

# THE GAZETTE

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849.

NUMBER XX.

## Cards.

**DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,**  
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the  
British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S)  
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

**E. C. WATSON,**  
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,  
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.  
GODERICH.

**ALEXANDER WILKINSON,**  
Provincial Land Surveyor,  
OFFICE AT GODERICH,  
HURON DISTRICT.  
Nov. 24. 9. 43

**J. K. GOODING,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the  
District, on reasonable Terms. Ap-  
ply at the British Hotel.  
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 25-26

**I. LEWIS,**  
LAW, CHANCERY, AND  
CONVEYANCING,  
GODERICH.  
June, 1848.

**JOHN J. E. LINTON,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Commissioner Queen's Bench,  
AND CONVEYANCER,  
STRAITFORD.

**Stokes,**  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**  
WEST STREET,  
GODERICH.  
March 8, 1849. 25-26

**MR. FRASER,**  
**CORONER,**  
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.  
Goderich, March 28, 1839. 25-26

**ALEXANDER MITCHELL,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
BELL'S CORNERS,  
SOUTH EASTHOPE.  
March, 29, 1849. 25-26

**A. NAYSMITH,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:  
WEST STREET,  
GODERICH.  
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 25-26

**J. R. PHILIP,**  
SURGEON,  
STRAITFORD.  
April 13, 1849. 25-26

**1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND**  
FOR SALE IN  
**CANADA WEST.**

**THE CANADA COMPANY** have for  
disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF  
LAND dispersed throughout most of the  
Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,  
000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract,  
well known as one of the most fertile parts  
of the Province—it has tilled its popula-  
tion in five years, and now contains up-  
wards of 20,000 inhabitants.  
The LANDS are offered by way of  
LEASE, for Ten Years, or for  
SALE, CASH, or on the balance in Instal-  
ments being done away with.  
The Rents payable let February each  
year, are about the Interest at Six Per  
Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most  
of the Lots, when LEASED, MONEY  
IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the  
others, according to locality, one, two, or  
three years Rent, must be paid in advance,  
—but these payments will free the Settler  
from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year  
of his term of Lease.  
The right to PURCHASE the FREE-  
HOLD during the term, is secured to the  
Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and  
allowance is made according to antici-  
pated payment.  
Lists of Lands, and any further informa-  
tion can be obtained, (by application, if by  
letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices,  
Toronto and Goderich; of R. BUNNAY,  
Esq., Aphelod, Colborne District; Dr.  
ALLING, Guelph; or J. C. W. DALY, Esq.,  
Stratford, Huron District.  
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

**MARBLE FACTORY**  
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

**D. H. McCULLOCH** continues to man-  
ufacture HEADSTONES, MONU-  
MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS,  
&c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as  
any in the Province, all work warranted to  
order, or no charge will be made. Prices  
of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars;  
of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monu-  
ments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.  
Written communications addressed to the  
undersigned containing the Inscriptions,  
and at what price, in Marble or Freestone,  
will be punctually attended to.  
D. H. McCULLOCH,  
Galt, Nov. 5th, 1848. 42m3

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber wishes to inform his  
Customers, and the inhabitants of  
Stratford and vicinity, that he intends car-  
rying on business on  
**"A READY PAY SYSTEM."**  
And that after the first day of January, 1849  
he will give no credit. He will pay the  
highest price for produce of all kinds, Black  
Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere  
thanks to his Customers for their liberal  
Patronage, and hopes still to receive a  
Share.

**THOMAS M. DALY,**  
Stratford, Nov. 29th 1848. 41f

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, Lot No.  
23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich,  
containing 50 acres, 20 of which is cleared  
and well cultivated; the other 30 are newly  
underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is  
of excellent quality and well watered. There is a  
good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and  
one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing con-  
dition. And as the proprietor is desirous of en-  
tering into other business, he will dispose of it on  
moderate terms. One-half of the price will be  
REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in  
three equal annual instalments.  
If further particulars apply to this Office,  
or to the Proprietor on the premises.  
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior,  
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37f

**NOTICE**  
IS hereby given, that all parties indebted  
to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY, by Note or oth-  
erwise, that unless the same is paid by the  
First day of May next, proceedings will be  
instituted against them.

By Order,  
**R. G. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.**  
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.  
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

The Editors of the Victoria Magazine will  
devote all their talents to produce a useful  
entertaining, and cheap periodical, for the  
Canadian People, which may afford amusement to  
both old and young. Sketches and Tales  
in verse and prose, Moral Essays, Statistics of the  
Country, Sermons of Useful Information, Reviews  
of new Works, and well selected articles from  
the most popular authors of the day, will form the  
pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent  
and rising country to whose service they are  
proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully  
lend its support to so interesting an enterprise,  
and that the Magazine will be read with interest  
and satisfaction by all who are desirous of  
improving their minds and mental improvement  
may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The Victoria Magazine will contain twenty-  
four pages in each number printed on new type,  
and upon good paper; and will form at the end  
of the year a neat Volume, of 252 pages, to-  
gether with the following articles:  
1. A complete and accurate list of the names of  
the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH  
WILSON, Front-street, Belleville, the Pub-  
lisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for  
the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must  
be addressed. (post-paid). The price of sub-  
scription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—  
invariably to be paid in advance.

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

**TRAVELLER'S HOME,**  
STRAITFORD, WATERLOO,  
28th February, 1849. }

**THE** Subscriber hereby intimates to his  
friends and the "Travelling Public" generally,  
that he has removed from New Aber-  
deen to the Village of Stratford, and will  
now be found in that well-known house for-  
merly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he  
will be ready and able to conduct to the  
comfort of those who may honor him with  
their patronage. And while he returns  
thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict  
attention to the wants and wishes of his  
customers, still to merit a continuance of  
their patronage.

**JOHN ABEL,**  
N. B.—Good STABLES and Attel-  
Grooms. 25-26

**TO MERCHANTS.**  
**WANTED.**  
10,000 BUSHELS good clean Ti-  
mothy Seed, for which the  
Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash,  
than any other buyers in the market.  
BUCHANAN & GOLDIE,  
Commission Merchants,  
Victoria Block, King St. } 81f  
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848. }

**DISSOLUTION**  
**OF COPARTNERSHIP.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing  
between the undersigned (under the  
firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeep-  
ers) is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

**J. K. GOODING,**  
**J. LANCASTER.**

The business will be continued, and all  
outstanding accounts due by and to the  
firm will be settled by the undersigned.  
**J. LANCASTER.**  
Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32f

**A TEACHER WANTED**  
FOR School Section No. 3, Tuckersmith,  
and as the school is in a populous lo-  
cality and well attended, the Teacher may  
calculate on a fair remuneration. None  
but such as are duly qualified, and possess-  
ed of a good moral character, and espe-  
cially habits neatly apply.

By order of the Trustees,  
**ROBERT BELL, Chairman.**  
Goderich, April 19, 1849. 25-26

## Poetry.

### HOME AND FRIENDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed find it:  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that try.

We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charm so dear,  
As home and friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy  
For future hopes—and praise them;  
Willst flowers as sweet, bloom at our feet  
If we'd but stoop to raise them?

For things afar still sweeter are,  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;  
But soon we're ta'en that earth hath nau'  
Like home and friends around us!

The friend that speed in time of need,  
When Hope's last red is shaken,  
To show us still, that come what will,  
Though all were quiet forsaken!

From friendship's altar crowd us,  
'T would prove the bliss of earth were this:  
Our Home and Friends around us!

**CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—PROOF**  
OF THE NATIVITY OF THE UNITED  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN  
CANADA.

I. Jesus Christ hath no where in his  
word, either directly or by implication,  
commanded nations as such, to endow his  
church. It is not therefore their duty, be-  
cause not enjoined. Not only is there no  
command to nations as distinct from  
churches, but such appropriation of the  
public funds, but there is no example of  
any inbred man in the New Testament  
claiming such endowments; nor is there  
any hint of their expecting that at any  
future time endowments would be sought  
by the church, or necessary, if offered.

National endowments is a subject of which  
they knew nothing, and of which they have  
said nothing. The Committee of the  
Missions Synod, in no arguments  
in support of national endowments, which  
are not based on a defective exegesis, or  
on expediency; but doctrines of expediency  
those who hold them, can never become  
articles of religious belief.

The arguments drawn from the extinct  
Jewish system are all inapplicable, be-  
cause the Jewish dispensation was one  
of grace—because it was local and tempo-  
rary—because it has served its day and  
is now no more. It was a shadow, a  
type, and is abrogated.

Further, the passages which are quoted  
from ancient prophecies they cannot admit  
as proof for national endowments; be-  
cause, 1st, it is of the nature of prophecy that  
it does not clearly understand, till the event ex-  
plain it. Peter tells us that prophecy is  
not its own interpreter, 2nd, It is not  
the present, or a yet remote prophecy, but  
the church's history, and, 3rd, Prophecy  
is not a rule of duty.

These arguments are designed to show  
that the church is not bound by scripture  
to support the national endowments; which  
is the duty of nations distinct from  
churches, to endow churches.

It is but while there is no command to  
nations to support Christian ordinances,  
that the apostles could, in any manner,  
be said to perform an act expressly enjoined,  
and to none other; is the command given.  
That body is the church. And to show  
that the apostles believed that it was the  
duty of Christians to support religious ordi-  
nances, they repeatedly brought their rights to be sup-  
ported by the church before their converts;  
prayed them when they liberally contributed  
for this purpose, and blamed them when  
they neglected to do so. It is not the  
apostles could, in some cases,  
with difficulty persuade the Christian people  
to believe that this was a duty incumbent  
upon them. There was then, the same  
unwillingness to support religious ordi-  
nances as is often met with now, but  
there was no application to any other body  
to furnish what the church was unwilling to  
furnish. It seems never to have entered  
into the minds of the apostles to suppose  
that it was the duty of any but con-  
verts to minister to their wants. That it  
was their duty, the apostles broadly asser-  
ted, and when the churches failed in their  
duty, they "worked with their own hands"  
for support.

In urging this duty upon Christians, the  
apostles not only told them that it was  
their duty, but they employed arguments to  
convince them, and to persuade them to dis-  
charge it. In writing to the Corinthians,  
Paul says, "Who goeth a warfare at any  
time at his own charges? who planteth a  
vineyard, and catcheth not of the fruit there-  
of? or who feedeth a flock and eateth not  
of the milk of the flock?" "Say I these  
things as a man? or saith not the law the  
same also? For it is written in the law of  
Moses, that thou shalt muzzle the mouth of  
the ox that treadeth out the corn. Dost  
God take care for oxen? Or saith he it  
altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no  
doubt, this is written; that he that plough-  
eth should plough in hope, and that he that  
thresheth in hope should be partaker of his  
hope. If we have sown unto you spiritual  
things, is it a great thing if we shall reap  
your carnal things? Do ye not know that  
they which minister about holy things live  
of the things of the temple? and they which  
wait at the altar partake of the altar? Even  
so hath the Lord ordained

that they which preach the gospel should  
live of the gospel!" (1 Cor. ix. 7-13). In  
this passage it is asserted that the preachers  
of the gospel should be supported because  
they preached the gospel; also, that such  
support in temporal things is to be given  
by those to whom they minister in spiritual  
things. And this declared to be agreeable  
to the laws of God,—to be reasonable,—and  
according to the principle which regulates  
support in all departments of life. And  
lastly, God hath no ordaining of the aver-  
age price of years, is doubly compensated  
for the money loss it may have been him,  
by the possession of long life, enabling him  
to earn for those dear a sufficient vidu-  
ality, and the constant protection of the  
policy tending to the removal of all fear for  
their future wants; while, if he has chosen  
a good office, each year he may live will  
materially increase the sum payable to his  
heirs at death.

The reflection that under all circumstan-  
ces, we have by a trifling present sacrifice  
secured that which will, in case of death,  
provide amply for those we may leave be-  
hind, remove our property from otherwise  
ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish  
any other object we may have in view, in-  
duces feelings of quiet content, totally  
removing all that harrowing anxiety for  
the future, which, while it troubles some  
at all times, gains in most of us redoubled  
strength at the approach of sickness, or on  
the couch of death. This calmness of feel-  
ing is not the sudden descent from their  
possession of the temporal to the possession  
of an instrument in prolonging the life of the  
sufferer, estimated by some as equal to three  
or four years increased duration; and its  
peculiar efficacy when a serious illness has  
unravelled us, when the mind is doubly sen-  
sitive, is admitted by all Physicians. I do  
not allude here to the physical effects of  
Life Assurance, or its neglect; words are  
not given me to portray in sufficient vidu-  
ality the agonizing dying father must feel  
when the past is ushered through his mind  
in its peculiar brightness, and he reflects  
that out of his superabundance he has failed,  
and perhaps at the distant day, to do an act  
of justice and humanity for those who have  
the strongest claims upon his affection.

And though to the widow and children  
of one who has held high rank in our col-  
onial society, the sudden descent from their  
accustomed comfort and even the enjoy-  
ment of the luxuries of this life, to the bit-  
ter level of absolute want and perhaps the  
necessity of labouring in uncongenial occu-  
pations for their daily subsistence, must be  
a most painful and lamentable state, and in  
our Father to Assure; yet we stop not here,  
we do not omit one grade or class in the  
application of the same arguments; we be-  
lieve that the poorest man, at his death £50  
or £100, or an annuity of £10 or £20 for  
his widow, would be cheerfully purchased by  
setting aside a proportional part of his  
property, or by the sale of a portion of his  
land, to secure a Policy for £100.

To those who plead in answer to a friend-  
ly attempt to convince them of the neces-  
sity of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage, which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy, would be able to perform this  
service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do it,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year