

ternal love. Should all, or any of these be the cause of the present desperate state of your lodge; or whatever the cause may be, search the disease, and then let me conjure you to apply the antidote. In the discharge of your respective duties, there is none to which your attention should be more directed, than the admission of members. On your conduct in that particular, depends in a great measure, the respectability of your lodge. Let the honour of your institution, be conferred on those only, whose virtue and intelligence are such, as render them fit materials for erecting the great masonic edifice. It is not sufficient that the applicant can be a negative "good fellow," that to be sure will restrain him from the commission of crime, but with that alone he will ever remain a drone in the masonic line. Rather than be altogether negative it even is better that he should possess some affirmative bad qualities, if he also possesses affirmative good ones. For it is the business of masons to lop the rough corners of our character, and make that which is meritorious shine in the effulgence of all its loveliness. But where there is no marble in the quarry, the case is hopeless. We should therefore beware of admitting such members: as they will be a burthen to us, and never be able to have such a view of the beauties of masonry, as to be serviceable to themselves.—Finally, my brethren, be masons: not nominal ones, but masons indeed. Cultivate to the extent, the virtues of our order; and let the light of your usefulness shine with such splendour, as to irresistably draw all mankind into a belief that masonry, (as I have before said) is the receptacle of science, of charity, and love. That it extends the cup of consolation, to the lips of those whom misfortune has reduced to penury and want; the husband of the widow, the father of the fatherless, a home to the weary, and comfort to the distressed. Should such be your conduct in life; when time shall deliver you over to its successor eternity; and your spirits are wafted to the celestial lodge above, at your knock its gates will fly wide upon their golden hinges, and you be received to the eternal enjoyment of that bliss, which heaven alone can impart.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment:—therefore I said, hearken to me; I also will shew my opinions."—

From the book of Job.

(Concluded from last week.)

That which is perfect is come, see 1st Cor. ch. 13, v. 9—"For we know in part, and we prophesy in part; but when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. For now (while we know in part) we see through a glass darkly; but then (when that which is perfect is come) face to face." "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.—St. John Rev. ch. 7, appears to bring to view this state of things, after speaking of the one hundred forty & four thousand, he says "After this I beheld, and lo a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, & kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands;" &c (tokens of innocence and victory) see the remainder of the chapter, man is no longer righteous by faith, but keeps perfectly the law of God.

It appears that the dead here live in the spirit, and all mankind receive a reward according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or evil, see St. Peter, ch. 4, vs. 5 & 6—"Who shall give account to him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead. For, for this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit." As God is spirit (and not matter) so man lives in the spirit, and is judged as if in the body; for the spirit is the acting power by which the body performs every action, whether it be good or evil, for the blood is the life of man, and not the spirit of man—"For the blood is the life of all flesh."

When Christ appears, he reigns in his kingdom to the end of time; through which period of time the seventh trumpet sounds; and in this period of time Christ subdues all things unto himself, see 1st Cor. ch. 15—"For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet, the last that shall be destroyed, is death, (until this time death hath reigned over the dead, the body of all men who have died) and when all things shall be subdued unto him, (Christ) then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him, that put all things under him, that God may be all in all."

That the resurrection takes place when

the last trumpet sounds, see the same ch. vs. 51 & 52—"Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump, (for the trumpet shall sound) and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." Here we see all mankind become immortal, see the verses following—and this immortality takes place when the last trumpet sounds: By turning to the 1st Epistle of Thessalonians, ch. 4, it will appear that the last trumpet is not the trumpet of the seventh angel, but the "trump of God." It is further to be observed, that in Cor. St. Paul shews the resurrection of the dead; and in the 4th ch. of Thessalonians, the manner or order in which it shall be accomplished, and the state of things that then takes place. "For the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, & with the trump of God, (not of the seventh angel) and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we, which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we be ever with the Lord." How different this trumpet, from the seventh trumpet, and how different the state of things under these two different trumpets. At the last trumpet man becomes immortal, and placed in a state of glory, there to remain forever—see Cor. ch. 15 "There is one glory of the Sun, and another glory of the Moon, and another glory of the stars, for one star differeth from another star in glory, so also is the resurrection of the dead," which difference St. Paul clearly shews in Thessalonians; the glory of the dead who died in Christ, and which rise first, to the glory of the Sun; those which are alive and remain, to the glory of the Moon, those ascend "to meet the Lord in the air," &c. to a higher or more exalted state of glory; while all the rest of mankind immortal remain in the "new Heavens and new Earth (for there the resurrection takes place) wherein dwelleth righteousness," in a lower or less exalted state in glory; as the stars more feebly shine than the Sun or the Moon in the Heavens where they are placed, then will "The free gift come upon all men unto justification of life"—"God is all in all."

"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor? Or who hath first given to him, and it shall be recompensed unto him again? For of him, and through him, and to him are all things: to whom be glory forever.—Amen."

Thus it may be seen in Luke, that Jerusalem will "be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." And in Rom. that blindness in part which hath happened unto Israel, will remain on them "until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved." Which fulness of the Gentiles takes place at the battle of Gog and Magog, as may be seen in Ezekiel, at which battle of Gog and Magog, the day of judgment takes place, (or is the day of judgment) as, see the 20th ch. of Rev. which day of judgment is under the seventh trumpet, see the 11th ch. of Revelation: and at the beginning of the sounding of the seventh trumpet, see also the 10th ch. of Rev. It is further observed, that when the last trumpet shall sound, the resurrection of the dead takes place, and all mankind becomes immortal, see the 15th ch. of Corinthians; and this last trumpet it may be seen by turning to ch. 4, v. 16, of the 1st book of Thessalonians, is "the trump of God," and not the trumpet of the seventh angel. From this view of things, the foregoing observations appear to be correct.

And it also further appears, that the scriptures do not teach endless punishment; but that every man should be rewarded according to the deeds (or works) done in the body, whether they be good, or whether they be evil.

From this view of things, endless punishment appears to be among the articles of Mystery Babylon's merchandize; and as ancient Babylon "opened not her prison doors" that her captives might go out free and was destroyed; so Babylon that now is, openeth not her prison doors, whereby her captives may go out free, "shall be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all,"—"And no man buyeth their merchandize any more." These are a few of the numerous observations with which these things are connected, or to which they lead. A LATMAN, October 26, 1826.

The last accounts which have been received from Colombia, state that General Paez has been missing several weeks.—"Some conjecture that he has gone to meet Bolivar, others, that he has been murdered.—Nat. Jour.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

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THE subscribers have received, direct from Philadelphia, their supply of

Fall & Winter Goods, comprising a great variety of *WOOLENS*, among which are:

8-4th, 9-4th, & 10-4th Rose Blankets, Mackinaw 3½ and 4 point do.

Bearskin Coating,

Red and Green Baze,

White and Red Flannels,

Black and slate coloured Hose,

Black and mist lambs wool half Hose,

Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and

Cassimets, assorted colours.

ALSO—a supply of fresh

GROCERIES.

And an assortment of

HARDWARE.

The above goods being purchased in Philadelphia, at the late reduced prices, they are enabled to sell them very low, for *Cash*, or *BEES WAX*

JAS & SAM'L SMITH.

October, 1826

38-41

On hands 20 barrels old *WHISKEY*,

100 do. *KANIAWA SALT*,

100 sides Upper *LEATHER*.

And daily expected, 200 pieces *DOMESTICS*, comprising almost every species of *WOOLEN* and *COTTON GOODS*, made at home. J. & S. S.

Important to Farmers.

—:—:—:—:—

VERTICAL SPINNER.

FOR SPINNING *WOOL* AND *COTTON* FROM THE *ROLL*, calculated for family, and other uses.

THE subscriber takes this method to

inform the public that he owns the exclusive right of *JOHN BROWN'S Vertical Spinner*,

As secured Letters Patent, for the states of *Missouri*, *Illinois*, and *Indiana*, except twenty four counties, which he has disposed of since arriving in the state; and now offers for sale, *COUNTY OF STATE RIGHTS*, on advantageous terms to purchasers. This machine is simple & durable in its construction—and a machine of six spindles will produce more yarn from the roll, than four common wheels, with less labour, and of a superior quality. The subscriber wishes not to recommend these labour saving machines higher than they will recommend themselves—but that persons desirous of seeing the machine in operation would call at Mr. John C. Clark's Hotel, and examine its merits for themselves.

CHARLES POMEROY.

Vincennes, Dec. 2, 1826. 43-4f

[RECOMMENDATIONS.]

PAOLI, Nov. 2d, 1826

Having at different times witnessed Mr. Brown's *Vertical Spinner* in operation, and at the request of Mr. Pomeroy, state without any hesitation, that it will in my opinion, be found a convenient and labour saving machine in spinning *wool*, to every family who find domestic household manufacture advantageous.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

LEHANON, (O.) July 22, 1825.—Having seen the *Vertical Spinner* in operation, I take much pleasure, in compliance with the request of Mr. Coffeen, who has acquired an interest in the patent right, to state my opinion of it.—It appears to me, that it is well adapted to the saving of much labour, and that it recommends itself to the public patronage, by that consideration, as well as by its great cheapness and utility.

HENRY CLAY.

July 8, 1826.—I have seen a spinning machine, called a *Vertical Spinner*, exhibited during the last session of the Legislature of New York, at Albany, by Mr. West, and I then concurred in the general opinion then entertained in favor of its great utility, and I have seen no reason since to change that opinion.

DEWITT CLINTON.

JOHN WIE.

INFORMS the public that he continues to carry on the

Saddlery & Harness

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

Magistrates & Clerks Blanks for

sale at this office.

Tallow, wanted at this office.

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 themselves 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 Linen, 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.

16-1f

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 Dan'l. Hewes, (late of Hindostan,) deceased, which said estate is probably insolvent, (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.

Public Notice

SHereby given, that, nine weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the land office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate in the name of George W. L. Jones deceased, for the south east quarter of section No. four, in Township No. two south, of range No. ten west, in the District of lands offered for sale at Vincennes. And also for the renewal of a certificate for the south east quarter of section No. five, in Township No. two south, of range No. ten west, in said District—which was entered in the name of said Jones, and one Basil Brown; and by said Brown, transferred to the undersigned, as administratrix of said Jones—the original certificates having been lost or destroyed.—Given under my hand at Princeton, Indiana, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1826.

SALLY JONES, Adm'tx. of

42-9 George W. L. Jones, dec'd.

NOTICE.

WE shall apply to the Judge of Probate of Crawford county, Ill. on the third Monday in December next, for a final settlement of the estate of Abraham Bogard deceased, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN W. BARLOW, Adm's. of

JOHN BOYD, said estate.

November, 14. 1826. 42-4.

The Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesdays. It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers &c. useful receipts; a general weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarterly—eight pages, without advertisements, (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only two dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly & by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chestnut street, S. C. Shepard's, 107, S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at Wm. Staveley's 70 S. Third street Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Seleck Osborn, Rosa, Ellen, the Boston Bard &c. & in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to *One Hundred Dollars*.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race street, Philadelphia.—Editors copying this will be furnished with the *Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette*, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy which they may order.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

TWO CENTS per pound, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at the *WESTERN SUN* office, in cash receipts, against good accounts.