A few short SPECIAL NOTICES will be inserted judiciously under this head, at 25 cents per line, Single Insertion; 20 cents a line for every subsequent insertion.

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Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

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BANNAN & RAMSEY, Publishers.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REGISTER FOR 1870,

Will be issued early in February. Price, 20 cents single copies; $2 00 per dozen; $7 00 for 50 copies and $12 00 per 100. It will contain an immense amount of Statistics, a large portion of which have not appeared in the MINERS' JOURNAL.

We will give many Statistics from the Mine Inspector's Report, which will be of great value to the trade at home and abroad, and to the general reader.

Forward in your orders for quantities.

COPYRIGHTED.—This issue of the MINERS' JOURNAL has been copyrighted. Newspapers are at liberty to make any extracts they desire, provided they give the proper credit.

OUR COAL TABLE.—We give our readers in addition to other coal statistics, our table giving the official quantities of Anthracite coal sent to market in the United States from the commencement of the trade in 1820. To this we have added the official quantities of Semi-Anthracite and bituminous coal moved towards the seaboard, from the commencement of the trade, and also the importations of foreign coal. This is the only official tabulation of of the trade now in existence, all of which has been collected and tabulated by the publishers of the JOURNAL.

We have added a column containing the quantity of coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1857 to 1868, for which we are indebted to Mr. Israel W. Morris, Jr., of Philadelphia. The return for 1869 is not yet made up.

THE STATE OF THE COAL REGIONS.

COLLIERIES ABANDONED—NEW COLLIERIES OPENED IN 1869—IMPROVEMENTS PROGRESSING FOR 1870.

COLLIERIES ABANDONED.

The Sharp Mountain Colliery at Pottsville Gap.

The Duncan Colliery on the Duncan property, a short distance above Pottsville.

Windy Harbor Colliery, last leased by Henry Guiterman & Co.

Two collieries worked by Murray, Winlack & Co., one located in Schuylkill valley, and the other near Ashland, both caved in and abandoned.

NEW COLLIERIES OPENED.

The following new collieries were put in operation in 1869:

In the Tamaqua District, Mr. John Johnson has opened a new colliery above water level.

Messrs. Pardee & Co have also sunk a new slope.

Messrs. F. deSoecaraz & Co. have opened a new colliery in the Schuylkill Valley, and shipped several thousand tons of coal.

Messrs. Evans, Russel & Co. have opened a new colliery on the Mt. Carbon Railroad by sinking a new slope. They shipped several thousand tons of coal in 1869.

Mr. Richard B. Douty opened a new colliery at Helfenstein, and shipped several thousand tons of coal in 1869.

Messrs. Savage Bros. & Kauffman, have opened a new colliery on the extension of the Reading Road, in the Williams Valley, and shipped some coal during the year.

Messrs. E. K. & S. Althouse have also opened a new colliery on the same extension, and sent some coal to market in 1869.

C. F. Kull & Co. have sunk a slope near Swatara, on lands of Helfenstein & Co., and also shipped some coal in 1869.

Messrs. Maize & Co. have completed a new colliery at Shenandoah, and were ready to send coal to market at the close of 1869.

Richard Hecksher & Co.'s Colliery, called the Koh-i-nor, at Shenandoah, has sent a small quantity of coal to market from one of the upper veins cut, although the shaft is not yet down to the Mammoth vein, having about 30 or 40 feet yet to sink.

A couple of new collieries were opened in the Shamokin Region, of which we have not received any particulars. They sent to market a small quantity of coal in 1869.

NEW COLLIERIES PROGRESSING.

The Tamaqua Land Company are opening a couple of new collieries on what is known as the Little Schuylkill property.

Messrs. Gaujot & Co. propose erecting another 30 horse power engine at their colliery.

Messrs. Rowbottom & Co. are sinking a new colliery in the Schuylkill Valley.

On the Wurrington Colliery, now called "The Commercial," leased by George S. Replier and afterwards given up,—a slope has been sunk by Gideon Bast, and he is now also tunneling to another vein.

We learn that preparations are making to sink the shaft commenced some years ago by Richard Jones on the property known as the North American Company's lands. A company has purchased a large interest in these lands and propose sinking the shaft down to the White Ash measures.

Messrs. Owen, Long & Co., finished their slope in March last, and worked seven and a half months with the old fixtures. They have finished their new breaker and drove 1000 yards of gangway in 1869 on the Black Heath Vein, and are driving a tunnel to the Mammoth vein. Their capacity will be largely increased in 1870, and they expect to ship a considerable quantity of coal direct to the Lebanon Iron Works by the Pinegrove and Lebanon road, which will be completed to Lebanon in the Spring of 1870.

John Lucas & Co. are sinking a new slope at the Glen Carbon Colliery, and building a new breaker, of the capacity of 100 cars per day.

The Manhattan Company are sinking a new slope at the Otto Colliery, and doubling the capacity of the present breaker. The same company are also erecting new machinery at their Forestville Colliery. This company, which was formerly the New York & Schuylkill Company, do not work their collieries, but erect and improve them and lease them out, which they consider much more profitable than to mine themselves.

The owners of the Mt. Laffee Tract have sunk a slope on the West Mt. Laffee Colliery, below Mine Hill Gap, which is not yet leased.

Messrs. Miller, Graeff & Co. are sinking a new slope on the Mammoth Vein in the Lorberry Region.

Messrs. Levi. Miller & Co., are opening a new colliery on the south side of Williams' Valley, to be called Lincoln Colliery.

Sheaffer & Brothers are also opening a new colliery on the Fishing Creek Company's Lands, on the south side of Williams' Valley. The Lorberrey Creek Railroad is now being extended to these collieries.

Mr. Henry Heil is also preparing to open a new colliery on the Bannan & Heil tract of land in the Swatara Region.

The Short Mountain Coal Company in the Lykens Valley, are driving a tunnel to cut the South dip of the vein they are now working a distance of 250 yards, which will give a breast of 100 yards. It will be completed in 1870.

Messrs. Robertson, Guiterman & Co. are preparing a new colliery at Helfenstein, and are erecting the necessary machinery, which will be ready for the Spring business.

MAHANOY REGION.

Messrs. Hill & Harris are driving a tunnel from their present colliery on the Mammoth or E vein to the Primrose or G vein.

The Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co. propose sinking a slope on the Primrose or G vein during the year.

The Locustdale Coal Company propose sinking a second lift on the Potts' colliery in 1870.

Theodore Garretson is sinking a slope at his colliery in the Mahanoy Region.

The Suffolk Coal Company are increasing the capacity of their breaker. They have also tunneled to the Mammoth vein, E, from the Primrose, G, which they are now opening. They also propose tunneling to the Skidmore, D, and Seven Foot vein, E, also. They are now working the Primrose, G, and Orchard, H.

R. Gorrell & Co., are improving their colliery by increasing the capacity of their schutes, and are also putting in a new steam pump at their slope.

The McNeal Coal & Iron Company propose sinking a new slope and a shaft in 1870.

Lee, Grant & Co., at Plank Ridge Colliery, are sinking a new slope at their present colliery.

Col. J. J. Conner proposes sinking a new slope at his Girardville Colliery in 1870.

Messrs. Goodridge & Audenried have built a new slope entire, down 208½ yards, having timbered an old breast to the old level, 97 yards, and sunk below 111½ yards, on a pitch of 50° on the Mammoth; 157 yards turnout; 100 yards sump gangway; and have 22 openings, breasts driven 12 yards wide. Their track is 4 feet 8 inch gauge, and their wagons are calculated for the contents of two to fill a Reading Railroad car. They have put up a 12-foot fan, with engine, and their air ways complete. Have built a new slope engine house, also a new wing to their breaker, and improving the breaker generally; in fact, have almost entirely rebuilt their colliery.—They are now putting in a 17 inch pump to the new level, and will let the water go below, driving their breasts through to the old level.

Mr. George W. Johnson of Shenandoah sends us the following:

The writer, in connection with Messrs. D. B. Haas and Wm. Brentzer, of the city of Philadelphia, and Wm. Dovey, of this place, under the firm name of D. B. Haas & Co., are opening a colliery here, to be called the "Turkey Run Colliery," on the "North Dipe" of the Mammoth and Overlying Veins, all above water level, on lands of John Gilbert, Esq.

We have one drift in on what is known up here as the ten-foot vein. It is at present about 14 feet of splendid coal. We are also "tunnelling" to the Mammoth; are in about 40 yards, and calculate to have to go about 40 yards more. We have the Breaker foundations up, and the saw-mill running, cutting the timbers for the Breaker—steam power, 40-horse. Our Breaker, when completed, will be one of the finest in the Region. It will be 120 feet front. The screens are made of steel wire, and of a capacity to ship one hundred and fifty railroad cars per day. We expect to be all ready by about the first of May.

Kendrick, Dovey & Co. have taken the Keystone Colliery, formerly Donaldson's, and are sinking a new slope upon the vein.

The Tunnel Colliery near Ashland, has been leased by Messrs. Patterson & Eltringham, the son of Mr. Eltringham, the Mine Inspector of this County.

Morris Robinson & Co. are opening a new colliery on the Coal Ridge Improvement Company's lands, about a mile north of Centralia. The vein dips have about 41°. They are about 90 yards down already, and will continue the slope to the bottom of the basin on the vein, which is estimated at 200 yards.

Messrs. Kendrick, Davis & Dovey, are sinking a shaft on the property of J. P. White & Co., at Shamokin. They are now about 30 feet down. They propose sinking about 200 feet to strike the Mammoth vein in the shaft.

Peter Bowman is opening a new colliery on the lands of the Delano Land Company, east of Mahanoy City, above water level, by tunneling. The tunnel has already cut the Orchard, H, and Primrose, G, and will continue it to the Mammoth, E, and underlying veins, to be called the Beaver Run Colliery. He expects to have all the breaker machinery up, and a capacity to send to market 100 cars of coal a day by the 1st of June, 1870.

Messrs. S. E. Griscom & Co., have sunk their shaft 246 feet deeper in 1869, and erected two 70 horse engines for hoisting, pumping, &c. They will largely increase the product of their colliery in 1870.

The Primrose Coal Company is sinking a slope on the Primrose vein in the Middle Mahanoy Valley. This vein has been worked above water level since the Spring of 1864.—The drift now measures 1800 yards from mouth to face of gangway. They are working both dips on this vein, and have yet 300 yards of gangway to drive on the north dip and 400 yards on the south dip, above water level. The length of breast on the north dip is 100 yards, and on the south dip, 55 yards. Where they are now sinking the slope the distance from water level to surface is 75 yards, and the distance below water level will be 100 yards. They are building a new breaker, of 80 cars per day capacity. The machinery will consist of one 50 horse power hoisting engine; a 40 horse engine for breaking purposes, and one 10-inch steam pump.

LEHIGH REGION.

Messrs. Jonah Reese & Co., on the Old French Tract, Luzerne Co., immediately adjoining the property of the Honey Brook Coal Co. are sinking a slope on the Big Vein and have all the underlying veins which makes it very valuable. They have a very favorable lease, and in a year, if every thing proves favorable, will be shipping large quantics of the best quality of coal that has gone to market from the Lehigh Region.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company were the first to introduce a locomotive into collieries for the transportation of coal underground. The first one worked so well that they have increased the number to four, which are now in use. They were manufactured by Grice & Long of Philadelphia. Where they can be introduced the saving is from 40 to 50 per cent. Bannan & Ramsey are agents for Schuylkill County, and can give information with regard to these locomotives.

We learn that Rothermel & Co. propose opening a new colliery at the eastern end of the Black Creek basin, in the Lehigh Region.

The above are all the notices of improvements we received from the Lehigh Region in response to our queries.

SHAMOKIN REGION.

Messrs. Graber, Kempel & Co. have sunk a slope on the A. S. Wolff Colliery for 1870, and will also sink a slope on the Locust Gap Colliery during the year. Both of these collieries are now worked above the water level. The Mammoth vein is 26 feet thick in the Locust Gap, and 37 feet thick in the A. S. Wolff Colliery.

The Enterprise Coal Co. have run a tunnel to No. 2 vein, called (Franklin,) and will have a run of 1500 yards above water level, with about 110 yards breast. A breaker will be erected during the year.

J. Langdon, of the Big Mountain Colliery, is opening a new colliery in the Shamokin Region, and also two new collieries in the Bituminous coal field near Ralston, Pa.

Mr. J. B. Henry, of the Daniel Webster Colliery, is sinking a slope and erecting a 60 horse power hoisting and pumping engine, which will be ready early in 1870.

Mr. Henry Saylor's breaker at the Caledonia Colliery was burned down, which curtailed the shipments for the year. He is rebuilding the breaker and will be ready to ship coal again about the 1st of April, when the capacity of his colliery will be about 30,000 tons.

WYOMING REGION.

We sent queries to all the operators in the Wyoming coal basin, but we received replies to but few, and consequently the notices of improvements in that coal region are meagre. We give the following:

The Everhart Coal Company at Pittston, are opening a new colliery for working the present year.

The Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, are sinking a new slope and erecting a first class breaker, which will be ready by April, 1870, which will largely increase the capacity for the year. They have also procured a mine locomotive which weighs 6,000 pounds, to haul the coal underground.

The Warrior Run Mining Co. are sinking a slope, and will erect two engines of 120 horse power, to hoist the coal and for pumping, in 1870.

Mr. Thomas Waddell proposes sinking a slope at the Maryland Colliery near Pittston, to the depth of 240 feet, in 1870.

The Upper Lehigh Coal Company intend sinking another slope and will also build a new breaker in 1870.

We have been compelled to leave out a portion of Statistics this week again for want of room. We will try and finish them next week. Those who are making improvements, not noticed, if they will send them in by Wednesday of next week, it will be in time to publish.

We will publish all the Statistics in the Miners' Journal Annual Register, which will be issued as soon as we can get through, together with Iron Statistics and other matter of interest to the general reader. Single copies 20 cents; $2 00 per dozen; $7 00 for 50 copies, and $12 00 per 100. Send in your orders.

DEATHS IN THE MINES.

THE official report of the number of persons killed in the collieries in Schuylkill county, from May 1st to Dec. 31st, 1869, was 87, which is one for about 87,900 tons of coal mined; and 91 persons were injured, which is one for about every 42,400 tons mined during that period. Taking the whole year in the same proportion, it would give 72 persons killed during the year and 115 injured. No official report has been kept of the number of the injured that afterwards died, but as far as we received answers to queries which we addressed to Operators, about one-sixth of the injured persons have died, which would give the number of deaths caused by casualties in the mines in Schuylkill county, in 1869, at 91, leaving 95 injured that survived, in the product of about 4,883,000 tons. The causes of the deaths and casualties were as follows:

Persons killed	87	Maimed and injured	91
Falls of coal	27	Falls of coal	37
Falls of rock	2	Falls of rocks	3
Falls in slopes & shafts	9	Falling in rolls	2
Caught in screens and belts	3	Falling in slopes and shafts	3
Explosions of gas	4	Explosion of gas	26
Explosions of powder	8	Explosion of powder	9
Crushed by cars	3	Being Crushed	9
By sundry causes	5	Sundry causes	6

Leaving 30 widows and 122 orphans.

These official statistics show that there were but four deaths and thirty-six injured by explosions of foul gas in the collieries in Schuylkill County from May 1 to December 31, a period of eight months, while the deaths from other causes were fifty-three, and the casualties fifty-five from other causes. These are important figures in the framing of a Bill for the protection of the lives of the miners in our collieries.

We append the last report of the number of deaths in the mines of England, Wales and Scotland, in 1867, divided into different districts, which shows a great discrepancy in the different parts of England and Wales:

Number of Collieries in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, together with the quantity of Coal produced, and the number of men employed and killed in 1867.

Names of Districts.	No. Emp'd.	Coal Mined.	Lives Lost.	Coll's.
Northumberland	32,000	11,400,000	69	175
South Durham	27,000	15,200,000	57	171
N. and E. Lancashire	26,320	7,053,000	65	202
W. Lancashire and North Wales	52,000	7,800,000	227	266
Yorkshire	37,000	9,705,000	80	459
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester and Warwickshire	28,660	7,699,000	80	195
North Stafford, Cheshire and Shropshire	21,500	6,000,000	61	215
South Stafford and Worcestershire	28,000	9,900,000	104	550
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire	32,000	6,200,000	61	201
South Wales	29,200	9,000,000	104	300
Total—England and Wales	296,680	89,857,000	928	
East Scotland	22,000	5,456,084	43	254
West Scotland	21,100	8,253,875	40	218
Total—Scotland	50,100	14,709,959	83	477
Grand Total	346,820	104,566,959	1,011	3,262

It will be observed that the proportion of deaths to 1 for 103,000 tons mined, holds good throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

The number of deaths in 1868 in England and Wales have also been reduced as well as in Scotland within a few years. Falls of the roof kill more in the mines than explosions of fire damp.

We append the proportion in the different districts:

Northumberland	1 death to 175,000 tons
South Durham	" " 170,000 "
West and East Lancashire and North Wales	" " 118,000 "
Yorkshire	" " 113,000 "
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester and Warwickshire	" " 128,000 "
North Stafford, Cheshire & Shropshire	" " 99,000 "
South Stafford and Worcestershire	" " 95,000 "
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset and Devonshire	" " 96,000 "
South Wales	" " 98,000 "
In Schuylkill County, 1869	1 for 67,800 "

A few years ago the number of deaths in England were greater than the average number in Schuylkill County in 1869.

These figures show the necessity of legislation for the better protection of the lives of miners in the collieries. It was legislation that largely reduced the number in the English and Scotch collieries.

GREAT TARIFF PETITION.

103 FEET OF NAMES.

WE depatched to Senator Cameron a few days ago a Tariff Petition containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FEET of names of citizens of Schuylkill County, asking for protection for all the industries of the country, North, South, East and West, which require it, ignoring all sectional and personal interests, for the good of the whole country.

A petition from Schuylkill County as large as this was presented to Congress from this County, in 1842, when we triumphed in carrying the Tariff of 1842, which was the best Tariff the country ever had, and at no other period, except during the protection afforded by the Rebellion, did the country prosper to the same extent as under that Tariff. We hope that this Petition will be productive of similar results.

These two are the largest petitions ever presented to Congress in favor of American Labor and Industry, and both were from Schuylkill County.

In 1811 Schuylkill County was cut off from old Berks. They said, let her go, she is so poor that it is only an expense to us. Then the population was 6 to 7,000.

In 1820 it was	11,739
" 1830 "	20,744
" 1840 "	29,061
" 1850 "	63,205
" 1860 "	90,173
" 1870 will be from	115,000 to 120,000

We have now invested to transport coal from Schuylkill County alone to market.

In Railroad	$50,000,000
In Canals	22,000,000
	$72,000,000

We have 689 miles of Railroad under ground which cost about $678,000
75 miles above ground, do 152,000
141 Collieries cost not less than $14,000,000
Steam engines engaged in mining coal, number 252
Aggregate horse power 22,197
Men and boys working at Collieries 22,197
Assessed value of Real Estate in 1869 $24,521,621
" " do do in 1870 $17,827,161
The real value now is not less than $40,000,000

Our market is the best in the United States, and we purchase merchandise annually valued at upwards of FOUR MILLION OF DOLLARS, independent of breadstuffs. Our merchants receive flour direct from Chicago to feed our people, while we are surrounded by the finest agricultural districts in the State, all of which pour their products into our market in preference to that of Philadelphia.

This County was almost a howling wilderness in 1811, and has but a small proportion of agricultural land.

All this immense progress is due to the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRY, which has built up our manufactories and created a home market for our coal.

*The increase from 1840 to 1850, under the operation of the Tariff of 1842, for 7 years only, the population shows a larger increase than in any other period.
In 1822 we mined coal 2,000 tons.
" 1869 " 4,883,000 "

THE PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF MINERS.—The greatest number of casualties and deaths in the mines is caused by falls of coal, etc., and not by explosions, as is too often erroneously supposed abroad. Now, the great object of the bill which is desired by the miners and the people, is to secure life. Therefore, a fair, honest bill should be passed, and not one in the interest of jobbers who want fat offices.

In framing the bill which it is proposed to pass at this session of the Legislature on this subject, there seems to be a difficulty in fixing the manner of appointing the Mine Inspector. We suggest the following plan, which we consider the fairest and best: Let a Board to examine candidates for the position be appointed by the President Judge of the County Courts, to be composed of two practical miners, two practical mining operators, and a mining engineer. After they have examined each candidate as to his qualifications for the office, let the Board send to the Governor the report of the qualifications of the candidates for the offices, and he can then make the appointment. This certainly is the fairest mode of doing it, and would satisfy every man whose sole desire is to see the mines so regulated and worked, and so protected in every respect, that the loss of life can be made much less than it is at present.

Mr. Turner's bill does not quite come up to this point, and therefore is to that extent defective.

The fact is that the Schuylkill County bill, passed at the last session, would be, with some amendments, including the one suggested by us above, the best one to have in operation.

In this matter we are entirely disinterested. We do not advocate the exclusive interest of either the miners or the operators. We want to see the lives of the miners protected as much as possible; to see a good, effective bill passed, and justice to all parties engaged in mining coal.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COAL.

We have been kindly furnished by Mr. Francis A. Walker, of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, with the following, giving the importations and exportations of coal together with its value for the fiscal year ending year ending June 30, 1869:

Statement of Imports and Exports of Coal to and from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869:

Countries.	Imports, all Bituminous. Tons.	Imports, all Bituminous. Dollars.	Exports, Bituminous & Anthracite. Tons.	Exports, Bituminous & Anthracite. Dollars.
England	68,041	201,445		
Scotland	5,807	13,115		
Ireland	200	745		
Canada	257,185	630,251	176,452	901,761
All other B. P. in N. A.	30,560	122,017	555	2,265
Br. West Indies	160	536	1,741	3,663
Br. East Indies	9	60		
Australia	42,654	113,241		
Hamburg	252	1,066		
French Pos. in America	40	183	67	615
All other French Pos.	157	441		
Brazil	11	76	2,015	8,992
Mexico	7	23	21,997	70,167
Uruguay	1	3	297	1,995
Chili	4,520	15,218	463	4,009
Denmark Dan. W. Ind.	20	49	1,077	2,921
Venezuela			501	5,301
Cuba			10,643	64,510
Porto Rico			82	230
China			21,511	117,744
Dutch East Indies			2,900	15,370
Dutch West Indies			267	1,307
Japan			16,707	88,599
U. S. of Columbia			32,532	162,918
Hawaiian Islands			64	2,911
Hayti			1,937	9,766
Cent'l American States			1,995	11,979
All other Portugese Pos			41	252
All other count's & P'ts	201	1,020	555	3,355
Br. Pos. in Africa				
	409,910	1,276,247	303,787	1,553,207

All the coal imported was bituminous.—The exportations consist of anthracite and bituminous coal. Up to the close of the last fiscal year, no distinctions were made in the kind exported, but for the present year Mr. Walker states they will be kept separate.—To show how the proportions run, he has furnished us with the exportations for the months of July, August and September which gives the following exhibit:

Exports from July 1st to September 30.

Month.	Bituminous Coal Tons.	Bituminous Coal Dollars.	All other Coal Tons.	All other Coal Dollars.
July	30,234	141,303	6,912	22,491
August	14,296	70,311	3,000	20,109
September	12,540	65,409	15,679	117,144
Total	59,339	277,150	32,592	224,144

Blossburg and Towanda Coal Trade.

The following is the quantity of coal sent to market, annually up to the present time:

Years.	Blossburg. Tons.	Towanda. Tons
1840	4,253	
1841	25,000	
1842	13,164	
1843	6,264	
1844	14,241	
1845	24,836	
1846	16,509	
1847	29,487	
1848	33,762	
1849	32,096	
1850	27,161	
1851	25,000	
1852	20,000	
1853	45,767	
1854	70,214	
1855	73,204	
1856	70,959	2,295
1857	94,314	6,255
1858	41,904	1,500
1859	48,767	30,141
1860	66,919	57,718
1861	122,712	80,855
1862	179,334	92,779
1863	230,843	54,550
1864	281,977	69,672
1865	304,642	74,197
1866	411,770	96,853
1867	518,318	74,230
1868	605,324	73,475
1869	715,094	180,610
	4,333,626	795,822

The coal sent to market from Blossburg in 1869 was mined by the following companies:

	Tons.
Salt Co., of Onondago	226,571
Fall Brook Coal Co.	178,331
Morris Run Coal Co.	154,102
Blossburg Coal Mining & R. R. Co.	107,070
Total	715,094

Since the commencement of the trade the coal was furnished from the following points:

Total tons from old Blossburg mines '60 to '69	593,745
" " " Fall Brook '60 to '69	1,477,328
" " " Morris Run '63 to '69	1,085,707
" " " Blossburg Co. '68 to '69	220,876
Total	4,333,656

The coal from the Towanda Region was furnished in 1869 as follows:

	Tons
Towanda Coal Co.	176,307
Fall Creek B. C. Co.	4,327
Total	180,634

From the commencement the supply has been furnished as follows:

	Tons.
Barclay Coal Co. 1856 to 1867	49,052
Towanda Coal Co. 1865 to 1869	310,822
Fall Creek B. C. Co. 1865 to 1869	74,790
Total	435,662

Coal Trade of the New York Canals.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting tables of the coal trade of the New York Canals for a period of thirty-four years, which will prove interesting:

Statistics of the Coal Trade on the New York Canals, Derived from the Reports of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Year.	Total Tons of Coal Shipped by Canal.	Tons Going West & Used on Line of Canal.	Tons Arrived at Tide-water.	Tons Going East.	Tons Used in Manufactures.
1836		1,102			
1837		5,973			
1838		6,438			
1839		6,469			
1840		6,762			
1841		7,504			
1842		6,054			
1843	20,271	9,739	6,528		
1844	29,261	11,959	9,246		977
1845	47,695	16,879	23,986		976
1846	51,922	17,569	9,425		1,048
1847	84,757	32,559	16,250		793
1848	72,821	39,592	16,073		3,439
1849	70,326	41,301	15,137		1,645
1850	80,128	46,722	10,073		3,979
1851	112,277	67,204	13,055		4,220
1852	152,923	87,923	7,411		5,589
1853	225,517	93,333	15,177		10,413
1854	275,922	92,800	42,902		16,548
1855	367,775	115,790	74,196		10,288
1856	368,343	142,892	27,079		9,730
1857	394,729	119,211	14,080		14,094
1858	400,150	179,795	63,868		20,690
1859	442,975	147,496	57,119		30,943
1860	490,460	154,228	74,787		29,672
1861	555,063	208,772	85,730		30,043
1862	720,693	249,414	62,891		28,283
1863	1,136,615	367,266	124,990		50,332
1864	1,283,231	463,932	126,460		57,445
1865	1,611,889	600,077	120,031		59,766
1866					
1867					
1868					
1869		11,010,944			

Statistics of the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Trade on the New York Canals.

Year.	Tons Arriving at Tide-water. Anth'e	Tons Arriving at Tide-water. Bitu's	Tons Shipped.	Total tons Shipped—All kinds.
1853	8,458	62,389	426,126	234,521
1854	11,846	73,230	495,962	583,083
1855	10,806	62,515	418,152	287,551
1856	14,214	110,748	690,612	440,091
1857	15,774	124,996	773,149	510,856
1868	17,774	108,281	1,057,398	564,801

The Statistics for 1869 cannot be obtained for several months yet.

A NEW BANK.—It is with much pleasure that we notice the establishment of a bank in the Valley of the Shenandoah, to be located in the borough of Shenandoah in this County, under such favorable auspices, and known as the Shenandoah Valley Bank, which will commence business on Monday, the 7th of Feb. inst.; and we further congratulate the citizens of that active and thriving portion of our County in this addition to their much needed business facilities. This institution will be governed by the best and most intelligent of its business men, known and respected far and wide for their business tact and integrity, together with their entire responsibility; and from the best information to be obtained, this institution will be managed not alone in the interests of the stockholders, but with a view and purpose of making it an agent for public business convenience. The character of its officers and board of directors, who are well known and approved of by the general public, insures this result. The board of directors and officers consist of the following named persons:

President—William Grant; *Cashier*—Joel McCamant; *Directors*—John Cathers, Geo. A. Herring, Jonathan Wasley, Henry Heiser, Dr. Geo. L. Reagan, Philip Kolp.

WE REFER our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. Bull on our fourth page. Mr. Bull occupies a new and handsome storeroom recently erected on Centre street, near Norwegian, No. 253, and has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and elegant stock of dress and white goods, with laces, trimmings, &c., in great variety, which are offered to the public as the lowest possible prices.

The following Table exhibits the Anthracite Coal sent to Market from the different Regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the Trade in 1820, to 1869, inclusive, to which is appended the Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous trade, from the commencement of the Trade in 1820, to 1869, inclusive, to which is appended the Importations of Foreign Coal, and the Exportation of Domestic Coal:

The following Table exhibits the Anthracite Coal sent to Market from the different Regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the Trade in 1820, to 1869, inclusive, to which is appended the Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous trade, from the commencement of the Trade in 1820, to 1869, inclusive, to which is appended the Importations of Foreign Coal, and the Exportation of Domestic Coal:

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	SCHUYLKILL. Canal.	SCHUYLKILL. R. Road.	SCHUYLKILL. Total.	SCHUYLKILL. Tons.	SHAMOKIN.	LEHIGH.	SWATARA.	WYOMING REGION.	ANTHRACITE.	SEMI-ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS.	IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COAL.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COAL.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION.
1820				365					365				365
1821				1,073					1,073				1,073
1822				1,073					1,073				1,073
1823				1,479					1,479				1,479
1824				1,479					1,479				1,479
1825				2,240					2,240				2,240
1826				2,240					2,240				2,240
1827				2,240					2,240				2,240
1828				2,240					2,240				2,240
1829				2,240					2,240				2,240
1830				2,240					2,240				2,240
1831				2,240					2,240				2,240
1832				2,240					2,240				2,240
1833				2,240					2,240				2,240
1834				2,240					2,240				2,240
1835				2,240					2,240				2,240
1836				2,240					2,240				2,240
1837				2,240					2,240				2,240
1838				2,240					2,240				2,240
1839				2,240					2,240				2,240
1840				2,240					2,240				2,240
1841				2,240					2,240				2,240
1842				2,240					2,240				2,240
1843				2,240					2,240				2,240
1844				2,240					2,240				2,240
1845				2,240					2,240				2,240
1846				2,240					2,240				2,240
1847				2,240					2,240				2,240
1848				2,240					2,240				2,240
1849				2,240					2,240				2,240
1850				2,240					2,240				2,240
1851				2,240					2,240				2,240
1852				2,240					2,240				2,240
1853				2,240					2,240				2,240
1854				2,240					2,240				2,240
1855				2,240					2,240				2,240
1856				2,240					2,240				2,240
1857				2,240			