

PALM LEAVES.

MAHADI.

Mahadi, the son of the Caliph Almansor, was quite as extravagant as his father had been covetous; he squandered with carelessness what had been amassed with painful economy. He lived only for his own pleasure, and sacrificed everything to his self-gratification; he cared little for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, and left all to the control of his ministers, who, taking advantage of his careless indifference, sought only the advancement of their own insatiable selfishness.

One day, as Mahadi was out hunting a gazelle, he outstripped his followers, and lost himself in a wilderness. Night drew on; he was hungry, thirsty, and tired after his long chase, and he had half made up his mind that he must pass the night on the bare ground under the blue vault of heaven, when suddenly he observed in the distance a solitary tent.

Mahadi gathered all his strength to reach the tent before it became quite dark. Its inhabitant, an old Arab, came out directly he beheld him, helped him to dismount from his horse, treated him, as is usual among Arabs, with the greatest hospitality, and inquired, in amazement, how he came into that wilderness.

The Caliph did not discover himself, but replied that he belonged to the followers of the Caliph and had lost himself in the chase.

"How do you manage to live in this desert?" asked he of the old Arab.

"What you now see as a desert was not always so," answered he. "The whole of the surrounding country was inhabited by many Arab and Turkoman tribes, who made a good subsistence by traffic and agriculture, and willingly paid a large tribute to the Caliph."

"And why is it no longer so?" said Mahadi with curiosity.

"It could not end otherwise," returned the Arab, with candour. "Almansor was a good prince; he reigned himself, and did not give the government and the faithful subjects into the hands of avaricious and deceitful governors, like our present Caliph, Mahadi. If the latter continue to interest himself thus little in the government, it will not be long ere there are more such despots as this in his dominions."

Mahadi now, for the first time, heard a truth which he certainly would not have become acquainted had he discovered himself to the Arab. The free open-heartedness of the old man did not offend him; but it awakened in him a determination to keep a sharper eye upon his subjects in the government.

The Arab considered some time before he ventured to offer any aid to Mahadi, and in future to keep a sharper eye upon his subjects in the government.

The Arab rejoiced that he had the honour to entertain so noble a guest; he sought to gain his favour, and redoubled his attentions.

Mahadi drank once more of the wine, and found himself not only refreshed but inspired. After a third draught, "I must tell you," said he, quite confidently, to his host, "that I am the favourite of the Caliph, and manage all his affairs; in return for your hospitality to me, he shall load you with beneficence."

The Arab reverentially kissed the seam of his guest's robe, and entreated him to command every thing his house afforded, and not spare the wine if he found it to his taste.

By degrees Mahadi ceased to require pressing, and became quite merry and talkative. At last he took the old Arab's hand, and said, smiling: "My good friend, in wine to you; your hospitality obliges me to confess it to you; I am the Caliph Mahadi himself, and as Caliph I confirm all the promises I have already made to you."

The Arab stared with open eyes at his guest; but, instead of falling reverently upon the ground, he silently took up the wine-cup, and went towards the door.

"What are you going to do?" asked Mahadi.

"To prevent your drinking more wine," quietly answered the Arab. "At the first draught you were a servant of the Caliph, at the third his favourite, and at the fifth or sixth you became the Caliph himself. I know not what to believe; but whoever you may be, I expect by the eighth or ninth draught you will declare yourself our great Prophet himself, which, of course, I could not believe. I will therefore take away the liquor which makes you so communicative."

The Arab went out, and did not return. After waiting a long time in vain, Mahadi wrapped himself in the rug which his worthy host had prepared for him, and soon fell asleep.

The next morning he doubted his horse, and took the Arab, who was yet in great doubt what to believe, with him as his guide.

When they came to Bagdad, however, all doubt was removed from the mind of the honest old man; he perceived that he had actually entertained the Caliph, who, on his part, fulfilled all his promises, loaded the Arab with presents, and, above all, placed in his hands a large sum to reinstate his tribes in their former dwelling place, and to restore them to their original prosperity.

THE GUARDED HOUSE.

(From the Magazine for the Young.)

When the year 1814 began, troops of Swedes, Cossacks, Germans, and Russians, were within half a mile's march of the town of Sleswick; and new and fearful reports of the behaviour of the soldiers were brought from the country every day. There had been a truce, which was to come to an end at midnight on the 5th of January, which was now drawing near.

On the skirts of the town, on the side where the enemy lay, there was a house standing alone, and in it there was an old pious woman, who was earnestly praying, in the words of an ancient hymn, that God would raise up a wall around them, so that the enemy might fear to attack them.

In the same house dwelt her daughter, a widow, and her grandson, a youth of twenty years. He heard the prayer of his grandmother, and could not restrain himself from saying, that he did not understand how she could ask for anything so impossible as that a wall should be built around them which could keep the enemy from their house. The old woman, who was now deaf, caused what her grandson said to be explained to her, but only answered that she had but prayed in general for protection for themselves and town's-people. "However," she added, "do you think that if it were the will of God to build a wall around us it would be impossible to Him?"

And now came the dreaded night of the 5th of January; and about midnight the troops began to enter on all sides. The house was a speaking of lay close to the road, and was larger than the dwellings near it which were only very small cottages. Its inhabitants looked out with anxious fear, as parties of the soldiers entered one after another, and even went to the neighbouring houses to ask for what they wanted; but all rode past their dwelling. Throughout the whole day there had been a heavy fall of snow—the first that winter—and towards evening the storm became violent

to a degree seldom known. At length came four parties of Cossacks, who had been hindered from entering the town by another road. This part of the outskirts was at some distance from the town itself, and therefore they would not go farther; so that all the houses around that where the old woman lived were filled with these soldiers, who quartered themselves in them; in several houses there were even fifty or sixty of these wild half-savage men. It was a terrible sight for those who dwelt in this part of the town, filled to overflowing with the troops of their enemies.

But not a single soldier came into the grandmother's house; and amidst the loud noises and wild sounds all around, not even a knock at this door was heard to the wonder of the family within. The next morning, as it grew light, they saw the cause. The storm had drifted such a mass of snow, to such a height, between the road side and the house, that to approach it was impossible. "Do you now see, my son," said the old grandmother, "that it was possible for God to raise a wall around us?"

Does not this story remind us of the words, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them." Does it not seem as if the snow had been gathered together as by angels' hands to form a defence for that house where one dwelt who thus feared God and trusted in Him?

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

(From the Magazine for the Young.)

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, went one day to take a walk with a professor, who was commonly called the students' friend; such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path which they supposed must belong to a poor man who had been at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

"The young student turned to the professor, saying, 'Let us play the man a trick: we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them.'"

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the labourer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man had soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard he stooped down, and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round, and looked again and again; then he looked round him on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his amazement when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O dearest sir!" answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood. 'It is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

From the German.

By baptism the gates of heaven are set open to us, and the way paved for our return to our native country. By baptism we are declared to be such sons of God in whom He will delight, and whom He will appoint to be heirs of His kingdom. By baptism we receive the promise of the Spirit, whereby we cry, "Abba, Father." Are not these great privileges? And is not room here for great expectations? And yet how unsuitable to these claims do the circumstances of a Christian's life often appear! He is upon the road to heaven, you say, and the gates stand open to receive him; but how does he stumble and fall like other men, and sometimes lose his way, and wander long bewildered in night and darkness; or, if he keep the road, how lazily does he travel, as if he were unwilling to come to his journey's end, and afraid to see the country which he is going to possess! The Christian only, of all men, pretends to supernatural power and strength, and an intimate acquaintance with the Spirit of God; and yet how hardly does he escape the pollutions of the world, and how often look back with languishing eyes upon the pleasures, riches, and honours of this life! and though he boasts of more than human strength, yet how does he often sink below the character and dignity even of a man! Ye sons of God, for such ye say ye are, how do ye die like the children of men, and how like is your end to theirs! —Sherlock.

TO BE DEAD WITH CHRIST, AND TO LIVE WITH HIM. To be dead with Christ is to hate and turn from sin; and to live with Him is to have our hearts and minds turned towards God and heaven; to be dead to sin is to feel a disgust at it. We know what is meant by disgust. Take, for instance, the case of a sick man, when food of a certain kind is presented to him, and there is no doubt what is meant by disgust. Consider how certain tastes, which are too sweet or too strong, or certain tastes, affect persons under certain circumstances, or always; and you will be at no loss to determine what is disgust at sin or detestation to sin. On the other hand, consider how pleasant a meal is to the hungry, or some enlivening odour to the faint; how refreshing the air is to the languid, or the brook to the weary and thirsty; and you will understand the sort of feeling which is implied in being alive with Christ, alive to religion, alive to the thought of heaven.—Dylan Sermons.

GOOD WORKS. If thou hast bodily strength, disease, which it invades, will put a stop to joy from that source. If thou hast beauty and bloom, the approach of old age will wither it, and take away thy joy. Or, if thou enjoy a sumptuous table, when evening comes on, the joy of the banquet is at an end. For every thing belonging to this life is exposed to interruption, and is unable to afford us lasting pleasures; but piety and virtue of the soul, is altogether the reverse of this. If thou hast done an army, or a king, or myriads of calculators and conspirators, were to be set on all sides, they were unable to take away the possession once deposited in heaven. The joy of it is lasting, and still remains; for Christ says, "He hath departed abroad; he hath given; for his joy, his righteousness endureth forever." And very justly; for in the storehouses of heaven it is laid up, where no thief breaks through, nor robber seizes, nor moth devours. If thou poorest out continued and frequent prayers, no man will be able to spoil thee of the fruit of them; for this fruit too, is rooted in the heavens; it is out of the way of all injury, and remains beyond mortal reach. If when evil treated, thou hast done a kind action; if thou hast returned patience to hear thyself evil spoken of; if thou hast returned blessing for reproaches; these are good works that abide continually, and the joy of them no man taketh away.—St. Chrysostom.

From a German book for children.

Advertisements.

RATES. Sixteen lines under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 1d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines under, 2s. 3d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual amount made where parties pay for the year, or for a considerable time.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspé) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives by certificate, take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Simcoe, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woolen Factory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being easily converted into a Flouring Mill. A Grist Mill with one run of Stones, Saut Machine and all requisites. Two Saw Mills with Circular Saws and Lumber Yard Railway. A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would be on a Lease £250. PRICE £42500, which only £2000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.—PRICE £10000; of which £3000 would be required in Cash, the balance only £2000 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.

AMONGST the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trees, of which only £2000 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. HARRISON, Solicitor, King Street, Toronto.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. 15, 7th Con. " " " " " 200 " W. half 10, 4th " " " " " 100 " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, " " " 100 " E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. " " " 200 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. " " " 200 " W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. " " " 200 "

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con. " " " " " 200 " Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con. " " " " " 200 " Midland District. S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con. " " " " " 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con. " " " " " Camden East 200 "

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MURPHY & MILLER, Solicitors, 25, King Street, Toronto.

AN IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. West of Hurontario Street, Chingachouay, No. 25, FIRST CONCESSION, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton CONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first-rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out-buildings attached. Also, a Young Orchard, with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL, Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid, Nov. 12, 1847. 538-11

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS. All of which is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barriers' Rouns, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846. 2 546

RICHARD SCORE, MERCANTILE TAILOR, No. 1, Chevet's Buildings, Toronto.

RS. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOEKINS, and Rich VESTINGS; all of which he is prepared to make up to the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N.B. University work done in all the different orders: also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barriers' Rouns, in the most elegant style, and at his customary unprecedented low prices. Toronto, June 9th, 1847. 3-546

T. BILTON, MERCANTILE TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, 11-54

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IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordions, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, repaired & warranted. Accordions and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought. W. MORRISON, WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 6-54

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THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 21st AUGUST, 1847. CAPITAL, FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

President, Hugh C. Baker; Vice-President, J. Young; Solicitors, Barton & Selcraig; Physicians, G. O'Reilly and W. G. Dickinson.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON Lives, and transact any business dependent on the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds; as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest, much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of cost; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them.

They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100 Whole Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70.

The above Rates, for Life Without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured WITH Participation will receive three-fourths of the whole profit that Branches of this Company's business.

Table of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the precise Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford..... William Muirhead..... Cobourg..... James Cameron..... Colborne..... Robert M. Baucher..... Dundas..... Dr. Jas. Hamilton..... London for every Sunday in the Year and the principal..... Dr. Alex. Anderson..... Montreal..... Frederick A. Wilson..... Dr. S. C. Sewell..... Paris..... David Buchan..... Port Sarasin..... Malcolm Cameron..... Quebec..... Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines..... Leachell Bell..... Woodstock..... William Lapointe..... Dr. S. J. Stratford.

EDMUND BRADBURN, Albany Chambers, King Street West By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton, 60-552

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON, Secretary, 55-549-1f Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is authorised to receive premiums for the same.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

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GOVERNORS: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

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THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy holder has a right to participate in the Profits, which will share in the Fund to be allocated for Dividend among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES: Among other advantages held out by this Company, which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized: I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital. II.—The moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The prompt disposition of the assured's estate, and the benefit of the assured being generally very extensive, and in particular the assured being at liberty to pass by Will, and to designate any person or persons to whom the benefit of the policy, by the omission or non-mention of their name, may be directed to cross the Assured.

IV.—The exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurance. V.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates of Assurance—with profits—without Profits, on Single Lives, Joint Lives and Survivorships, for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period, together with every other information may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company. By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

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Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America: Nova Scotia—Head Office, Halifax—Agents, Jas. Stewart, Esq., C. J. Stewart, Esq. For West Indies—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guiana. For Central America—In Sydney and Adelaide. For Cape Colony—In Cape Town. For East Indies and other places—At Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo. 15-546

Montreal, August, 1847. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria, Royal Assent 27th July, 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus profit) of about £37,000 Sterling. T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esquire, George Street, Hanover Square, London, CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

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Hon. H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S., Medical Agent. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esquire, Agent. Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Table of Rates, &c. can be obtained at the Office, corner of Church and King Streets, Toronto, or from either of the Sub-Agents throughout the Province. W. C. ROSS, Managing Agent, 36-546