

JAMES MITCHELL,
OFFERS FOR SALE:
SUGARS—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hhds, Tres., and Brls.
MOLASSES—Choice Retailing, in Pans.
COFFEE } Jamaica, in Bags and Brls.
PIMENTO }
CODFISH—Green, in Brls.
HERRINGS—Causo in Hhds Brls.
ARROWROOT—Barbadoes, in Tins
No. 7 St. Helen Street.
Montreal, 16th Sept., 1869. 1-ly

JAMES ROBERTSON,
123, 123, 100 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty
1-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-ly

WHEELER & WILSON,
Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the
GOLD MEDAL.
For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.
S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,
345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,
AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING MACHINE. 5-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS
MEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,
123 CRAIG STREET,
Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. OLENDINENG,
(Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER of STOVES, &c.
Works, 165 to 179 William Street,
City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St. James Street,
and 532 Craig Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.
THE Course includes Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography and French. The College is connected with the Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of North America.
Circulars sent on application.
J. TASKER,
Principal.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
(OF CANADA)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$1,600,000
DIRECTORS:
HUGH ALLAN, President.
GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.
ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.
EDWIN ATWATER, N. B. CORSE.
Life and Guarantee Department:
Office - - - 71 Great St. James Street.
This Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal or through any of the Company's Agents.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
(Established in 1782.)
Insurances effected at current rates.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents
for the Dominion. 6-ly.

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
DEALERS in European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,
&c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
AND
74 York Street, Toronto. 30 3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

See Advertisement of Moccasins for sale.
Purchasing Department of the TRADE REVIEW. See Advertisement.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Statement of the Depositors' account, Provincial Savings Bank, Halifax, from the 1st to the 17th of September, 1869:—
In hands of the Rec. Gen. as per last statement, (August 31st). 733,168.23
Amount received from depositors to 17th September. 12,793.17
Amount paid to Depositors to 17th September. 7,147.19
5,650.98
In hand of Receiver General, 17th Sept., 1869. 738,817.23
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.
Ottawa, 1st October, 1869.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE SOUTH!
TAKING the year ending 31st August last, statistics do not go to show that any increase has taken place in the American cotton crop. A leading New York commercial journal, the *Shipping List*, asserts that for the twelve months ending at the above date, there has been a falling off in the total crop as com-

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.
JAMES CORISLINE & CO.,
Successors to
G. LOMER & CO.
471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.
Specialties of our own Manufacture:
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lined Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves, Cloth Caps, etc.
BUFFALO ROBES.
MOCCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUMBER TRADE.

We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers.
TERMS LIBERAL.

pared with the previous year. It estimates the total yield of the two seasons as follows:—

	<i>Bales.</i>
Twelve months ending 31st August, 1868.	2,439,893
1869.	2,260,657

Less No. of bales produced in 1869 170,336
We confess to some surprise at this result, for we were under the belief that the cotton States were rapidly recovering from the direful effects of the Rebellion, and that the production of cotton would speedily increase. But the figures given as the total exports of last year, would bear out the above statement to some extent. The number of bales shipped abroad from American ports would appear to have been 203,173 less than for the preceding twelve months. The figures are 1,655,818 bales in 1868, against 1,447,643 up to 31st of August, 1869. These facts would favour the idea that the late war was more prostrating to the Southern States than was generally supposed, and that the scars then received can only heal slowly. Had the injuries been only slight or temporary, the cotton crop would certainly have increased to something like its old proportions before the present time. There is one fact, however, in connection with their cotton crop which pleases our friends across the lines, and that is, the consumption of cotton among themselves has increased considerably of late. For the same periods mentioned above, the consumption of cotton in the States themselves, is set down as follows:—

	<i>Bales.</i>
Consumed in 1869.	936,127
Consumed in 1868.	933,163

Increase No. of Bales. 29,965

If there is anything in the way of progress which pleases the Americans more than another, it is to see their manufacturing industry increase. The fact that their cotton manufactures are looking up a little, is therefore something of which they feel proud. The cheap labour and superior machinery of England have long enabled her to carry Southern cotton from there across the Atlantic, manufacture it into goods, and send it back and sell it to the producers of the raw article in America at a good profit. The American manufacturers are eager to do this business themselves, and any progress made in that direction affords the whole community much satisfaction. So long however, as the American Government continues, by means of protective tariffs, to force up the prices of raw material and other articles beyond their natural prices, so long will their manufacturers be at a disadvantage, and those of England be able to retain their supremacy. This is a lesson which our cousins are slow to learn, but we have hopes that the school of experience will teach it to them by-and-by.
As regards their cotton crop, whilst somewhat surprised that it has not increased faster since the close of the war, we doubt not it will soon reach its old figures. Things are now getting into shape in the cotton States again. Little progress was, or could be made, during the first two years after Lee's surrender to General Grant. But the troublesome questions which distracted those who had taken up arms, are now mostly disposed of, and the production of cotton must soon rapidly increase again.