THE ASTORIAN.

SATURDAY JULY 19, 1873

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Report on the Harbor and Shipping of the port of Astoria-Facts Im- Stev portant to the Public.

At a meeting of the Astoria Cham- Stev ber of Commerce, held in May last, Port a committee was appointed to prepare statistics of the harbor and shipming of the port of Astoria, for use at E the Farmer's Convention. Following is the report in full.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of harbor, and shipping intelligence, beg leave to offer the following:

The water front of Astoria, varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width affords over six miles of secure anchorage for the largest classed vessels, in from six to

nge may be cheaply constructed from the river bank to the edge of the channel, pilling being necessary but a short dis-tance at any given point.

The central portion of the harbor is just twelve miles inside the Columbia river bar, on which there is twenty-four feet of water at extreme low tide, and thirty-four at ordinary high tide. After crossing the bar, the depth holds still greater all the way to Astoria, so that any vessel able to cross can safely venture to our docks. About six miles above Astoria, at the commencement of Cathlament bay is the hog's "back, a bar some quarter of a mile in length, with ten feet of water at low and eighteen feet at high tide. This is the most dangerous point on the river, and the most skillful pilots never attempt its passage in the night, either with sail or steam. It is formed of shifting sands, deposited by the meeting of the tide with the annual freshets of the fiver, as Cathlamet bay is ten miles long up and down the river, and from seven to fourteen in width. Thus the waters of the river are so spread out that they lose their force, and the incoming tide washes the loose sand into irregular bars that change their position from year to year, and make dredging useless. Steamers are nearly always detained at Astoria, for tide to cross this bar, and should one arrive here, say at 12 M. when high water occurred at 10 o'clock A. M. high water occurred at 10 o'clock A. M. she would have to wait until 11 A. M. the next day, as she could not proceed on the high tide of the night. This bar has been known for years, but as the draft of steam-ers and vessels now coming into the river is greater than formerly, the difficulties are becoming more and more anneart are becoming more and more apparent. There is the following named depths of

water at the points mentioned at high tide:

10 6 for 1/ mile holder D. Wall

A ship of 1,000 tons is worth	60,009
Interest at 10 % cent., and Insurance @	4,400
Depreciation at 10 Pl cent.	2,000
Wages 7 month, for Captain \$150, two mates \$135, steward \$50, and 12 seamen	
at \$25 each	2,540
Stores for 16 men at 50c ? day	960
PORT CHARGES IN ASTORIA.	T. Same
Pilotage and towage, 19 feet @ \$10	190
Port stores and dunnage	200
Stevedore's bill, 1,000 tons @ 50c	500
Pilotage and towage, 19 feet @ \$10 Stevedore's bill @ 25c, harbor dues, ton-	190
nage dues and dockage	650
Port stores	100
The formula of the second s	

Tonn evbensessmentermenter	**********	****·
- CONTRAT-	1000	1000
ty 1,000 tons at \$15	\$15,000	
xpenses deducted	11,780	
Allenses actacted antimation		11.00

the larger ship as against 5 per cent. on cost of the larger ship as against 5 per cent. on that of the smaller. Or, to reduce both to 5 per cent., the 3,000 ton ship will carry wheat to Liverpool for over a third less than the 1,000 ton vesel; that is 29 cents against 45 cents per bushel. Add to this the cost as above figured, incidental to delays and river expenses of 4 cents per bushel, and it gives a net gain of 20 cents twelve fathoms of water. No storms have yet visited the harbor that effected any damage to shipping riding at anchor in the bay, or lying at the wharf. Should the demands of commerce re-quire, about five consecutive miles of dock-age may be cheaply constructed from the river bank to the edge of the channel, per bushel in favor of Astoria as an exfigures are all substantially correct, and

tell their own story. It may be said that several large vessels have leaded at Portland, but the Custom House records show that of the twenty vessels named below, comprising all the vessels of any size that have sailed from the river with wheat, from a fourth to over one-half of the cargo was brought down to Astoria in steamboats and here put on board. And yet these records are more favorable to the city of Portland than the facts justify, for the reason that in a number of instances, two or three hundred tons was cleared from the Porthand Custom House as being on board when in fact it was in lighters and steam-ers alongside of the ship, and towed down to Astoria before being placed on the ves-

List of vessels exporting wheat from Oregon, showing amount of bushels taken on at Astoria and Portland:

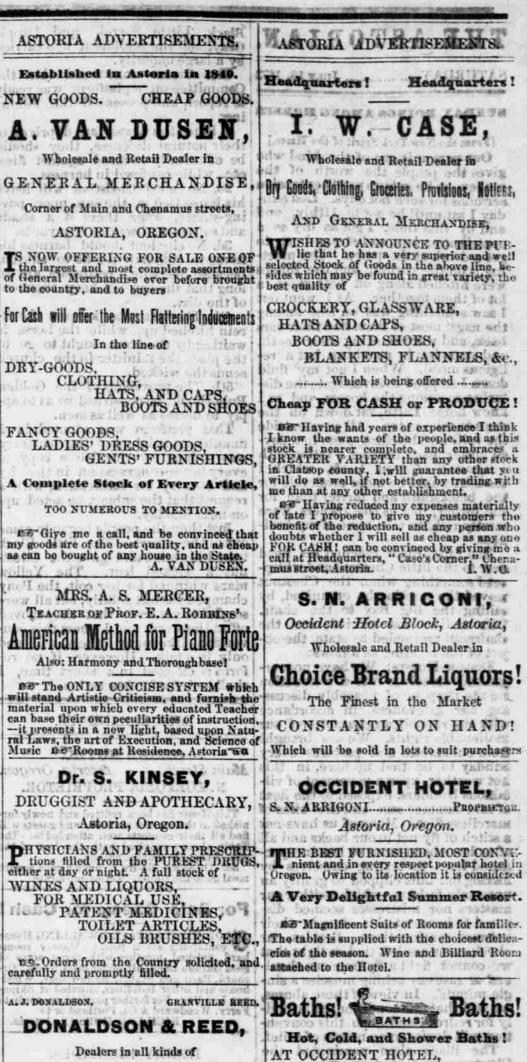
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-		CROP OF 1872,	Elsa el	out all
1871		i end yrogen rid op der Ships. a and weitnissendref ofnisse	No. Bush. at Astoria	No. Bush. Portland.
Oct. Nov. Dec.	11. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14.	Annie M. Smull ^o Manilla Navigator Electra Lock Dee ^o Slam Forward, (bbls of flour), Red Deer. Grasmere. Zouave Naworth Channel Light.	15,229 7,359 7,734 3,794 7,175 1,798 10,177 20,052 31,697 2,505	$\begin{array}{r} 42,462\\ 14,621\\ 20,622\\ 22,177\\ 36,353\\ 26,657\\ -8,200\\ 26,501\\ 23,575\\ 22,400\\ 47,170\\ 21,755\end{array}$
	16. 1. 8. 17.	Victoria Nyanza* Whittington* Felix Mendelsohn* Sarah Scatt. Regradu Screenee*	$14,880 \\ 11,573 \\ 1,250$	44,800 31,854 33,603 30,000 25,680

of course there could be no rescue. It is safe to say that, had there been a tug at hand, every vessel thus far lost on the bar might have beed saved. Since the placing of the tug Astoria upon the bar, or pilot grounds in 1869, there has been no loss, and with proper care on the part of tag and pilots, there need be none for many years to come. These facts warrant us in making the bold assertion, that there is no barr-ed harbor known to commerce, where the vessels bound out to anchor, and select from the sopt their own time to pass out. Less trouble is experienced from fogs at the Columbia, than either to the north or south, as they are not frequent, and are much less dense, owing, no doubt, to the presence of arial currents, resulting from peculiar physical conformations. The channel is distinctly bouyed out, and lighted by a first class light-house on Cape Disappointment, where is established a life saving station by Government, with all the necessary facilities for rendering aid in case of accident on the bar. Government has also made an appropriation for a light house at Point Adams, and preparations are going forward for com-mencing the work at once. The commerce of Oregon has hereto-

fore been taxed by underwriters far above the proper and reasonable rate. But, asthe rate of insuarance is made up from a the rate of insuarance is made up from a knowledge of the actual pro rata of loss incident to a given harbor, when such data is to be had, or guessed at from gen-eral impressions, in the absence of reliable information, there seems no good reason why, if the above facts are laid before the various marine underwriters of the land, the discrimination against the Columbia river bar should not be removed, and our insurance had at a fair rate, much less than is now imposed.

Another important point gained by making Astoria the exporting harbor, would be the employment of home capital in the river tranportation, instead of foreign, or outside, as is now done. The question is now never raised about Sandy Hook bar, at the entrance of New York harbor, being too shallow and rough for the extensive and profitable employment of all classes of vessels, yet there is five feet more water on the Columbia river bar at high tide, than there is on Sandy Hook at a corresponding stage of water. But, to conclude, it is evident that the class of vessels required to carry the suplus pro-ducts of Oregon to a foreign market, at a price consistent with the cost of production, must stop at the mouth of the Columbia river. Therefore, it is a simple problem of whether Oregon will build up and maintain a seaport town worthy of a great State, within her own borders, or whether such a place will be stated on Pugut Sound, or California, at an annual cost of one-fourth the agricultural wealth of the State.

The committee are under obligations to Mr. VanDu lector of



Carr's Woodyard " " Kalama " " "	" above "
St. Helen	Mary Margarial Karroff
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The channel is often crooked, and difficult of navigation, and the bar at the mouth of the Willamette river is subject to annual deposts of sediment from back water of the Columbia.

We find that the carrying trade of Oregon is now chiefly done by vessels of light draft and small capacity.

That these are subject to a tax of \$5 per foot draft as pilotage; from four to ten days' delay, and \$300 to \$400 towage, over and above what they would have to pay, did they receive and take in cargo at Astoria. A fair average would be, say six hundred tons capacity. Expenses would then here fully a statement of the set of the set of the set. then be as follows:

Pilotage 16 feet @ \$4 up	6
Six days demurrage fd \$60	.0 86
Towage up.	17
Total	878

Equivalent to over four cents per bushel on the cargo of 600 tons outward bound. bar, but from certain periods during which This is but a fraction of the expense to the

This is but a fraction of the expense to the State growing out of present arrangement of the arrivals and depatures by sea. By cureful inspection of the shipping registers, we find the average draft of all vessels now in use, ranging between 1,000 and 1,200 tons, to be 20½ feet, and the average of all larger ones but 21½ feet. While a thousand ton ship is tull larger than can reach Portland or any point show than can reach Portland, or any point above Astoria, loaded, on account of depth of water, a vessel of 3,000 tons can always come to Astoria, whatever the stage of water. Thus, with a point higher up on the river, the export trade must forever be carried on in small vessels, while from here the shipping of the world may com-pete for freights. A ship of 3,000 tons can carry wheat

from Astora to Liverpool for twenty cents a bushel less than a 1,000 ton vessel can do from Portland, as the following figures fully demonstrate:

....\$120,000 4,000 4.541

4,000

1,660

2,400

1,800

23

200

201

1,200

PORT CHARGES IN ASTORA. Pilotage and towage, 28 feet @ \$10...... Stevedores' bill, 3,000 tons @ 40c......

Port stores, etc.

LIVERPOOL CHARGES. Pflotage and towage, 23 feet @ \$10..... Stovedore's bill, 3,000 tons @ 25c..... Harbor fees, tonnage dues and dockage

Total expense	\$ 22,490
7 1,000 tons @ \$15	a dorn La
na ma doducted	

Again, deep sea vessels never like to leave the salt water. Coasters are willing to steamboat it, but large vessels avoid steamboat grounds. In fact, the underwriters do not allow deep sea vessels to venture from their natural element at will.

The striking of a vessel on any of the bars of the river, even if no immediate render null and void the policy of insurance, should she take in cargo and proceed to sea without being put on the dry

dock and having her bottom examined. Should a ship be lost under such circum-stances, not a dollar of insurance could be collected on the vessel, and if the owners were responsible, the underwriters upon the cargo would hold them for the value thereof. Hence large vessels will never be induced to undertake the navigation of the bars of the Columbia above Astoria.

Now as to the safety of the Columbia river. Exact data is wanting of the whole number of vessels that have crossed the the data is complete, we are enabled to approximate very closely, and set the number down at an average of five hundred a year for the last twenty-one years, or since 1852. The following is a com-plete list of all the losses or wrecks that have occurred on the bar since 1852, which year may be considered the beginning of wisdom as regards the channels, currents, &c., on or about the bar.

Barks Mendora, and Merrithew, lost January 12th, 1853, came in without pilots, wind failed after getting in, and

Bark Oriole, lost September 19th, 1853, Brig Detroit, lost Dec. 22, 1855, on outer spit. Going out at night.

Bark Desdemona, lost Dec. 31st, 1856. Came in without a pilot, ran on sands six

miles inside. Schooner Woodpecker lost May 10, 1861 four miles inside.

Bark Industry, lost March 16, 1865, com-

ing in without a pilot. Bark W. B. Scranton, lost May 5th, 1867.

Only eight vessels in twenty-one years. Eight out of 10,500. One out of 1,312, or one-thirteenth of one per cent. of the shipping coming into the river.

Of this number, four were coming in without pilots. It futher appears that nearly every loss during the time under reveiw. was the result, not of a rough bar, but of the wind failing after the vessel had crossed thus leaving her to drift on the sands. It also seems that each loss of vessels coming in occurred when they were sailing against the tide, instead of with it. There being no tug to go to their relief,

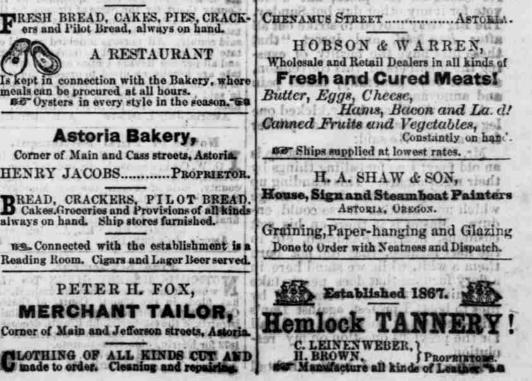
ssels marked thus (°) are known to have ered more than the amount credited statute (lation Clathop County, of



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ROAM