OUR FLAG.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Shreveport Daily News.

JNO. DICKINSON,
PROPRIETOR.

JOHN DICKINSON, S. H. PARSONS. } EDITORS.

Friday, - - May 17, 1861.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

Mr. JOHN W. TABER, is our authorized agent in Natchitoches.

Mr. D. D. O'BRIEN, No. 6, Exchange Place, New Orleans, is our authorized Agent for that city.

MR. H. C. CLARKE, Bookseller, is our authorized agent for Vicksburg and Natchez.

Those friendly to our undertaking, who may hear of any local, or other items, that will prove of interest to our readers, will favor us by handing in the same at the office of the News.

We will be pleased to receive contributions from our friends, in and around Shreveport. An occasional article from our planters, relative to the crops, will be very acceptable. In fact, we desire correspondence from every section of the States.

Personal articles will not be published, either as communications or advertisements.

Should our carriers overlook any of our subscribers, they will please leave notice to that effect at our office, Corner of Texas and Spring street, over Baers store.

☞ *Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the News, and retain ten per cent from amount forwarded.*

Job Printing.

Persons who may be in the habit of sending their orders to New Orleans for Job Printing, will please favor us with a call. Billheads, Cards, circulars, handbills, labels, wagon receipts, tickets, etc., neatly printed.

We issued no extra last evening for the reason that the news received, did not amount to any thing, and further the telegrams did not come through by the Southern line, which leads us to believe that there is no truth in it. We publish it under the proper head.

Our Flag.

At the head of this column we have hoisted the flag of our choice. We made it ourselves, and probably it will not bear close inspection; however, our readers we feel confident, will not criticise the attempt; we might have obtained a better looking representation, but it would not have been home manufacture. Give us *home industry*, be the looks what they may, so that it answers the purpose.

Those Flowers.

The fair lady who kindly sent us a boquet as a token of her regard for our "out and out advocacy of Southern rights," as she terms it, has our thanks for the same. Though unacquainted with the fair donor, the act will always be cherished in our memory. May we always prove worthy of such little kindnesses. Of course, if you compose a piece of poetry for the News, we will publish it with pleasure. We may here say to our fair and unknown friend, that we deserve no credit for the course we are pursuing; for it is just what would be expected from a person raised and educated in the South, from infancy.

There is nothing like making the Attempt.

Southern Printing Ink.—The Atlanta, Ga., *Commonwealth* says: "We were shown on Friday last, a very fine specimen of very fine red printing ink, manufactured by Messrs. Massey and Landell, of this city. The color is bright, the body would appear to be good, and appeared to "distribute" freely and evenly."

The above may be looked upon by many as a thing of minor importance, but when we inform our readers that all the printing ink used in the South, is manufactured at the north, they will think differently. We may also say with safety, that the same is the case with writing ink.

The making of such things in the South, should be looked upon as one of the first steps towards the establishment of southern manufactories. Though they appear trifling, yet in the end, they prove remunerative in a pecuniary point of view to the manufacturer. These are requisites, and will always meet with a ready sale. An industrious person could undertake the manufacturing of the above named articles in the city of Shreveport, and make it as cheap as it can be made anywhere, and we have no hesitation in saying that he could sell all he could make. If there is such a person in our midst, who would be willing to undertake this, we could assist him, by furnishing good receipts for making either or both the articles, and will not charge him for it. The outlay for the commencement of such an undertaking, is very trifling. Will any body undertake it? While on this subject, we would suggest the propriety of establishing a paper mill in or near Shreveport. We have within a few miles of the city, very good water for the purpose, and any quantity of material can be had for such manufacture. Let some person or persons try this, and we vouch for them a safe investment of capital. We will patronize him, and we know that the papers published in the surrounding country will do the same.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

Gray's River (W.T.) Silver mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th, 1861.

Editor of the Herald:—By request I send the following information for publication—being a summary of trips up Grays-river during the spring and summer of 1861. As this river was only known to a few trappers who caught beaver and otter on its tributaries, a spirit of enterprise took possession of four persons, your correspondent included, to make a trip up the river and ascertain its source, as also whether it was a good country for farming and stock raising. Upon the 11th of April, at 2 o'clock P. M., we left Astoria, the sun shining brightly, lending enchantment to their trip. There being but a gentle breeze the boat was propelled by oars. About 4 P. M. we entered the mouth of Gray's river—being about northeast from Astoria. Before entering the river, we came into Gray's Bay. The bay is protected from strong winds by Horrington Point on the east, and Point Ellice on the west. The distance between the two points is three miles The water is deep and anchorage good. At the mouth the river is about a quarter of a mile wide; the channel is deep but narrow. The shores around the mouth are low and swampy—the highlands can be seen in the distance. But after ascending the river eight miles the shores of the river suddenly change their appearance, and become hilly and very rough. Ten miles up the river the first sand and gravel bar was seen, and here we landed and found a great deal of quartz and many different varieties of rocks, which caused the bar to be named Quartz Bar. On this bar we prospected for gold, but were prevented from going deeper than two feet by water rushing in.

A short distance above the bar we reached the first rapids. Here we were compelled to cordell with a long rope over them. Above the first bar the river is a succession of rapids all the way to its head. Sixteen miles from the mouth we had to leave the boat, as at this point the river is covered with millions of logs, which has blocked the river up. After leaving the boat we cooked some of our provisions, and the remainder we formed into packs and carried on our backs—fourteen days, over mountain and valley, through forests of gigantic firs and cedars—we reached the head of the river. Thus our principle object was accomplished, and we commenced our journey homeward. The distance, as near as could be formed, was about fifty miles from the mouth to the head.

The river runs S. S. W., and empties into the Columbia river two miles from the mouth. There is much good farming land on the river, and for raising stock, a better place could not be found We measured grass that grew on the shore of the river three feet in length.

Around the falls of the river, which are two miles up, we were very forcibly struck with the appearance of the mountain, as it is red, like brick dust and the bolder rocks along the shores of the river were full of quartz. But finding that we had but two days provisions, we concluded to go back to Astoria, and to revisit this place during the summer.

On the first 1st May we all arrived safe, but ragged, at Astoria, and found the inhabitants anxiously waiting our return. Thus ended the first expedition that any white party ever made up the river, and brought to light many highly important facts—foremost of all, that the mountains and ravines on this river contain large quantities of mineral ore.

Some of the specimens that were brought to Astoria, by the party who were up the first trip, were pieces of blue-greenish quartz. This being pounded up and smelted in a crucible, was found to contain a small quantity of silver, as also gold. This fact was known to but few and was kept quiet. Your writer, with an experienced forty-nine miner constituted the second party. We started from Astoria about the middle of July, 1860, and arrived at Gray's River Falls in two days. On one of the bars below the falls was found a piece of ore, which resembled the Gashoe silver ore very much. After having collected a sack of different kind of rocks, we started to Astoria.

Arriving there, three weeks time was spent in assaying the ore, which was found to contain silver; but not knowing where the lead was, there was but little notice taken of the fact. This, however, did not remain long; for a party of three, your writer included, discovered the silver lead on the 16th of August, 1860, near the Gray's River Falls. The ore was shown to a person who had traveled through the Washoe mining region, and said that this last ore resembled the Washoe, and was much richer than the specimens from the Santiam silver mines. Oregon. The person who gave the opinion told your correspondent this, as also not to let any-one know the location; but the party that were up the first time, went up again in August, and found where your correspondent had dug in the mountain to get the ore.

I would not have sent this article for publication—but knowing the excitement that now exists in Oregon and Washington Territory, with regard to these mines, I deemed it would not be amiss to have these facts generally known.

CHAS. WM. SHIVELY.

Though the times are dull, our city is visited every day by Texas wagoners, making their purchases. We predict a prosperous business season. If we have no more rains soon there will be a fine crop of wheat raised; some of it thus far has been destroyed by rust, but we are led to understand that the chances for an abundant crop was never better.

The river at this point is falling slowly.

An earthquake in Chili, in the latter part of last month, destroyed the city of Mendoya and San Juan, 15,000 lives were lost.

Special for the Daily News.

Received yesterday Evening.

St. Louis, May 14.—It is estimated that ten thousand persons left the city on Monday. A perfect panic prevails. In some quarters entire streets are deserted. The report that General Harney had disapproved the action of Capt. Lyon, is authoritively denied.

The Missouri Legislature has passed the bill to arm the State.

The city is quiet and orderly today

Cairo, May 14.—Several Arkansas companies have arrived at Memphis.

Hereafter, boats with provisions, or munitions, for the seceded States, will be stopped here.

Washington, May 14.—Capt. Pendergrast has given notice to all vessels to leave Virginia waters within fifteen days, An extension of time was asked for and imperatively refused.

Locomotives from Tennessee have been stopped. Also, coal going southward for steam purposes.

The Secretary has ordered the Pawnee to stop Virginia vessels, detaining vessels with fish, &c., for Washington.

Twenty armed New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia steamers are ready for blockading, in addition to government steamers.

It is reported that the New Orleans, Alabama and Tennessee regiments reached Richmond yesterday.

Harrisburg, May 14th.—A special agent reports 6000 confederal ttoops at Harper's Ferry with only one day's provisions.

Baltimore, May 14.—The railroad train with mails and passengers has arrived from Philadelphia. They were welcomed along the route.

Wheeling, May 14.—The Union convention of Western Virginia is assembling. Some of the members are in favor of neutrality—others are for the partition of the State.

Baltimore, May 14.—The city is quiet. A large number of Northern troops are momentarily expected.

Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced.

A large load of military goods has been seized by the troops on the Frederick road.

Spies are reported among the federal troops

Two privateers have been captured off Gardener's Island, New York.

Nonsense.

Parties in Chicago are preparing gun-boats, with a view to command the Mississippi river. One of the Solomons says:

We learn that nearly all the tugs in this city can pass the canal locks. They are just the thing for gun-boats. A Mississippi steamer would have no more chance against these boats than a balloon frame building would against Giberaltar.

They should be armed with at least one 24 or 32 pound gun at the bow, and a 24 or 32 pound howitzer at the stern, the latter to throw grape, shrapnel, &c.

Twenty of these gun-boats would give us command of the Mississippi, and with fifty or sixty we could convey an entire fleet to New Orleans, raking down everything in the shape of a land battery on the route.

The above is about as sensible a calculation, as we could expect from the people who inhabit the saintly city of Chicago. Grand figures they are making to run their heads into the lions jaw.

Poison Oak.—We are told that a wash of bluestone in strong solution, as used to wash wheat by our farmers, is a certain cure for the poison oak.

We make the following extract from a letter sent by W. J. Jones to his father Wm. C. Jones, Esq., of this city. As it is the first intelligence we have had from the Caddo Rifles it will be read with interest. It is dated Bristol, Tennessee, May, 2d.

I passed through Cleveland, Charlestown and Knoxville. There is more excitement in this state than any other; the people are thoroughly aroused, secession flags flying everywhere. There are about 8,000 soldiers at this place, leaving hourly for Washington; two companies of Tennessee troops left this morning; our company leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, for Richmond, Va., to await further orders. I have no time to write more. I may fall in battle, but it will be with my face to the foe, and my gun in my hand.

☞ The city council of Louisville, on 2d inst., appropriated $200,000 to arm the city.

Our People had as well know it.—The following was received by this morning's mail:

Belleville, April 30th, 1861.—*To the Editor of the Missouri State Journal:*—I drop you a line to inform you and your friends that recruits leave here day and night, for the arsenal in your city. A spy was here on Saturday, and tried to get Capt Reiss and his whole company to go down, as they could smuggle them in. A large company came in last night from the coal mines intended for the arsenal.