubled about some apostles, who in those days were nicknamed "Christians"—as their fellow-servants in these days are in the same way called "Mormons" because they had filled the country with their doctrine. They had tried imprisonment, but with little effect. The apostles still persisted, and then they concluded to kill them. But Gamaliel dissuaded them from resorting to such measures. He said, "Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." His advice prevailed. They beat them, instead of killing them, and let them go.

Eighteen hundred years have passed away; but Gamaliel's advice is as sound and applicable to-day as it was then. Public men will find that "Mormonism" is of God; and they cannot overthrow it. If it were not of God, it would come to naught quicker by being left alone than by resorting to unconstitutional measures against it. Public men will find that the best policy to pursue in regard to "Mormonism" is to let it alone.

A CLIMAX OF ABSURDITY.

HOW THE MORMONS HOLD THEIR ELECTIONS.

The testimony in the case of the contested election between Mr. McGrorty, the candidate of the Gentiles, and Mr. Hooper, the candidate of the Mormons of Utah, is being printed, and it is expected that the matter will come before the Committee on Elections at an early day. Mr. McGrorty, it is said, presents a strong argument against the right of Mr. Hooper to represent the Territory in Congress, and it seems as though Congress will be obliged to grapple with the serious question of polygamy in deciding between the contestants. Mr. McGrorty will show the unlawful manner in which elections are conducted in the land of the saints. It is disclosed in the testimony that on the day appointed for an election the judges of election, who are also bishops and elders of the Mormon Church, take their seats at the polls. Before them is laid a quantity of printed tickets. The voters come up in succession and state how they wish to vote, whereupon the judge selects the tickets and deposits them in the ballot-box, at the same time informing the voters that their ballots are in. A clerk near at hand records the name of the voter and the number of the ballot. It frequently happens that one person presents a list of voters' names, all of whom are absent from the polls, and thus a great number of ballots are taken by proxy. The testimony also shows that eight-tenths of the voters are foreigners, who have never been naturalized. That Hooper ran as a candidate for Representative of the State of Deseret, as well as that of Delegate for Utah, and that, if he is admitted, it should be as the representative of a foreign government, and that located within the territory of the United States. It will be shown that the