

# Churchianity



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# Churchianity

- ❖ This presentation is called churchianity, because most so-called churches are NOT christian and have no idea what it means to be christian
- ❖ Most churches are interested in making money and trumpeting the party line
- ❖ Most churches are actually satanic
  - ❖ They teach half truths and falsehoods
  - ❖ They are more interested in rituals, than in what is right or wrong
  - ❖ They are most interested in money

# Churchianity

- ❖ “1 This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. 2 For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, 3 Without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, 4 Traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; 5 Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away, 6 For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women laden with sins, led away with diverse lusts, 7 Ever learning, and never able to come to a knowledge of the truth.” 2 Timothy 3: 1-7

# Christianity

- ❖ America was intended to be a Christian nation
- ❖ The US Supreme Court has depictions of the great law giver Moses and the ten commandments

# Christianity

- ❖ There are US Supreme Court cases that talk about Christianity

# Christianity

- ❖ **"This is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of this continent to the present hour, there is a single voice making this affirmation...these are not individual sayings, declarations of private persons: they are organic utterances; they speak the voice of the entire people...these and many other matters which might be noticed, add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation."** U.S. Supreme Court, *Church of the Holy Trinity v. U.S.*, 143 US 457 (1892)

# Christianity

- ❖ The Declaration of Independence (1776)
  - ❖ "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights
- ❖ US Constitution preamble
  - ❖ “We the people... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America”

# Christianity in America

- ❖ **"No person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state. . . . Religious morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this state."**  
Sections 4 & 14, Article 7, Constitution of Mississippi 1832



# Christianity in America

❖ **"I, A. B., do profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ His only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed for evermore, and I do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration."** Article 22 Constitution of Delaware 1776

# Christianity in America

❖ **"Christianity, general Christianity, is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; . . . not Christianity with an established church and tithes and spiritual courts, but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men."** Updegraph v Commonwealth 11 S. & R. 394, 400

# Christianity in America

❖ **"It is also said, and truly, that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of Pennsylvania."** *Vidal v. Girard's Executors*, 2 How. 127, 43 U. S. 198,

# Christianity in America

❖ **"We, the people of the State of Illinois, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations,"** Constitution of Illinois, 1870

# Christianity

- ❖ **“The rights of sovereignty extend to all persons and things, not privileged that are within the territory. They extend to all strangers resident therein; not only to those who are naturalized, and to those who are domiciled therein, having taken up their abode with the intention of permanent residence, but also to those whose residence is transitory. All strangers are under the protection of the sovereign while they are within his territory and owe a temporary allegiance in return for that protection.”** Carlisle v United States 83 U.S. 147, 154 (1873)

# Christianity

❖ “But the stranger that dwelleth among you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt;...” Leviticus 19:34

# Christianity

- ❖ Most churches that call themselves Christian, aren't.
- ❖ When George Bush Jr. took office the IRS padlocked the doors of a Southern Baptist Temple in Indianapolis

# Christianity

- ❖ All churches are automatically tax exempt
  - ❖ **“Churches. Although a church, its integrated auxiliaries, or a convention or association of churches is not required to file Form 1023 [Application for Exemption under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code] to be exempt from federal income tax or to receive tax deductible contributions, the organization may find it advantageous to obtain recognition of exemption.”** IRS Publication 557 Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization, page 25



# Christianity

- ❖ When church makes application for 501(c)(3) status, they cease to be a “church” and they become a “Tax Exempt Organization” that includes a responsibility to be careful what they say about the government.
- ❖ That is why the Southern Baptist Temple in Indianapolis was padlocked soon after George Bush, Jr., took office.

# Christianity

- ❖ Once a church makes application for 501(c)3 status, they cease to be a church
- ❖ A 501(c)3 church is NOT a church, but is a “Tax Exempt Organization”
- ❖ As a 501(c)3 “Tax Exempt Organization” they are prohibited from speaking in opposition to the government, and any organization that breaks this rule will be shut down, like the Indianapolis Southern Baptist Temple that was padlocked when George W. Bush, Jr. first took office.

# Churches

- ❖ Any church that has 503(c)(3) status is not Christian, because they cannot teach the truth.
- ❖ **“2...Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherds; Woe be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! Should not the shepherds feed the flocks? 8 As I live, saith the Lord God surely because my flock became a prey, and my flock became meat for every beast of the field, because there was no shepherd,...10 Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I am against the shepherds; and I will require my flock at their hand...”** Ezekiel 34: 2, 8, 10

# Tax Exempt Organization

- ❖ A Tax Exempt Organization is a “person” and that is why they can shut them down, if they do not “tow the line”
- ❖ The IRS is owned and operated by the International Monetary Fund
- ❖ The International Monetary Fund is owned by the World Bank
- ❖ The World Bank is part of the United Nations, and all of these organizations operate under Roman Law
- ❖ The church that has 501(c)(3) status is literally in a contract with the devil

# Tax Exempt Organization

- ❖ If a “Tax Exempt Organization” is not allowed to speak all of the truth, then they are allowed to speak only part of the truth
  - ❖ Part of the truth is a half truth
  - ❖ Part of the truth is fraud
- ❖ **"Fraud" may be committed by a failure to speak when the duty of speaking is imposed as much as by speaking falsely.** Batty v Arizona State Dental Board, 112 P.2d 870, 57 Ariz. 239. (1941)

# Tax Exempt Organization

- ❖ **"Fraud: An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him or to surrender a legal right." Black's 5th, Edition, p 594**
- ❖ **"When one conveys a false impression by disclosure of some facts and the concealment of others, such concealment is in effect a false representation that what is disclosed is the whole truth." State v Coddington, 662 P.2d 155,135 Ariz. 480. (1983)**

# Persons

- ❖ God does not respect our fictitious entities
  - ❖ **“...neither does God respect any person...”** 2 Samuel 14: 14
  - ❖ **“For the Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons...”** Deuteronomy 10: 17
  - ❖ **“For there is no respect of persons with God.”** Romans 2: 11

# Tax Exempt Organization

- ❖ Not allowed to speak about the 2 classes of citizens – have always been here
- ❖ Not allowed to speak in opposition to anything that the government does



# Jails

- ❖ There are no jails at common law
- ❖ All jails are private
- ❖ In England, the arch bishop of Canturbury owns all of the prisons
- ❖ Jail is a benefit, because common law penalties are very severe
- ❖ There are people who “waive the benefit”

# Jails

- ❖ **“PECUNIARY CAUSE. Such as arise either from the withholding ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting some act relating to the church whereby some damage accrues to the plaintiff; towards obtaining satisfaction for which, he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. Such, for instance, are the subtraction and withholding of tithes from the parson or vicar; the non-payment of ecclesiastical dues to the clergy, as pensions, mortuaries, compositions, and the like.-3 BI. 88, 89.”**  
Holthouse a New Law Dictionary, 1850 Edition, page 299

# Jails

❖ **“Penance, (Paenitentia) Is a Punishment imposed for a Crime by the Ecclesiastical Laws. It is an Acknowledgment of the Offence... Penance may be changed into a Sum of Money to be applied to pious Uses, called **Commuting**. 3 Inst. 150. 4 Inst. 336.”** Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750 Edition,

# Jails

- ❖ **“Penalty of Bonds. &c. If a Man brings an Action of Debt upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Plaintiff shall recover the whole Penalty of his Bond; because in Debt, the Judgment must be according to the Demand, and the Demand is to be for the whole Penalty: But upon the Defendant's bringing a Bill in Equity, and praying an Injunction to the Suit at Common Law, the Court of Equity usually grants it till the Hearing of the Cause; and upon the Hearing of the Cause, they will continue the Injunction farther, and order a Trial at Law on a Quantum damnificatus, for the Jury to find what Damage the Plaintiff received by Reason of the Breach of Covenants...”** Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750 Edition,

# Jails - Gaols

❖ **“Penitentiary has meant: a penitent, an ordainer of penances, and a place for penitents. See Locus, Penitentias.”**

Anderson’s Law Dictionary, 1889 Edition,  
page 764

# Christianity in America

- ❖ Originally in colonial days, the schools were set up so that children could be taught to read, so they could read the Bible
- ❖ Because the government is bankrupt, it is now owned and operated by the Vatican, and that is why they have removed the bible from the schools, and from the courts, because the Vatican is Satanic

# Tax Exempt Organization

- ❖ A Tax Exempt Organization is a satanic, luciferian organization
  - ❖ Teaches half truths
  - ❖ Teaches lies
  - ❖ Does not teach the truth

# What happened?

- ❖ The government went bankrupt (3 times) and now it is owned and operated by our enemies



# What Happened?

- ❖ **“As the government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion – as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of the musselmen – and as the said states never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.”**  
Article XI, Treaty with Tripoli, 4 November 1796

# World Council of Churches

“The WCC brings together 349 churches, denominations and church fellowships in more than 110 countries and territories throughout the world, representing over 560 million Christians and including most of the world's Orthodox churches, scores of Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Reformed churches, as well as many United and Independent churches. While the bulk of the WCC's founding churches were European and North American, today most member churches are in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific.” World Council of Churches website



# World Council of Churches

A worldwide fellowship of 349 churches seeking unity, a common witness and Christian service

You are here: [WCC](#) > [Who are we?](#) > [Organization & structure](#) > **Organigram**

## Member churches Assembly

### Consultative bodies

Faith and Order

World Mission and Evangelism

International Affairs

Education and Formation

Echos youth commission

### Central Committee

### Programmes

Joint bodies with the Roman Catholic Church  
with Pentecostal Churches

with World Communions

Continuation committee

National councils of churches  
Regional

International ecumenical organizations  
Specialized

# World Council of Churches

- ❖ The World Council of Churches comes from the Vatican
- ❖ According to Wikipedia, the WCC was created in 1948 when the “Faith and Order Movement” and the “Life and Work Movement” organizations were merged, and the Vatican
- ❖ **“Faith and Order enjoys the full membership and participation of several other churches who are not members of the World Council of Churches, among them the Roman Catholic Church.”** WCC website

# The Vatican

- ❖ **“The wearing of clerical dress or of a religious habit by lay people, or by members of the clergy or religious orders by whom this use is forbidden by a definitive and legally valid directive of the competent ecclesiastical authority and officially communicated to the state authority, is liable to the same penalty by the state as the misuse of the military uniform.”** Article 10, 1933 Concordat with the Vatican

# The Vatican

- ❖ **“The sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the Vatican City, which Italy recognizes as appertaining to the Holy See, forbid any intervention therein on the part of the Italian Government, or that any authority other than that of the Holy See shall be there acknowledged.”** The Lateran Pact, Article 4

# The Lateran Pact

- ❖ Canada has signed on to the Lateran Pact
- ❖ Many other countries have signed on to the Lateran Pact

# Government ownership

- ❖ Because of the bankruptcy, the government is owned and operated by Satan
  - ❖ They have taken prayer out of the schools
  - ❖ They have taken God out of the schools
  - ❖ They have taken God out of the courts



# Christianity

- ❖ There are Christian churches out there, but they are NOT “Tax Exempt Organizations”, and that excludes 99% of the so-called churches out there.

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

**“This Bent Crucifix is ”... a sinister symbol, used by Satanists in the sixth century, that had been revived at the time of Vatican Two. This was a bent or broken cross, on which was displayed a repulsive and distorted figure of the Messiah, which the black magicians and sorcerers of the Middle Ages had made use of to represent the Biblical term 'Mark of the Beast'. Yet, not only Paul VI, but his successors, the two John-Pauls, carried that object and held it up to be revered by crowds, who had not the slightest idea that it stood for False Messiah.” (p. 72) On page 56 Compton prints a picture of the current Pope, John Paul II, holding this bent or broken cross, just as we have shown,...”**

**<http://www.sabbathcovenant.com/Catholicism/satanism.htm>,**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

❖ **“CITATION, citatio. A summons to appear, applied particularly to process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the course of the civil and canon laws, by citation, libel, &c.... Godb. 190. See tit. Courts Ecclesiastical” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

❖ **Citation, (*Citatio*) A Summons to appear, applied particularly to Process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the Course of the Civil and Canon Laws, by *Citation, Libel, &c....***, Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750, [emphasis added],

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“Citation. This is also the name of the process used in the English ecclesiastical, probate, and divorce courts to call the defendant or respondent before them. 3 Bl. Comm. 100. 3 Steph. Comm. 720.”**  
Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition, at page 202

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“CITATION (Lat. *citare*, to call, to summon). ...The act by which a person is so summoned or cited. In the ecclesiastical law the citation is the beginning and foundation of the whole cause, .... 1 Brown. Civ. Law 453, 454; Ayliffe, Parerg. xliii. 175; Hall. Adm. Pr. 5; Merlin; *Rep.* The process issued in courts of probate and admiralty courts. It is usually the original process in any proceeding where used, and is in that respect analogous to the writ of *capias* or summons at law, and the subpoena in chancery.” Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1897 Edition, Volume 1, page 326 [Emphasis added]**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“COURTS ECCLESIASTICAL, Curia Ecclesiasticae, Spiritual Courts.] Are those courts which are held by the king's authority as supreme governor of the church, for matters which chiefly concern religion. 4 Inst. 321. And the laws and constitutions whereby the church of England is governed, are, 1. Divers immemorial customs. 2. Our own provincial constitutions; and the canons made in convocations, especially those in the year 1603. ...The jurisdiction of these courts is voluntary, or contentious; the voluntary is merely concerned in doing what no one opposes, as granting dispensations, licences, faculties, &c....Much oppression having been exercised through the channel of these courts, on persons charged with trifling offences within their spiritual jurisdiction, ...Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added]**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **COURTS ECCLESIASTICAL ...**The proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts are, according to the civil and canon law by citation, libel, answer upon oath, proof by witnesses, and presumptions, &c., and after sentence, for contempt, by excommunication: and if the sentence is disliked, by appeal. Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],



# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **COURTS ECCLESIASTICAL ... 6. The Great Court of Appeal in all ecclesiastical causes... to the Privy Council (see infra)...in the sixteenth year of King Stephen (A. D. 1151); at the same period (Sir Henry Spelman observes) that the civil and canon laws were first imported into England. Cod. Vet. Leg.315. But in a few years after, to obviate this growing practice, the constitutions made at Clarendon, 11 Hen. These are now the principal courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; none of which are allowed to be courts of record; no more than was another much more formidable jurisdiction, but now deservedly annihilated, viz. the Court of the King's High Commission in causes ecclesiastical....” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“ADMINISTRATOR. A person authorized to manage and distribute the estate of an intestate, or of a testator who has no executor. In English law, administrators are the officers of the Ordinary appointed by him in pursuance of the statute, and their title and authority are derived exclusively from the ecclesiastical judge, by grants called letters of administration. Williams, Ex. 331. At First the Ordinary was appointed administrator under the statute of Westm. 2d. Next, the 31 Edw. III. c. 11, required the Ordinary to appoint the next of kin and the relations by blood of the deceased. Next, under the 21 Hen. VIII., he could appoint the widow, or next of kin, or both, at his discretion.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1883 Edition, page 119

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

❖ **“ARTICULUS. An article or complaint, exhibited by way of libel, in a court Christian. Sometimes the religious bound themselves to obey the ordinary, without such formal process. Paroch. Antiq. p. 344”, Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

**“SUMMONERS, *summonitores*.] Petty officers that cite and warn men to appear in any court; and these ought to be *boni homines, &c. Fleta, lib.***

**4. The *summonitores* were properly the apparitors who warned in delinquents at a certain time and place to answer any charge or complaint exhibited against them; and in citations from a superior court they were to be equals of the party cited; at least the barons were to be summoned by none under the degree of knights.” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary, 1835, Volume**

**2 [emphasis added]** ©Common Law Copyright 2011

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

❖ **“LIBEL, v. Admiralty Practice. To proceed against, by filing a libel; to seize under admiralty process, at the commencement of a suit.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition, page 1060 [emphasis added],

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

**“EXCOMMUNICATION, *Excommunicatio*, An ecclesiastical censure, divided into the greater and the lesser; by the former a person was excluded from the communion of the church; from the company of the faithful; and incapacitated from performing any legal act; the latter merely debarred him from the service of the church, and this is now the only incapacity that arises from a sentence of excommunication. The sentence of excommunication was instituted originally for preserving the purity of the church; but ecclesiastics did not scruple to convert it into an engine for promoting their own power, and inflicted it on the most frivolous occasions. Roberts. Hist. Emp. Charles V. 2 Vol. 109. &c. Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ An excommunicated person was disabled to do any act required to be done by one that is *probus* and *legalis homo*. He could not serve upon juries, nor be a witness in any court, nor bring an action, either real or personal, to recover lands or money due to him. *Litt.* § 201. The votes of persons excommunicated have been frequently objected to at elections, but the decisions of the House of Commons do not appear. 8 *Journ.* 118: 13 *Journ.* 42. But the 53 G. 3. c. 127. (*supra*) appears to have removed the objection. *Dodd's Doubtful Questions in the Law of Elections, etc.* p. 39. In some cases persons incurred excommunication ipso facto by act of parliament; but they were first to be convicted of the offence by law, and the conviction transmitted to the ordinary. *Dyer*, 275: 1 *Ventr.* 146.” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“excommunication. (Excommunicatio) An Ecclesiastical Censure, by which a Person is excluded from the Communion of the Church, and from the Company of the Faithful. ...Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury and the other Bishops, with burning Tapers in their Hands, in Westminster Hall before the King, and the other Estates of the Realm, denounced a Curse and Excommunication against the Breakers of the Liberty of the Church: And by Stat. 9 E. 3. Bishops may Excommunicate not only all Perturbers of the Peace of the Church. but also Felons, and other Offenders, &c. And by Ecclesiastical Laws, excommunicated persons are not permitted to have Christian Burial. Jacob A New Law Dictionary 1750, [emphasis added]**



# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **excommunication. ...This Excommunication is generally for Contempt in not appearing or not obeying a Decree, &c. And in other Respects the Causes of it are many; as for Matters of Heresy, refusing to receive the Sacrament, or to come to Church; incontinency, Adultery, Simony, &c. It is published in the Church, and if the offender do not submit in forty Days, then the Bishop is to certify the Excommunication into the Temporal Courts. Setting forth specially the Cause of Excommunication that the Judges may see whether the Ecclesiastical Court hath Cognizance of the Matter; and thereupon the Party may be taken and imprisoned by Virtue of the Writ Significavit or Capias Excommunication, and is to remain in Prison till he submits...” Jacob A New Law Dictionary 1750, [emphasis added]**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“COURT OF ORDINARY. In American Law. A court which has jurisdiction of the probate of wills and the regulation of the management of decedents' estates. Such courts exist in Georgia, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas. See 2 Kent, Comm. 409 ; Ordinary.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, page 383

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“IMPOSTORS, religious. Those who falsely pretend an extraordinary commission from heaven; or terrify and abuse the people with false denunciations of judgments. They are punishable by the temporal courts with fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment. 1 *Hawk. P. C. c. 5.*” Tomlin’s Law Dictionary, 1835, Volume 1, [emphasis added],**

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# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“IMPOSTORS in religion, are such as falsely pretend an extraordinary commission from heaven, or terrify and abuse the people with false denunciations of judgments. They are punishable by fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment. 1 Haw. 7. And by the statute 9 G.2.c.5. all persons who pretend to use any kind of witchcraft, forcery, incantment, or conjuration; or undertake to tell fortunes; or pretend, from their skill in the occult sciences, to find out, goods that have been stolen; shall be imprisoned for a year, and once in every quarter of that year be set on the pillory.” Burn A New Law Dictionary 1792, page 376**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“impostor. One who pretends to be someone else to deceive others, esp. to receive the benefits of a negotiable instrument. — Also spelled imposter. [Cases: Banks and Banking 147; Bills and Notes 201, 279. C.J.S. Banks and Banking §§ 415–416; Bills and Notes; Letters of Credit §§ 29, 150–151.]” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 2210 [emphasis added],**

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

❖ **“Inquisition, Ex Officio Mero, Is one Way of proceeding in Ecclesiastical Court. Wood’s Inst. 596.”**, Jacob A. New Law Dictionary 1750

# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“Libel, in the Spiritual Court. If upon a Libel for any Ecclesiastical Matter, the Defendant make a Surmise in B. R. to have a Prohibition, and such Surmise be insufficient, the other Party may shew it to the Court, and me Judges will discharge it. 1 Leon 10. 128. This Libel used in Ecclesiastical Proceedings, consists of three Parts. I. The major Proposition, which shews a just Cause of the Petition. 2. The Narration or minor Proposition. 3. The Conclusion, or conclusive Petition, which conjoins both Propositions, &c....”** Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750, [emphasis added],



# Canon Law is Ecclesiastical Law

- ❖ **“LIBEL, practice. A libel has been defined to be "the plaintiff's petition or allegation, made and exhibited in a judicial process, with some solemnity of law;" it is also, said to be "a short and well ordered writing, setting forth in a clear manner, as well to the judge as to the defendant, the plaintiff's or accuser's intention in judgment." It is a written statement by a plaintiff, of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks to obtain in a suit. Law's Eccl. Law, 147; Ayl. Par. 346; Shelf. on M. & D. 506; Dunf Adm. Pr. 111; Betts. Pr. 17; Proct. Pr. h. t.; 2 Chit. Pr. 487, 533.”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, page 686 [emphasis added],