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THE ASTORIAN.

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D. C. IRELAND ..... Proprietor

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Any friend who feels an interest in the prosperity of this region, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, in procuring subscribers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held this evening.

STREET WORK—In accordance with instructions from the Common Council, Court street is being filled to a proper level.

TALL GRASS,—We have specimens of clover five feet in hight from the roots, which grew in the garden at Mrs, Brock's, Astoria

NEW TUG.—The contract has been let for the construction of the engines for Spedden brothers new Steam Tug, building now in this city

MECHANICAL,—Mr. G W Lamb of this city is a skillful mechanic, and has rendered us valuable assistance in settling things about our new press.

OUT OF SORTS.—For the want of certain letters in the alphabet which the type founders neglected to send with the bulk of the type ordered, much that we wished to say to-day, in the first issue of the ASTORIAN is necessarily omitted

HIGH TARIFFS.—People living on Gray's Harbor pay $40 a ton freight on flour and provisions. Some of our Astoria crafts ought to prospect this lead, and furnish supplies from here instead of compelling those settlers to go so far overland to Olympia.

GRADING—The County Court having ordered that the Court-house block be filled as required by the established grade, work has been commenced upon the job. A tram-way has been put down to the bluff, and the earth is taken to the block in cars.

CEMENT ROCK.—At our request Prof F Hopkinson of this city made a test of some rock he has discovered which settles the matter in our mind, that there exists in Clatsop county a ledge of Stone that will produce a better article than the famous Portland cement. We shall allude to this test in detail soon

CHOWDER CLUB—Astoria has a Chowder Club, organized under the general constitution of the Winship Clubs of this coast. T. J. Winship, the instigator of them, and for whom they are named, has presented to Astoria Club No. 1 a chest containing the entire outfit, and any member of the Club is entitled to the use of the chest whenever he wishes to entertain a party of friends at a Clam Chowder.

FIREMAN'S BALL.—Astoria Engine Company No. 1 were the first movers for a celebration in this city on the 4th, and they propose to be the last—that is to say: they will close the festival with a Grand Ball in the evening at Progress Hall. Tickets, including Supper, $2,50. Firemen will attend in uniform. Music by Prof. Higgins and Smith, assisted by Mr. Hopkinson.

LEATHER BUSINESS.—The almost inexhaustible supply of Hemlock bark for tanning purposes, to be had in Clatsop county warrants the assertion that in the course of time the leather business alone will be sufficient to maintain here a population of thousands. We have now one of the largest, best, and most complete establishments of the kind on the Pacific coast. In days gone by this bark was taken to the hides, but now the hides are brought to the bark, and Messrs. Leinenweber & Co. are demonstrating the fact that the new order of things is decidedly favorable to the leather produced. Their works are located at upper Astoria, and consist of buildings and yard with a capacity for making at least 4,000 sides of leather a year. They employ steam and water power, and have the latest patented machinery, including a sole leather roller, as complete as can be set up in New York. They manufacture harness, skirting, and sole leather, with very little shoe leather, and employ from eight to ten men constantly, in the tannery and timber. The "beam-hones," where the hides are first prepared, is 20 by 30 feet in size; tannery, two stories 40 by 60 feet; currier shop, two stories, 33 by 60 feet; salt and lime-house 14 by 20 feet; sweat-house 12 by 16; bark-shed 16 feet high, 75 by 24; and a stable, for the accommodation of teams employed in the business, 24 by 40 feet. They own the ground upon which the timber grows that supplies their bark, and when the trees are felled and stripped the timber is cut up into wood and sold, thus clearing the land as they go along. The mechanical part of the works is conducted wholly by Mr. Leinenweber, who is one of the most thorough mechanics in the country, having learned the business in Germany and been practically employed for over twenty-one years past. The financial management is in the hands of Capt. Hiram Brown, and between them they have yet never failed to give satisfaction. Their leather is sold in Portland, and at various other places in this state and adjacent Territories, and the demand is increasing from year to year. They use only the best of oil finishing, and warrant every piece of leather turned out.

The Schools of Astoria.

The Public School of Astoria closed Friday June 6th. The attendance during the year averaged more than one hundred. We are not informed in regard to the primary and intermediate departments of the school, but subjoin the names of those who did honor to themselves and the school at the examination.

GIRLS.	BOYS.
Georgia Parker,	Alfred Tenney,
Nellie Flavel,	Warren Ferrell,
Fannie Crosby,	Hustler Van Dusen,
Belle Welch,	Frank Parker,
Ada Hobson,	John Montgomery,
Belle Parker,	Nathaniel Ferrell,
Millie Tenney,	Willie Parker.
Maggie Russell,	
Annie Snow,	
Daisy Case.	

The geography class exhibited some maps that were certainly well drawn.

Three maps of the Pacific coast were greatly admired on account of their size, fullness, accuracy, clearness, and beautiful lettering.—Any one of them would have done credit to a professional draughtsman. The one by Miss Georgia Parker was generally considered the best. That by Brenham Van Dusen was held to be next, while James Davidson's map came third on the list. There were many maps passed by which, with ordinary competition, would have been considered superior.

We noticed that the school is well supplied with maps, charts, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, geometrical solids, etc. We doubt that any common school in Oregon is better supplied with such articles. This is owing to the liberal views of the directors, Capt. Flavel and Mr. Badollett, Mr. Hobson became a member of the board last spring and unites, heartily, with these gentlemen, in every good plan for continuing and improving the school. The teachers during the first six months were Mr. Worthington, Miss Watt, Miss Lawrence. At the end of the second term Miss Watt withdrew and Miss Case took one of the departments for the last term of four months. We understand that the school will commence on the first Monday in September. Mr. Worthington Miss Gearhart and Miss Raymond, we believe, are engaged as teachers. We would say to those living in the vicinity that Astoria is a good place to attend school.

The public school affords every facility for getting a good English education. An excellent select school, under the management of Rev. Mr. Hyland and Mrs. Hyland offers many inducements to those anxious to accomplish a great deal in a short time. The course of study is comprehensive, extending from the primer upward. Extra assistance will be supplied whenever the school seems to need it. We also learn that the Sisters of Mercy contemplate starting a school in Astoria. We are not very thoroughly informed on this point, but any one coming from abroad can secure board in good families, which is in many respects preferable to attending a boarding school.

FROM THE "SEA-PORT."—On Tuesday the tenth of June, in tow of the tug Ben Holladay, the ship Puritan of Boston, Captain Doan, returned to this port from a cruise up the Columbia and Wallamet rivers where she went under charter for a cargo of Flour and Lumber for Hong Kong. Captain Doan was pleased to get his valuable vessel back into deep water, and is not inclined to take any more such extraordinary chances. He was compelled to complete his cargo at this port, for reasons sufficiently expressed in the Committee report to the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, which may be found in another part of this paper to-day. The Puritan is one of those largest class, valuable ships, which cannot with safety pass this port on the inland waters of Oregon and Washington Territory. After remaining in this habor until the morning of the 21st, consuming ten days to finish his cargo, as it was brought down in lighters from St. Helen, the vessel was taken to sea in tow of the tug Astoria and proceeded on her voyage. We have been informed that when the Puritan was chartered to load at Portland Capt. Doan was told that his only difficulty would be to cross the Columbia river bar—that was the bug bear; that when he reached Portland he could load his vessel to twenty-four feet if he liked. He has found the facts to be exactly the reverse. He had no difficulty whatever to reach Astoria, but when he attempted to pass this port trouble commenced, and his vessel will never be apt to make another trip to Portland. These facts had best be well understood.

IMMIGRATION.—Ogden dispatches published three times a week in Sacramento papers report an average of one hundred and sixty-five passengers daily passing that point for new homes in the Pacific States and Territories. Four thousand men, women and children per month, seeking a region which has no comparison in relation to fertility of soil and mildness of climate on the Continent. Forty-eight thousand souls driven out from their old homes by the rigors of Winter and devastating storms in one year—and this is only a fraction of the whole. What proportion of this immigration reaches Oregon and Washington? That is a question concerning us all. The dispatch before us gives to Oregon twelve and Washington seven, out of a list of one hundred and ninety-three. Nineteen for this port and one hundred and seventy-four for California! Is that a fair distribution; is it in any way proportionate to the relative advantages possessed by the localities favoring immigration on this coast? Not by any means is this so—on the contrary the reverse is the case. About Astoria there is land enough to supply the demands of an immigration equal to all that is crossing the Continent this year, not to say anything of other sections of the State, and the only way to account for the disparity is the lack of interest taken in the matter by Oregonians, and the neglect to inform and invite immigrants here.

ANGORA GOATS.—We have samples of the fleece of "Capt. Jenks," John Hunter's prize buck of the Angora species, now in Marion county, which would do credit at the World's Exposition. With numerous flocks like these and machinery for converting the fleeces into goods, Cashmere textures may become common in this region of the country. The wool is worth one dollar and fifty cents per pound for export—but as no country can prosper so well exporting raw materials, as when manufacturing its own products let us hope that the day is not far distant when this branch of indust y will be opened here.

Astoria and Portland.

Since the completion of the locks at the falls of the Wallamet the farmers of Oregon have talked very strongly of building a large wharf and warehouse at Astoria, and then ship their grain direct to this port, and for this purpose have opened stock books thoughout the Wallamet valley to raise funds, but as near as we can learn they are building a number of warehouses at different points on the river, and money being scarce, they probably will not build here this season. They have expressed themselves through their Clubs, Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and State Union (which met at Salem on the 10th of June), as being decidedly in favor of shipping to Astoria. By so doing they would save, through wastage, draying, wharfage handling and lighterage, a very large profit to themselves over what they now receive, by the present method of shipping—estimated at from ten to fifteen cents per bushel. During the last wheat season our largest class of ships brought down the river from Portland on an average 750 tons,—lightering the remainder of their cargoes to this point. River steamers at the present time lighter grain from Portland to Astoria for $1 50 per ton. With a proper wharf and warehouse at Astoria, and with barges built for the purpose, it can be done for $1 (or less) per ton. The cost of towage, pilotage, demurrage, etc., on vessels to Portland, besides the risk of striking on the different rocks, sands and shoals, will amount to within the neighborhood of $2 50 or $3. per ton. Every dollar saved to the farmer in the handling of grain is saved to the State, and it is infinitely more to the advantage of Portland to make Astoria the point to receive this grain than to us. Just now she is on another "scare;" Tacoma has been called a terminus, and the Columbia river "gateway" at the Cascade is to be controlled by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and its cotemporary corporation the Northern Pacific Railroad. When our big Sister up the Wallamet learns to take an interest in common with Astoria for the protection of the commerce of the State she will be able to sleep better o'nights. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Farmer's of this State intend always to permit themselves to be made sole losers of all the waste and extra cost of getting their produce to market. They are interested now in selling as well as producing, and Portland need never expect to see them shipping their wheat to Tacoma, or any other point so far out of the way, so long as Astoria has an existence. Portland and Astoria united can defy all opposition; divided, both are liable to fail. Portland cannot get along without Astoria and the sooner she sees it in this light the better will it be for the commerce of Oregon,—which is already slipping quietly away into other channels, and unnatural ones at that. Let us unite and look out for home affairs—"darn Tacoma, what 's her business to us?"

Church Notices,

Grace Church, (Prot. Episcopal) Rev. T A Hyland Rector, Divine services every Sunday at 10½ A M and 7 P M; Sunday School at 1 P M

Congregational Church, Rev A W Tenny Pastor, Divine services every Sunday at 10½ A M and 7 P M; Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, Sunday School meets at 12 M

CURRENT TOPICS — Beaver Lodge, No. 23, (Odd Fellows), elected officers for the new term at last meeting as follows; L H Hubbard, N G; T A Hyland, V G; C H Page, R S; L Wilson, P S; John Hobson, Treasurer.....Strawberries and cherries are plenty. One has been left at our office by Charles Stevens which measures 5¼ inches in circumference, and weighs nearly one ounce.....Wagon roads are very much needed about Astoria—Mr. Lienenweber is making a road to connect the upper and lower town, and our people ought to turn out and help him in the work.....The sloop Ione is for charter. Cy is prepared to give parties satisfaction.....The steam tug Varuna commences carrying passengers and mails to Fort Stevens, Cape Disappointment, and Unity, to-day.....Mrs, Nickerson has been appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Mr, Franklin Nickerson deceased.....H A Shaw & Son have recently completed several fine jobs of painting, among the best is work done at Arrigonie's.....H B Parker's teams on the Clatsop route this Summer are in fine trim and make tri-weekly trips.....Members of Astoria Engine Company No. 1 have a squirt this evening by order of the Foreman.....The office of the Astorian is fitted up as slick and neat a new pin. The sign was made by Canfill, of Portland, one of the best painters in the State; the finishing up the office rooms was by H A Shaw & Son. The press, type, and all materials are bran splinter-fine and all new.....We are very thankful to the numerous friends, too numerous to mention, who have from time to time aided us in setting up our material and getting the office in ship shape. We shall strive to merit their good will.....With the advent of a Printing office in Astoria came a host of "hands" who have tried themselves at the art preservative of arts, and amateur typos are abundant in the city,

PACIFIC COUNTY.

UP GRAYS RIVER.—We never owned an Elk, consequently never lost one, but during a recent visit among the pioneer settlers along Grays river, were induced to accompany Jack Ray and A. L. Marshall up into the thickest brush that ever grew, about what seemed to us to be at least a thousand miles from anywhere—except that place. Jack and Marshall may perhaps have lost an Elk, if so the region visited is a glorious country to hunt him in—if he is there. Game is lying around loose in that country. Elk, Deer, Bear and Cougar tracks were seen frequently; it is the roosting place of the great American Eagle, the haunt of every species of duck and bird known to this latitude; the stream abounds with Speckled Trout, Salmon, Carp and Suckers. We returned without finding the Elk, suddenly remembering, on emerging from a thicket where Beaver had made a clearing in the Cottonwoods to dam outsiders against all intrusion,—that we had urgent business demanding our attention, and here we are. If we were made the victim of a plot in which such men as Judge S. E. Barr, Commissioner H. H. Jackson, Director James P. Miller, Notary O. P. Whitelaw, and other officials besides the parties to the party previously mentioned, were concerned, it is all right. At any rate—we saw the country. Went far up the stream, above tide water, and we are sure that silver and gold exists there in inexhaustible mines, through a fertile soil which only awaits the coming of the enterprising and hardy pioneer, by his efforts to be turned from the unproductive waste it now is to a fruitful valley. The hand of the Creator has left the soil nearly ready for the plow—brush, burn, and seed, is the way to commence, and build up. There are at this time less than thirty tracts located on Grays river, but there is room enough for five hundred farms without going back upon the hills. It is something worth while to own a claim like one of those within such easy distance of Astoria, and the men who are fortunate enough to make their rough beginning now, even though they may pe poor to-day, in a financial aspect, will be the monied men ten or fifteen years hence—if they live and stick to the development of the natural resources surrounding them. The immigrant, when he passes up the Columbia, is ignorant of the facts concerning this whole lower country; he does not know what he is about nor where he is to stop; and it is to this class of people we would say—"Stop off at Astoria; look around a little; don't rush; you cannot possibly better yourselves by going inland. Visit the Nehalem valley, visit numerous other localities about here; stop a month and make a thorough inspection, then if you are not satisfied that this is a better country than the one you have left to come here—go back and stay there!" It must not be expected, in a region like this where land is to be had for the mere taking of it up, or where it is dirt cheap on payments running from five to seven years, that churches and schools are to be found growing spontaneously in the brush—and yet it sometimes happens that individuals become greatly disgusted and discouraged because they do not find all these things in such places. During our Elk hunt up Grays river we observed a very comfortable school house in the heart of the settlement which was being conducted by Prof. Worthington of this city, who had wisely concluded that that was the best way he could spend the time intervening between the close of the late term and the opening of the next one in Astoria. There are thirty-one persons holding claims, including seventeen families, a total population of seventy-five, comprising the settlement on Grays river, nearly all of whom have located within two years past. They have accomplished much in the way of improvements, have comfortable homes, plenty of the necessaries of life, and are well contented.

SHOALWATER BAY.—In company with Commissioner H. H. Jackson, of Grays River, we attended the May term of the Commissioners Court for Pacific county, at Oysterville, and made memorandums of many items which will be of interest to our readers from time to time, as we shall be able to write them up. Oysterville, the principal port on the Bay, is a beautiful town, well laid out, and has some elegant residences indicative of the wealth and refinement of the people. The chief pursuits of Shoalwater Bay are oystering and lumbering, although the surrounding country is well adapted to farming and stock raising. There are four wealthy companies engaged in the Oyster business on this Bay, with principal Agencies in San Francisco—Crellin & Co., Espy & Co., and the Washington Company, at Oysterville, besides the Bruceport Company. Several smaller firms do a considerable business, and it is estimated that the product for the season just closed will exceed half a million dollars. The Oysters are removed from Shoalwater Bay to the beds of California in vessels owned by the Companies in the trade and are afterwards tongued according to the demands of the market. None of the bivalves are retailed or jobbed off until they have had a feasting in their native element in California after the voyage—and this is where our friends of the Golden State get their fat, delicious, fresh Oysters. To witness the departure of the fleet of Oyster craft of a morning, or its return in the evening during the busy season, is a joyful scene. There are usually from fifty to seventy-five daily departures, and as many arrivals, at Oysterville, each craft with its tiny white sails set, glistens in the rising or setting sun on the beautiful sheet of water spread out to view, and forms a panoramic scene worthy the pencil of an artist. Just now the owners of these little vessels are engaged in painting and general repairs for the next season, but before entering again upon business Clam Chowder parties, and at least one Yacht contest for prizes, will be indulged in—at some of which we hope to be present.

COURT HOUSE.—Last month, Mr. I. A. Clark of Oysterville having donated an eligibly situated block in that town to Pacific County, for Court House purposes, the County Court empowered Commissioner Lupton to make the necessary arrangements for the construction of a temporary building for the use of the Auditor and other officials until such time as the people can take legal action. The donation by Mr. Clark was a very liberal one, and the people ought to ratify his act by voting to construct a good building. Pacific is a wealthy county, with scrip at par.

BAY VIEW HOUSE.—One among the finest retreats on the Pacific Coast for Summer visitors is that region surrounding the Bay View House, at Unity, presided over by John Hunter and his estimable wife late of Oysterville. Fishing for Pogies and Flounders off the rocks amidst the roll of breakers, or Trout in the brooks, digging Clams on the weather beach, deer hunting or duck shooting, surf bathing or beach driving, on a twenty mile stretch, are some of the sports to be found there. It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. H., in another column, that passengers and visitors are to be well provided for this season.

FOURTH OF JULY,

At a meeting of citizens of Astoria held at the Court-house on the evening of June 17th 1873, for the purpose of taking steps toward celebrating the 4th of July, Rev. T. A. Hyland was called to the chair, and James W. Welch chosen secretary.

The meeting resolved to have a celebration, and appointed a general committee of arrangements as follows: J. H. D. Gray James W. Welch, W. H. Twilight, Harry Spedden, and W. W. Parker.

It was futher moved that two ladies be added to the committee, when Miss Mary Taylor and Miss Florence Van Dusen were chosen to represent the ladies of the city.

The committee thus formed have met together from time to time and are arranging for a suitable observance of the national holiday. A meeting will be held this evening at the Congregational Church. In our next issue we shall be able to publish the programme of exercises.

INSANE—A young man named Gill, who came to Oregon as a sailor from a foreign port a few months ago and was discharged in Portland, attempted to commit suicide at Eagle Cliff on the 20th ult., by cutting his throat. He was sent to Astoria by Messrs. Hume & Co. in charge of John Gilbert, and the cut was stitched by Dr. Kinsey. After remaining here until he was able to undergo an examination he was taken to Monticello and turned over to the authoriteis as an insane person, and would be committed to the Asylum at Steilacoom.

WILD PLANTS DOMESTICATED.—The cabbage is first cousin to cauliflower, broccoli, etc., and they all come from the wild cabbage of the sea coast. It is a marine plant, and loves salt and salt water. The wild cabbage is a tall, coarse, wavy plant, but the pods are now gathered and eaten in the spring months in some parts of England. There is no plant which has produced by cultivation a greater number of varieties than the cabbage. We can extend the varieties much farther, but it is sufficient for us to consider the wide range between the little red cabbage for pickling, and Gregory's Mammoth, with head so large it can only be boiled in a large caldron. In the cauliflower we eat the fleshy flower and undeveloped buds, which are crowded together into a compact mass. It was a favorite saying of the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson: of all the flowers of the garden I like the cauliflowers the best," a sentiment worthy of this learned epicure. The numerous varieties of the cabbage illustrates in the most striking manner the changes which may be produced in species by cultivation, and the permanence of some varieties of races. They also give us instructive lessons in the economy of vegetable life. The turnip comes from a wild plant found by the side of rivers, ditches and marshes. Like the cabbage it has produced several varieties, the result of long cultivation. From the wild plant we have the little flat turnip and the huge rutabaga, with all varieties between. This root is now most widely cultivated as food for stock, and it has added much to the wealth of England. The parsnip is also a reclaimed wild plant, and it is difficult to say whether we are indebted to cultivation or importation for it; most probably the latter, as it is a native of Britain. If the wild plant is cultivated two or three years in rich garden soil, it acquires all the desirable characteristics of the best kinds; and if left to itself in poor soil, it speedily goes back into its wild, degenerated condition. Parsnips appear to have been very early reclaimed from a wild state, for Pliny tells us that parsnips were cultivated on the Rine, and were brought from thence to supply the tables of the Emperor.

FAR AWAY WORLDS.—Now we have given as incidents a few stars whose distances have measurably been guessed at, with the time it takes a ray of light to traverse those distances; yet there are others so far removed from us that even light, speeding with the velocity ascribed to it, could not and does not reach the earth from those mysterious regions in less than one million years. One million years did we say? There are nebulae which through the magical lens of the telescope are this instant disclosing the secrets of a million ages by-gone. In a word, the events which we behold in those worlds are the identical events that interested their inhabitants ten hundred thousand centuries ago. All the stars that are visible to us may each form one of a series of clusters, the rest of which are invisible through distance; that is, the intervening space between our world and them is so vast that the electric tidings of their birth have not yet, through the lapsing myraids of years been able to traverse the awful interval. But some time in the far future the news will come. Let the hand of Omnipotence destroy one of these spheres, and the murmurous waves of light that this morning left it will wander forever, telling of his handiwork.

WATER IN THE ATMOSPHERE.—Did you ever think how much water is in the air, floating unseen. It genearlly amounts to nearly three gallons above each foot of the earth's surface and often much more. As new vapor is always rising, the amount of rain that falls during a year is very large. At one place in the Himalaya mountains as many as three hundred inches deep falls in twelve months, or enough if it all fell at once to cover the land to twenty-five feet depth. In San Francisco thirty-five to forty-three inches fall annually. In the Sierra Nevada the annual fall is from five to six feet.

The Tennyson of Indiana is responsible for the following poetical contribution:

Young man spare that bustle!
Touch not a single "pupo;"
That woman's had an awful tussle
To get herself in shape.

The following conundrum is by a retired clergyman whose sands of life have nearly run out let us hope: If a n a i s red when he is mad all over, does a dyer get redder when he is all over madder?

A certain religious paper has for a heading of one of its departments, "Religion in general." "Religion in particular is what is wanted among the people."

The word Wasco is Indian for grass, hence Wasco county, is grass county. A good many people "go to grass" who don't go to Wasco.

A Man in Chicago announced himself as the "Methodist candidate for constable."

Scandalous! The friendship of two ladies, is always a plot against a third one.

—Three years is the average life of feminine school-teachers. After that they get married.