

DISCOURSE

BY PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, TABERNACLE,
A.M. OF MARCH 16, 1856.

[REPORTED BY GEO. D. WATT.]

I feel very thankful for the privilege that I have enjoyed this morning, and for the discourse that has been delivered to us, it is meat and drink to me—it is joy and peace. Truly if we are good men, and good women we can make ourselves very comfortable and happy, otherwise we shall be very miserable.

I believe that it is a hell intolerable for a people, a family, or a single person, to strive to grasp truth with one hand and error with the other, to profess to walk in obedience to the commandments of God and at the same time mingle heart and hand with the wicked.

I believe that I should be one of the most miserable beings upon the earth, if I did not enjoy the spirit of the religion which I professed. I also believe that if every person, who professes to be a Latter Day Saint, was actually a saint our home would be a paradise, there would be nothing heard, nothing felt, nothing realized but praise to the name of our God, doing our duty, and keeping his commandments.

There are thousands of individuals in these valleys, and I may say thousands within this city, men, women, and children, who are constantly minding their own business, living their religion, and are full of joy, from Monday morning until Saturday night.

On this account they do not obtrude themselves and their acts upon the notice of the public, hence they are known but by few. Probably my beloved brother Vernon, who has spoken to you this morning, is not known by many of this congregation, for since his arrival in our midst he has been quietly and industriously practicing the principles of our religion. For this reason a formal introduction of br. Vernon to the congregation might by some have been deemed necessary, but with me 'Mormonism' is, "out with the truth," and that will answer our purposes, and is all we desire.

Br. Vernon came here with Elder Taylor, when he returned from Europe. He is not known except by a few of his associates, who have been laboring with him at the Sugar Works. But suppose he had been guilty of swearing in the streets, of getting intoxicated, of fighting and carousing, he would have been a noted character, and there would hardly have been a child but what would by this time have known br. Vernon; and the expressions would have been, "O, he is the man we saw drunk the other day, the one whom we heard swear and saw fight; the one who was tried before the High Council for disorderly conduct, or reproved before a General Conference for his wickedness."

But br. Vernon is almost entirely unknown, because he has lived his religion, kept the commandments of God and minded his own business. So it is with many in this city, they are known but by few, they live here year after year and are scarcely known in the community, because they pay attention to their own business.

They live their religion, love the Lord, rejoice continually, are happy all the day long and satisfied, without making an excitement among the people. This is 'Mormonism.' I wish we were all so, I should then indeed be very much pleased.

I think such a state of society would answer my happiness, not particularly my spiritual enjoyment, for I know that in that particular I must be happy for myself. I must live my religion for myself and enjoy the light of truth for myself, and when I do that all hell cannot deprive me of it, nor of its fruits.

My spiritual enjoyment must be obtained by my own life, but it would add much to the comfort of the community, and to my happiness, as one with them, if every man and woman would live their religion, and enjoy the light and glory of the gospel for themselves, be passive, humble, and faithful,—rejoice continually before the Lord, attend to the business they are called to do, and be sure never to do anything wrong.

All would then be peace, joy and tranquility in our streets and in our houses. Litigation would cease, there would be no difficulties before the High Council and Bishops' Courts, and courts, turmoil and strife would not be known.

Then we would have Zion, for all would be pure in heart. I should be pleased if we had a few more thousands of such men as br. Vernon. That class, I am happy to say, is increasing, this I can truly say, for the encouragement of this community.

When we reflect upon how many strange's we gather to these valleys, those who formerly believed some of the various creeds of the day which did not fully inform them upon the principles of the gospel, who come clothed upon with many of the diverse traditions and customs of different nations and neighbors hoods, and how harmoniously they mingle, how few differences exist among them, how little strife and wickedness, it is a subject full of consolation.

Still there is much more strife than we should have, yet with all, consider how easily, under these varied circumstances, we get along, how easily we pass the time, and with what little difficulty. I can say in truth, for the comfort and credit of this community, that the Latter Day Saints are indeed improving.

Do you hear of any difficulty among those long tried and proven, or among that portion of younger members who are thoroughly imbued with the principles of the gospel? Rarely.

You seldom find persons who have been reared in this church, or who were very young when their parents came into the church, creating any difficulties. They grow into the truth, they understand those principles which are taught, they know the very foundation and essence of the gospel, they are schooled in the first rudiments of the education of the saints, in those principles which are designed for the people in their

childhood, while learning the science of government.

These principles seem to be lost to the world, judging by their present operations. Br. Vernon beautifully portrayed this fact. The principle of correct government seems to be lost by the world, seems to be taken from the nations.

The very rudiments of the gospel of our salvation teach the principles best adapted to control the child, and if so of course best designed to guide his steps when he has advanced further in life. And if best for instruction in the government of one, they must be for that of two, and if for that of two then they must needs be for that of a family, of a neighborhood, of a nation, and of the whole earth.

No man ever did, or ever will, rule judiciously on this earth, with honor to himself and glory to his God, unless he first learned to rule and control himself. A man must first learn to rightly rule himself, before his knowledge can be fully brought to bear for the correct government of a family, a neighborhood, or nation, over which it is his lot to preside.

Is the spirit of the government and rule here despotic? In their use of the word, some may deem it so. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of sin and iniquity; judgment is dealt out against the transgression of the law of God.

If that is despotism, then the policy of this people may be deemed despotic. But does not the government of God, as administered here, give to every person his rights? Does it not sustain the Methodist as well as the 'Mormon,' the Quaker equally as well as the Methodist, in his religious rights? The Jew as well as the gentile? It does. It will sustain all the religions, sects, and parties on the earth in their religious rights, just as much as it will sustain the Latter Day Saints in theirs. Not that the diverse creeds are right, but the agency of the believers therein demands protection for them as well as for us.

The law of God is pointed against sin and iniquity, and where they appear it is unbending in its nature and must, sooner or later, hold sovereign rule against them, or righteousness could never prevail.

Do we not see this exemplified in a portion of sacred history? When there was rebellion in heaven judgment was laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the evil were cast out. Yet there was a portion of grace allotted to those rebellious characters, or they would have been sent to their native element.

But they must go from heaven, they could not dwell there, they must be cast down to the earth to try the sons of men, and to perform their labor in producing an opposite in all things, that the inhabitants of the earth might have the privilege of improving upon the intelligence given to them, the opportunity for overcoming evil and for learning the principles which govern eternity, that they may be exalted therein.

I know that this people are improving, notwithstanding we have trials and are called to pass through difficulties, and have to endure a season of scarcity.

I tell you honestly that I do not know when I have been more thankful, in all my life, than I have to see the pinching hand of want compel every man and woman to pray God our Father to give us day by day our daily bread.

It makes me happy, inasmuch as the people will not otherwise understand that the Lord does feed them. In years of plenty their understandings seemed closed to this fact, they did not appear to realize that the Lord made the earth fruitful, and caused it to yield its fruit bountifully.

And while our flocks and herds were increasing upon the mountains and plains, the eyes of the people seemed closed to the operations of the invisible hand of Providence, and they were prone to say, "it is our own handy-work, it is our labor that has performed this."

The people are so blinded, when they are prospered, that they do not realize that it is all due to the direct providence of that God who is truly invisible to the world, but whose operations should not be unacknowledged by this people.

It seems to be so interwoven with our nature, while we are blessed and surrounded with all the comforts of the earth, to forget that the Lord furnishes these things to us. Then I say that I rejoice, when the Lord brings us into circumstances calculated to make us aware that if we are fed it is him that feeds us, that if we are clothed it is him that clothes us, for we cannot do it ourselves, that if we get bread to eat, from this until harvest, it must be the hand of the Lord that furnishes it, for of ourselves we cannot obtain it.

I am glad to see you brought into a state where you may begin to think and realize from whence your blessings flow. The Lord rules and reigns.

If we could see and understand things as they are, we would understand that there is not a king upon his throne, that there never has been from the forming of the earth to this time, without the Lord's bringing about the circumstances which placed that king in that position. There never was one dethroned, without the Lord's moving the circumstances to cause it.

There never was a nation built up and prospered except by the hand of the Almighty, and there never was a nation crushed and brought to naught without its being done by the generalship, the invisible workings, of Providence.

The ancient proverb reads, "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," and it is written that the Lord will destroy the wicked, and he has done so by bringing about circumstances to cause them to destroy themselves.

Do you suppose that the Lord would have ever given a king to Israel, if they had not required one at his hands? No, he would have been their king and ruler, and there would have been a prophet to guide them, had it not been for their rebellion. They made choice of a king, and God gave them one in his anger.

Their rebellion against the law, the agency

given to them allowing their free choice, induced them to ask for a king, and God gave them one.

Was it the Lord's choice that they should have an earthly king? No, it was not his mind and will, but it was the will of the people, consequently he brought about circumstances to give them kings and rulers according to their desire, and to bring judgments upon them.

The prophet Joseph has been referred to, and his prophecy that this people would leave Nauvoo and be planted in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. We see it fulfilled. This prophecy is not a new thing, it has not been hid in the dark, nor locked up in a drawer, but it was declared to the people long before we left Nauvoo. We see the invisible hand of Providence in all this; we realize that his hand has wrought out our salvation.

Through His control of circumstances this people have been removed from civilization, and have been brought to inhabit these vales among the Rocky Mountains, to dwell in these desolate and barren plains where no other people, that we have any knowledge of, would live one year, if they could get away. The providence of God has brought us here.

Are we here in fulfillment of prophecy? The world say, 'that the prophet knew nothing about it, that the Lord had nothing to do with it, that the 'Mormons' became obnoxious to them and had to leave, because they were the weakest party and their enemies the strongest. No, God knew nothing about all this, he had no hand in it, but we could not live with you 'Mormons.' They said, 'we Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, etc., cannot live with you, one of us must leave, which shall it be? You 'Mormons' must leave, if we can drive you.' They herald forth 'that it was us who drove you to the Rocky Mountains, as every one knows who is acquainted with your history.'

'The 'Mormons' must leave and go where no other people will go, and live where no other people can or will live.' The world cannot see the hand of the Lord in all our movements, they have not eyes to see, nor hearts to understand, that the Lord showed the future to the prophet Joseph, and brought it before him in vision. They cannot understand that the Lord produced all the circumstances which effected the removal of this people. They do not now understand that the Lord is building up his kingdom on the earth, is gathering his Israel for the last time, to make a great and mighty nation of this people.

Circumstances have planted the saints in the midst of the mountains, have given them a Territory and a Territorial Government, and will, ere long, give them a free and independent State, and justly make them a sovereign people. Circumstances will accomplish all this. Now, in the name of common sense, who rules these invisible circumstances? Is it you, or I? True to a certain permitted degree we rule, govern, and control circumstances in a great many instances, but on the other hand do not circumstances control us? They do. Who has guided all these circumstances, which neither we nor the prophet knew anything about? Was it in the power of a single man, or of any set of men, to create and control the circumstances which caused this people to be planted within these mountains? The moment that you say it was not, you acknowledge the workings of a Supreme Power.

The world, and those of us who are destitute of the spirit of the gospel, will say, 'oh it happened so.' Two years ago there was a hue and cry, from east to west, from north to south, and it was heralded forth in the papers throughout the States and all Europe, that 'Governor Young says he is Governor of Utah and will be, and that President Franklin Pierce cannot remove him from the gubernatorial chair.' I ask am I removed? Is not Brigham yet in the chair? God has ruled in all these things, though we may not know it. I said then, and I shall always say, that I shall be Governor as long as the Lord Almighty wishes me to govern this people.

Do you suppose that it is in the power of any man to thwart the doings of the Almighty? They may as well undertake to blot out the sun. I am in the hands of that God, so is the President of our nation, and so are kings, and emperors, and all rulers. He controls the destiny of all, and what are you and I agoing to do about it? Let us submit to him, that we may share in this invisible, almighty, god-like power, which is the everlasting priesthood. We cannot thwart the plans and purposes of the Almighty. Do the world comprehend that if this people are faithful to God they will become a mighty people? No. It has been leaked out, to a few individuals, that the government of the United States is agoing to send troops here to drive out the 'Mormons.' I say to such threatenings, cease your folly, for you can only do as God permits you.

When certain immaculate judges went from here, they were agoing to obliterate 'Mormonism.' What did they accomplish? They did all they could and like an empty sound their vapors passed away and are known no more, neither are those judges known. Where is Mr. Brandenbury? Is he seated in the President's chair, under the wings which shadow this nation? Does he control the strength and power of any part of the American Union? Where is he? The last we heard of him he was in Washington doing a little writing for this, that, and the other lawyer, when he could get any to do, and attending to cases as a lawyer, when he could get a few dollars for transacting a little business of that kind for this or that man; running from office to office, and from pillar to post, to obtain a living. He is a tolerably good man, after all; and if he had done as I counseled him he would have stayed here, and let that other judge go. Mr. Brandenbury was a good sort of a man, he never had any difficulty with me, and would have done well, if he had only had sense enough to know that he could not obliterate 'Mormonism.' But he thought that his associate was going to blow the advocates of truth out of existence, when he might as well blow towards the sun to puff it out.

When men operate against this people they may spend all they possess and all their ability, and it will pass away like an empty sound, and they will be forgotten. Such persons have always come to naught, and all who fight against the people of the Most High will continue to come to naught.

Who that has lifted his heel against Joseph has ever prospered, from the day he found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated until now? No man. So it will be with all others who leave this community thinking to injure them. Show me the priest, the church, the people, the State, or nation, that will prosper in lifting the heel against the kingdom of God, which is built up upon the earth. They cannot prosper in such a course. Do not be fearful, brethren, you and I will live here just as long as the Lord wishes us to. If I have fears about anything, it is that you and I will not live our religion; if we do this I am at the defiance of all the wicked. I sometimes become excited when I talk about them, and so do my brethren. Why? Because we are made of flesh, blood, and bones, like other men, and sometimes our feelings are warm when we think about the conduct of our enemies. But what do the pure principles of the gospel teach us? 'Be still, and know that I am God, that I rule in the heavens above and perform my pleasure on the earth, and that I turn the hearts of the children of men as the rivers of water are turned.' He asks no odds of anybody. Who does he call upon to counsel him, to dictate him in the affairs of his rule on the earth? He is the Father, God, Saviour, Maker, Preserver, and Redeemer of man. He holds in his hands the issue of all things, and will judge every man according to his works. I will be governor so long as God permits, and we will live here and have hard winters and unfriendly summers, and suffer the ravages of the destroying insects, what for? To bring us to our senses; I am thankful for it.

Those of you who have come here without breakfast this morning, do not go more than five days without eating. When you have gone that long without food, make your wants known to your neighbors and tell them that you need something to eat, and if you come to me I will feed you. I have sustained my family comfortably with eight ounces of bread stuff a day, to each individual. I have had my children come to me and ask, 'shall I give away my rations to day?' We have plenty of potatoes, and I presume that my family does not consume, on an average, more than five ounces of bread stuff a day to each person. We have had plenty, ever since the first year we came here.

Be mindful, and do not go too long without eating. Notwithstanding the scarcity, I say to those who send their children to beg from house to house, and who are lugging home a dozen loads a day, stop that. There are families now in this city, who profess to be out of provisions, sending their children out to beg and selling flour and meat for money to carry them to the devil; now stop that. I say to you bishops, appoint assistants to visit every house in your wards, and instruct them to take the liberty of lifting up the chest lids, and of looking under the floors and under the beds, for I tell you that some will hide their provisions and lie to you, and tell you that they have nothing, while they are getting money for the flour, etc., which their children beg from this community, to carry them to hell, or back to the States, or to England. I say to such as are compelled to beg, when you have received a sufficiency to supply your wants, stop. When the month of June arrives, and the fields are teeming with their golden fruits, there will be plenty of wheat and flour for sale in these streets, for there is a reasonable supply of those articles of food. This is a word of encouragement, therefore do not go too long without eating, and if you are now brought to the pass which compels you to call upon the Lord, saying, Lord, feed us, for unless thou feedest us we cannot be fed; my Father open the way that I may get a little bread to feed myself and children, or I shall not be able to get it.' I say, good, glory, hallelujah, that you are brought to your knees to confess his power, and to acknowledge his hand. That you may be faithful in my prayer, all the day long, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

If you do what you should not, you must hear what you would not.

He who says all he likes, will often hear what he does not like.

The young lady who cannot afford a riding habit would do well to have a walking habit.

'I really can't express my thanks,' as the boy said to a school master when he gave him a thrashing.

'Ah!' said a mischievous wag to a lady acquaintance of a proud aristocratic house, 'I perceive you have been learning a trade.'

'Learning a trade?' replied the haughty dame, looking needles and pins, 'indeed you are very much mistaken.'

'Oh!' said the wicked wag, 'I thought by the looks of your cheeks that you had turned painter.'

A man with a moderate appetite dined at an hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding.—He said he didn't care much about pudding; but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

ALLITERATIVE.—A phriend phleeling phunily phigurative, phurnishes the phollowing:—

4ty 4unate 4esters 4tuitously 4tifying 4lorn 4tresses 4cibly 4bade 4ty 4midable 4eigners 4ming 4aging 4ces.—[Ex.]

MORTALITY.—The St. Louis Intelligencer states that from thirty to forty dead men are taken out of the river opposite that city monthly.

LEECHES.—People who spend fifteen dollars every time they earn ten.