

¶. 25—"Therefore thus saith the Lord God, now will I bring again the captivity of Jacob, and have mercy upon the whole house of Israel, and will be jealous for my holy name"—"but I have gathered them unto their own land, and have left none of them any more there. Neither will I hide my face any more from them; for I have poured out my spirit upon the house of Israel, saith the Lord God." Here the whole house of Israel, is the same as in Romans—"And so all Israel shall be saved." Here they see eye to eye, for "they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion. And all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God," Isaiah.—These things take place at the battle of Gog, &c. Turn to the 20th ch. of Rev. it will be seen that at the battle of Gog, &c. the day of judgment takes place. And the 21st ch. shews that the new Heaven and new Earth appear.—"And I saw a new Heaven and a new Earth" &c.—"The Holy City, New Jerusalem" &c.

It appears that the frame of the city which Ezekiel saw, is the same as John's holy city in Revelation; which city is perfected in every part in Revelation; the frame, and the city, each the same names on the gates thereof, & in the same manner; the city began under the law, but will be completed under the gospel. The names of the tribes of Israel, & the names of the twelve tribes, &c. the foundation stones, and the twelve gates, all united in one city; represent Jews and Gentiles united in one church, which is Christ's body, of which he is the head, as Adam was of Eve, "as the husband is the head of the wife." For the church now becomes the Lamb's wife; as Eve was made in the garden, and became Adam's wife; for the garden appears to have been figurative of the new Heaven and the new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. And as Eve was made in the garden, so the church is perfected in the new Heavens and Earth. It is said of Ezekiel's city—"And the name of the city from that day shall be, The Lord is there." Ezekiel, last ch. last v.—And St. John saith "the tabernacle of God is with men," &c.—Here the promises in the new covenant are fulfilled.

That the day of judgment takes place under the seventh trumpet, will be seen by turning to the 14th ch. 15th v. of Rev. "And the seventh Angel sounded; and there were great voices in Heaven, saying, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever & ever"—also, 18th v. "And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth." Here appears to be fulfilled that which is written in Heb. 2d ch. 14th and 15th vs—"For as much then as the children are partakers of flesh & blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death, he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the Devil. And deliver them who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Here man receives eternal life, whereby he is raised above the power of sin and death, therefore no longer subject to bondage, see Rom. ch. 8, vs. 20 & 21 "For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, (not by the will of the creature) but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope. Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." Here man is delivered from sin and death (although he is not become innocent) as the children of God here spoken of are; but is preserved in this life unto the resurrection of the dead, when he shall then be changed to immortal, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, see 1st Cor. 15th ch. 51st & 52d vs.—"But behold I shew you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed; in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet." The immortal we here see are called the children of God. Luke 20th ch. v. 36—"Neither can they die any more; for they are equal unto the Angels, and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection." Here we see that the children of this world are they that "marry, and are given in marriage," and are the children of Adam. "The worthy," &c. here spoken of, are the immortal. Thus it appears that at the day of judgment, the faithful or just receive the reward of eternal life, in the "new Heavens and new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," which life is above the power of death—Rev. ch. 21. And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

By turning to the 10th ch. 6th and 7th

vs. of Rev. it will be seen that at the beginning of the sounding of the 7th trumpet these things (the battle of Gog, &c. the day of judgment, the new Heavens, &c. and the fitness of the Gentiles, &c.) all take place. "And swear by him that liveth forever and ever, who created Heaven, and the things that therein are, and the Earth, and the things that therein are, and the Sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer. But in the days of the voice of the 7th Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God shall be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets." Thus it appears that the seventh trumpet sounds to the end of time, when the resurrection takes place, and time is "no longer." By the resurrection man is brought into an unchanging state, there ever to remain; but it is at the beginning of the sounding of the 7th trumpet, that the "mystery of God shall be finished," by the fulfilling of all things which hath been spoken by the prophets unto this time, whereby they are clearly understood by their being fulfilled, they therefore are no longer a mystery. St. Paul in his charge to Timothy, says, see 2d Epistle to Timothy, ch. 4, v. 1—"I charge thee, therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, at his appearing, and his kingdom."

It appears, that in the manner in which Christ appears, he judges the quick or living—"and his kingdom," that he judges the dead—"for he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet"—1st Cor. ch. 15, v. 25. That the quick or living are thus judged, see 2d Thes. ch. 1, v. 7, & onwards—"And to you (Gentiles) who are troubled, rest with us, (Jews) when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from Heaven, with his mighty Angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power; when he shall come to be glorified in his saints, (the Jews) and to be admired in all them that believe (the Gentiles) in that day."—For here Jew and Gentile are united in one church; here is gathered "together in one all things in Christ, both which are in Heaven, and which are on earth" see Ephes.—Also in Heb. ch. 13, v. 22 to the end of the chapter—"But ye are come unto Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, to the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels. To the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in Heaven (the same as written in the Lamb's book of life,) and to God the judge of all (for he will then judge the world) and to the spirits of just men made perfect."—Here we see the gospel leads us to the possession of this kingdom, as the Israel of Israel into the possession of the holy land. This kingdom cannot be moved.

Therefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved," &c.—here the spirits of just men are made perfect"—see also Heb. ch. 11, vs. 39 & 40—And these all having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."—(To be concluded next week.)

A LAYMAN.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

SIR—It cannot be expected that I should descend to a newspaper alteration with any anonymous scribbler who may be enlisted in the service of Mr. Scott. The truth or fallacy of the statements contained in my publication of the 9th of October last, is a matter of primary interest to that gentleman and myself, alone; I cannot therefore consent to treat the gratuitous labours of any third person with the dignity of a reply, and thereby virtually, admit the right of such obnoxious obtrusion.

If I have wantonly and unjustly aspersed the reputed good name of Mr. Scott, he is certainly equal to the task of his own vindication; & if his talent to brighten his own character, bear any affinity to his powers to darken that of his neighbor, he can have no motive to abstain from the attempt.

Upon this occasion I appeared before the public as the vindicator, and not the aggressor. For many months anterior to my first publication, I had labored under the approbrious epithets, and biting insinuations of Mr. Scott. It was equally due to myself, and my children, that I should not go down to the grave with this mass of obliquity attached to my name. More than once I wrote to Mr. Scott, and entreated him to do me justice. I appealed to his intimate knowledge of facts; to the former relations of friendship subsisting between us; to that retribution of right, which is honoured on earth, and recorded in Heaven. These entreaties, and this

forbearance, had no other effect than to quicken the scent, and heighten the yell of defamation.

Insult was added to injury—an affected superiority, & a sullen silence, too plainly indicated a systematic perseverance to accomplish my ruin.

Under these circumstances, an appeal to the public was my last, and most painful resort; and, after a lapse of several weeks, an attempt is now made to divert the public attention from the gross insults and evil designs of the principal actor in the scene, to the tutored charges and silly conceits of a subaltern retainer.

This poor manoeuvre will fail to produce the intended result. I admit that the epithet 'viper' is in perfect accordance with the neck and christian spirit of Mr. Scott, and I hope for the dignity of human nature, that it may be confined to the vocabulary of that refined and pious prelate. It is a plain rule of reason, which holds the principal amenable for the deportment and language of his agents; and I congratulate Mr. Scott upon this valuable contribution to the former stock of low minded libidiny, and biliousgate abuse. No man is more deeply imbued with the properties of that reptile than Mr. Scott, and it is certainly an uncommon instance of his liberality to concede to another any portion of an intuitive attribute, patent to him by nature, and carefully improved and cultivated by art.

It is an easy thing to call hard names. It only requires malice— but no talent. I cannot be provoked from my purpose by so common a scion; I will not put forth the arm of my strength against it; my charges against Mr. Scott have already been submitted to the tribunal of the public; so soon as they are denied by Mr. Scott in person, and not by his deputy, I will then admit that those proofs rest upon me. In the mean time my fellow citizens must consider his silence as conclusive evidence of his own assent to the facts of my first publication.

I should never have appeared before the public, had I not known myself clearly in the right; and I stand pledged to the world, that I am armed with certificates and vouchers, to sustain every position I have taken. Some of these Mr. Scott has seen—it is at his option, to furnish an occasion which will give him a sight of the facts of my first publication.

If any of these remarks should appear too harsh to be used in public, I hope that no apology may be found in the justice of their application to Mr. Scott. I am an old man, have raised a large family of children by the labor of my own hands; and after a lapse of sixty three winters, ought to be pardoned for the best attempts I am able to make, in order to avert that grave of infamy to which Mr. Scott would consign me.

ANDREW ARMSWORTHY

November 29, 1826. 42-1

WILLIAM MIEURE,

CONTINUES business at his old stand, on the corner of Main and Market Street, Vincennes, (late Mieure & Obey's,) where he has for sale at the most reduced prices, a general assortment

16 Groceries & Liquors,

SUCH AS

Old Rye Whiskey, Cognac, Spanish, Holland and Ancilla, Peas and Apple Brandy, St. A Croix and N. England Rum, Porter & Bounce, Havanna, white and brown Sugar, N. Orleans Loaf & Lump Sugar, had, Macarel, and Cod Fish, Foolscap and Letter Paper, 8 by 10, & 10 by 12 Window Glass, Plow Plates, Also, a general assortment of

LIVERPOOL printed & common paintedware

GLASS WARE, &c.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

A full assortment of

MEDICINES

All of the best quality

Also—250 barrels,

Kenhawa & Saline Salt,

All the above, with many other articles, will be sold low for cash. Country Physicians can be supplied with Medicines at a low price.—The highest price will be given for Beeswax.

28th Vincennes, August 1826.

Tallow, wanted at this office.

Magistrates & Clerks Blanks for sale at this office.

JOHN WISE,

INFORMS the public that he continues to carry on the

Saddlery & Harness 43

making business, at his shop on

(WATER STREET VINCENNES.)

He also, will keep on hand a regular supply of

LEATHER,

of every description, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He also manufactures, and will sell at the lowest prices,

Boots & Shoes,

of every description and quality.

February 19, 1825. 1-1f

DRAWING THIS MONTH

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

Grand State Lottery

OF VIRGINIA—2 CLASS.

The holder of two Tickets or Shares must get One Prize, and may draw Three. The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place on the

21st of this month.

Highest Prize, 10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME

1 of \$ 0,000	is \$ 10,000
1 of 5,000	is 5,000
4 of 1,000	is 4,000
20 of 100	is 2,000
40 of 50	is 2,000
200 of 10	is 2,000
200 of 5	is 1,000
10,000 of 3	is 30,000
10,000 PRIZES	556,000

NOT OUR BLANK TO A PRIZE.

28 All prizes payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

Present Price of Tickets.

TICKETS :: :: \$1, QUARTERS :: \$1, HALVES :: :: 2, EIGHTHS :: :: 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd & Even) at

C O H E N ' S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

NOTICE

DOCTORS J. KUYKENDALL & DECKER, take this mode for the first time, of reminding their friends, and the public, that they are desirous of closing their books. It is therefore desired that all who know their selves indebted, either to Doctor J. Kuykendall, or to Kuykendall & Decker, to come forward and close their accounts, with cash, or otherwise. From the long indulgence given, it is hoped all will comply. They propose receiving in payment, country Linens, Bees-Wax, Corn, and Pork, if delivered in the proper season. Likewise good fat Cattle—the most liberal prices will be given. If this notice is not complied with by the 20th of December next, other measures will be pursued.

KUYKENDALL & DECKER.

June 2, 1826. 6-1f

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself, the trust of an administration on the estate of David Hewes, (late of Hindostan,) deceased, which said estate is probably in solvent, (and has given bonds in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided.) He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said (deceased) estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims or demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN H. HEWES, Adm.

November 20, 1826. 42-3.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of FLAX SEED, delivered at the Ox Mill, Vincennes.—Also a few head of large young CATTLE.

J. L. COLMAN.

October, 1826. 37-1f

A Surtout Coat Found.

FOUND on the 28th day of last October, on the road between Bruceville and White river, a good Surtout Coat, with some small articles rolled in it.—The owner is desired to come to me, living one mile of Bruceville, prove his property, pay for this advertisement, and take them away.

SAM'L. DUNN.