

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

"FEAR BRINGETH TORMENT."—The nature of the human mind is such as to be easily operated upon, and from the excitement which we often find existing with men, both individually and collectively, we learn that they meet with objects not in keeping with their nature, their understanding, belief, or desires. Such objects are generally repulsed by the mental powers, and too often without a proper investigation of that which may at first appear irreconcilable, but after more mature deliberation, becomes very desirable. This more generally arises from ignorance, not knowing the result of the things which they may have under consideration, or if knowledge is had, it is to the effect that those objects or principles will prove destructive to their happiness and fondly-cherished hopes.

Turn to the religious, political, commercial, and other portions of mankind, and you find a degree of consternation existing in the ranks of all classes, which either plainly declares their ignorance of the future, or their knowledge that it will be inauspicious to the fulfilment of their desires. In either case, the truly lamentable condition of the world is betrayed to the careful observer.

Wherever the Spirit of the Lord prevails, and leads into all truth, its tendency is to allay every excitement of the mind, and afford to it a degree of calmness and serenity unknown to those who possess it not—a peace not derived from the world, and which, therefore, cannot be disturbed or taken away by the world. Persecutions, misery, and even death may be endured, without that tormenting fear that distracts the wicked, when we know that all is right, but this knowledge can only be derived from that Spirit which leads into all truth. With this in possession, a Jacob could gather up his feet and die rejoicing; the Prophet Samuel could perform the deed of hewing down king Agag with his own sword, without fearing reproach; the Hebrew children could meet the fiery furnace with apparent indifference; and Israel could go against their enemies, and destroy them, without fear of condemnation, because they knew that they were justified—that all with them was right, and approbated by God; that which is revolting in the extreme to the natural and uncultivated man, could be looked upon, and engaged in, with the utmost composure. Under the influence of the same Spirit, Jesus endured an ignominious death, without even reviling. And the Almighty has said He will laugh and deride in the day of calamity and fear that shall come upon the wicked. From these and many other facts, we can plainly see that no object or circumstance should be allowed to destroy our peace, by agitating our minds with fearful apprehensions of its results—apprehensions which may never be realized. When men richly enjoy the Spirit of the Lord, they have peace and assurance; but fearful apprehensions are a just measure meted out to increase the miseries of the damned. Where doubt and uncertainty exist, fear is engendered, and distracts the mind, hence says the Apostle—"He that doubteth is damned already." The wicked know not the peace of God, for they have not that Spirit by which the doctrine and will of God are known.

Many of the Saints endure extreme sufferings in their feelings, and allow their peace of mind to be broken up, by not guarding against this captivating evil. Perhaps one has heard something of his brother, that he thinks is very bad, and if he had great confidence in him, it has tried his faith very much, not in that brother

alone, but peradventure the devil has been successful in getting him to doubt the truth of his own principles, as well as the integrity of his brother, and his soul becomes harrowed up, until he finally loses confidence in himself as well as in his brother. In this way many have given themselves up to the power of the evil one, when they were as far from him as the east is from the west, until they gave way to jealousy, distrust, and fear.

Many principles have been revealed from time to time, which have proved a source of trouble to some, not because they were untrue, but because Saints would indulge in fears lest those principles might be untrue, while they knew very well that their anxiety of mind could not affect the results of those principles in the least degree. The idea that God should call a Prophet in the nineteenth century, and tell him that the Gospel had not been preached in purity for many hundreds of years, and that he must carry it to the ends of the earth, was considered a most unpardonable impeachment of God's justice and mercy unto men. The most bitter vituperations were indulged in by thousands who now know that such a declaration is perfectly in keeping with the sacredness of their own professed Scriptural faith, and many of them are weltering under the very curses they were so ready to heap upon others. Polygamy has unnecessarily disturbed the feelings of some, from their fearful apprehensions of its consequences, and thereby caused them to deny principles which they know to be true, while they would appear far more sensible if they would let that alone which they may never have to do with, or even be permitted to, if they should desire. Baptism for the dead was considered a most wonderful superstition, giving trouble to those who seemed wishful for something to make trouble from, nourishing and fostering their unhappy feelings with all the zeal their ignorance could support, while in a short time truth began to be more fully developed, and their folly made to appear proportionately.

It has been said that Adam is the God and Father of the human family, and persons are perhaps in fear and great trouble of mind, lest they have to acknowledge him as such in some future day. For our part we would much rather acknowledge Adam to be our Father, than hunt for another, and take up with the devil. Whoever is acknowledged Father must have the rights and honour that belong to him. No man may ever expect to attain to more than he is willing others should enjoy. If these things have power to disturb the pure mind, we apprehend that even greater troubles than these may arise before mankind learn all the particulars of Christ's incarnation—how and by whom he was begotten; the character of the relationships formed by that act; the number of wives and children he had, and all other circumstances with which he was connected, and by which he was tried and tempted in *all things* like unto man. Whatever may prove to be the facts in the case, it certainly would exhibit a great degree of weakness on the part of any one to indulge in fears and anxieties about that which he has no power to control. Facts still remain facts, whether kept or revealed. If there is a way pointed out by which all beings who come into this world can lay the foundation for rule, and a never-ending increase of kingdoms and dominions, by which they can become Gods, we are as willing the Lord Jesus Christ should enjoy them all as any other being, and we believe the descendants of such a sire would glory in ascribing honour and power to him as their God. The Apostle informs us that those who are redeemed shall be like Jesus; not to say, however, that they shall be wifeless and childless, and without eternal affections.

It should be borne in mind that these wonderful mysteries, as they are supposed to be, are only mysteries because of the ignorance of men; and when men and women are troubled in spirit over those things which come to light through the proper channel of intelligence, they only betray their weakness, ignorance, and folly. This expels

the enlightening influence of the Spirit of truth, the devil then takes possession, and leads captive at his will. Surrounded as mankind are with these besetments, it should be the study of all Saints to control, and not be controlled by, influences which are destructive to their happiness and peace. To do this they must begin at home—in their own bosoms, and if all will secure the reign of peace there, they will have power to disseminate that principle until it covers the whole earth.

Proper investigation, and a prayerful desire to know the truth, are commendable in every intelligent being, and these cultivate a familiarity with the Spirit of truth, that will lead us in the way of inspiration. It is written that no man knoweth the things of God, but by the Spirit of God. This Spirit should be prayerfully sought after, with all diligence; and when it whispers approval to our spirits, and opens up to our understanding, in silent meditations and in dreams, the pure principles of intelligence, we can exclaim like Daniel of old, Surely there is a God in Heaven, that revealeth Secrets; and then can we teach our fellow creatures the way of truth and life; but how the folly of men appears when they attempt to preach and expound things which are far beyond their comprehension, and thereby bring the Gospel and those who live under it, into disrepute before the world. Such wander in the dark themselves, and lead others into the same mazy labyrinth, to share with them their merited reproach.

When men have to do with principles of truth, they have to do with that which is Eternal; and whether adopted or rejected they will have an influence over all those to whom they are revealed. These principles may have been in the world before, or they may have been kept hid for a wise purpose, but men now have the assurance that all things shall come forth which can have a bearing upon their exaltation; and concerning the same it was long since said, The wise shall understand, but the wicked shall not understand. This Key given by the Prophet, that the wise and the wicked might be known, should never be forgotten by the Saints.

HOME INTELLIGENCE — *Reading Conference.*—Newbury, Nov. 22, Elder W. G. Mills writes. The Priesthood were united, and the work was onward, though the sectarian priests were using their influence in the country places to stop the work by closing up rooms against the Saints.

Shropshire Conference.—Shrewsbury, Nov. 28, Elder J. O. Angus writes. Matters had been, for some weeks previous, rather warm in Shrewsbury and vicinity, opposition being severe. A course of Anti-Mormon lectures had been delivered in Shrewsbury, which had stirred up the people to reflect upon the "strange doctrine" taught by the Saints. Elder Angus says—"In this place, we have our room crowded every Sabbath, but a number come for the purpose of disturbing us in our meetings, and have done so several times, so that we were compelled to have the police, for the safety of the Saints. Finally the police told us we must report to the magistrates of the town how we were annoyed, which Elder Naisbett and I did to-day, at the Town Hall, but they would not grant a summons for the parties, as the magistrates thought the disturbance did not amount to much, although the disturbers had called us liars, and had tried several times to break up our meetings, throwing stones at the close of the services, and otherwise annoying us. But the magistrates consoled us by saying that we had as much right to be protected as any other denomination. I thought these authorities a good deal like the authorities in America, when the President, Martin Van Buren, said to Joseph Smith and Sydney Rigdon—"Gentlemen, your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you." The Saints generally are strong in the faith, and I feel that good will result. We have many good honest-hearted looking people coming to hear us since the stir began, and no doubt some will obey the Gos-