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### Alamo Express [San Antonio, TX]. 1860-1861

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## THE ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX]

August 18, 1860 - May 3, 1861

Note: very poor microfilm copy

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

To the Reading Public.—For many reasons we consider good, we present to you the "Alamo Express" for your inspection and, we hope, approval. We commence this little enterprise under almost the same auspices we did the present Herald of our city some five years ago. In this connection we would say, that the Herald has fallen into speculating hands, has deserted the ways of righteousness and political honesty, and turned down the broad road of political sin. It has turned a complete flip flop into the extreme little end of democracy.

Politically, we are in favor of an opposition to secession and disunion whether headed by Lincoln or Breckinridge. We are for the "Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," a platform broad enough to hold every American citizen within the borders of our great Republic.

Aside from politics we will advocate everything we think will benefit our State, county and city; education, internal improvements, &c.

We start the "Express" because we believe another paper is needed in this city and surrounding country.

Because there is a sentiment in the country, of no mean pretensions, which we sympathise [sic] with, that needs an expression—a medium—the Conservative Union sentiment.

And lastly, because we are a practical printer. It is our legitimate business and we consider we have a right to set up in the community; as much so as any other tradesman.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

### Our Ticket.

We have nailed to our mast-head as our first choice of tickets, JOHN BELL of Tennessee, for President, and EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts, for Vice President. In our humble opinion it is the best ticket before the people,—the only one that embodies a pure, uncontaminated conservative, Union sentiment. We do not think it necessary to give our reasons in detail for supporting this ticket. We think it the duty of every man who loves his country and the Union, who hates sectionalism and disunion to support the Union ticket. For talent, honesty, purity and patriotism Bell and Everett have not been equalled [sic] by any ticket of any party since 1844.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Size and Appearance of the Express.—We believe in the whole history of phenomena it has never been related yet of a child walking before it crawled or running before it walked, but it has been fabulously related of new-born babes talking from the start. Such is our case exactly. Necessity forces us to crawl at first, being compelled to put up with limited ways and means for printing until we receive supplies from abroad. As to talking, our readers will find us quite a precocious infant. The Editorial harness at first feels by far too large for us, but we hope after a little wearing we will be able to pull it in. This week we have been compelled to do at least half the mechanical work on the paper, consequently had to hurry through a little

editorial in order to get out a number, which it would be hardly fair to consider a specimen. We will labor under the disadvantage for awhile of having no exchanges. As soon as we can, we will issue a semi- or tri-weekly and enlarge the weekly.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

As a Campaign Paper.—The Express will be devoted in the main to politics until after the present great Presidential contest. Terms, \$1.00 in advance to persons wishing to take it until November.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

At the Hole in the Wall.—Our old Starting Point.—Our office is in the rear of the old Verimendi house, just where we started the Herald about five years ago. Our friends wishing to see us will be so kind as to climb the fence. We hope to hatch ourselves out of this shell into a more convenient and pleasant situation, soon.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Several of the fair daughters of our sister towns, Seguin and Austin, are on a visit to our City. They enliven the public drives by their appearance and the gay circles by their presence. When they leave for their respective homes (if they do not conclude to stay altogether,) Cupid and his delightful emissaries will take up their journey with them in a triumphant car, dragging after it a long string of bleeding hearts.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The Fall of the Alamo. Today's Weekly Herald contains an account of the Fall of the Alamo by Capt. R. W. Potter. It is the best, fullest, and most authentic that has been published. Mr. Potter is a gentleman of fine talents, and we hope he will continue to dig away in this line. A finer field for the display of literary genius than the history of the early struggles of the Republic of Texas, is presented nowhere, and as the Captain wields a ready and eloquent pen, we hope he will persevere in this much neglected but interesting work. The description is accompanied by a plat of the Alamo, which was executed by Mr. Hoag [?], foreman of the Herald office.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

More Sad Work.—We learn that more fires have occurred in the Eastern part of the State. The report in regard to Henderson is confirmed.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 18, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Hung.—It is reported that the *gentleman* who was in our city some weeks since, engaged in the laudable undertaking of selling maps, has been hung in Eastern Texas, for tampering with negroes. He hung many a map with all our country on it, and at last was hung himself.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 1, c. 1-2

"The Fall of the Alamo."

We publish the following account of the "Fall of the Alamo" from the Texas Almanac for 1860. It is beyond a doubt the most authentic account extant. The writer was within almost

stone-throw of the Alamo during the final assault, was in the fort immediately after, and as Alcalde of the town attended to burying the Mexican dead; was eye-witness to the burning of the bodies of the Texan heroes, and hunted out the bodies of Travis, Crockett and Bowie. Mr. Ruiz certainly ought to know the truth, and he is an honest truthful gentleman, the son of one of the signers of the declaration of Texas Independence. Capt. Potter, is entirely at variance with this account in some very essential particulars—in regard to the numbers, the assault, the resistance and the loss of life. According to Mr. Potter's statement he was in Matamoras when the event happened and gathered his information from many incorrect sources, which consequently do not deserve the same credence as the statement of a Mexican gentleman of truth and intelligence, who was present and partook in some of the ceremonies of that heroic tragedy. Mr. Potter does not mention this account given by Mr. Ruiz, and will no doubt for the sake of history, make some very important corrections in his interesting reminiscence, when it is brought to his notice.

We wish to state that when we noticed Capt. Potter's account we had merely glanced at it, and concluded, very naturally, that, coming from the gifted pen of Capt. Potter, it must be all its publishers claim for it; and besides we had not seen Mr. Ruiz' account, which we repeat comes up with a better show of authority, than any we have yet seen.

The Fall of the Alamo, and  
Massacre of Travis and His  
Brave Associates.  
By Francisco Antonio Ruiz.

On the 23d day of February, 1839 [sic], (2 o'clock P.M.) Gen. Santa Anna entered the city of San Antonio with a part of his army. This he effected without any resistance, the forces under the command of Travis Bowie, and Crockett, having on the same day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, learned that the Mexican army was on the banks of the Medina river, they concentrated in the fortress of the Alamo.

In the evening they began to exchange fire with guns, and from the 23d of February to the 6<sup>th</sup> of March (in which the storming was made by Santa Anna,) the roar of artillery and volleys of musketry were constantly heard.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of March, at 3 o'clock P.M. [sic], Gen. Santa Anna at the head of 4,000 men, advanced against the Alamo. The infantry, artillery and cavalry had formed about 1000 yds. from the walls of said fortress. The Mexican army charged and were twice repulsed by the deadly fire of Travis' artillery, which resembled a constant thunder. At the third charge the Toluca battalion commenced to scale the walls and suffered severely. Out of 800 men, only 130 were left alive.

When the Mexican army had succeeded in entering the walls, I, with the Political Chief (Gefe Politico) Don Ramon Murquiz, and other members of the Corporation, accompanied the Curate, Don Refugio de la Garza, by Santa Anna's orders, had assembled [illegible] temporary fortification erected in Potrero street, with the object of attending the wounded, etc.—As soon as the storming commenced, we crossed the bridge on Commerce street with this object in view, and about 100 yards from the same a party of Mexican dragoons fired upon us and compelled us to fall back on the river and place we occupied before. Half an hour had elapsed when Santa Anna sent one of his aid-de-camps with an order for us to come before him. He directed me to call on some of the neighbors to come up with carts to carry the dead to the Cemetery, and also to accompany him, as he was desirous to have Col. Travis, Bowie, and Crockett shown to him.

On the north batter of the fortress lay the lifeless body of Col. Travis on the gun-carriage, shot only in the forehead. Toward the west, and in the small fort opposite the city, we found the body of Col. Crockett. Col. Bowie was found dead in his bed, in one of the rooms of the south side.

Santa Anna, after all the Mexicans were taken out, ordered wood to be brought to burn the bodies of the Texians. He sent a company of dragoons with me to bring wood and dry branches from the neighboring forest. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they commenced laying the wood and dry branches, upon which a file of dead bodies were laid; more wood was piled on them and another file brought, and in this manner they were all arranged in layers. Kindling wood was distributed through the pile, and about 5 o'clock in the evening it was lighted.

The dead Mexicans of Santa Anna were taken to the grave-yard, but not having sufficient room for them, I ordered some of them to be thrown into the river, which was done the same day.

Santa Anna's loss was estimated at 1600 men. These were the flower of his army.

The gallantry of the few Texians who defended the Alamo was really wondered at by the Mexican army. Even the Generals were astonished at their vigorous resistance, and how dearly victory had been bought.

The Generals, who under Santa Anna participated in the storming of the Alamo, were Juan Amador, Castrillon, Ramirez, Sesma, and Andrade.

The men burnt numbered 182. I was an eye witness, for as *Alcalde* of San Antonio, I was with some of the neighbors collecting the dead bodies and placing them on the funeral pyre.

[Signed]

Francisco Antonio Ruiz.

P.S. My father was Don Francisco Ruiz, a member of the Texas Convention. He signed the Declaratio of Independence on the 2d of March, 1836.

F. A. R.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

A caravan of Camels arrived in our city to-day, from the Pacific.

We are glad to learn that the foot bridge near the Convent is to be re-built.

Several gay affairs have happened in our city during the week among the lovers of Terpsichore.

The city council have ordered twenty-five lamp posts of the gas company. It appears to us this is a small number, but perhaps will do to start with.

In consequence of the building operations going on at the old market, the vegetable venders hold forth on the south side of Main Plaza.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

"The Fall of the Alamo."—As there are a great many false traditions and much perverted history in regard to this, the most heroic action of the Texan struggle, we will attempt to give the public, as soon as it can be conveniently compiled, an account taken from facts on record and from the narratives of men of intelligence on the ground at the time.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The report which we mentioned in our last in regard to the hanging of the map man, Mr. Parker, is contradicted by the Herald. We have obtained some more particulars. Mr. L. Zork, of our city, who was in Richmond on Thursday the 16<sup>th</sup>, says that Parker was then in jail, and was

to be tried on the Saturday following, and that he heard it mentioned that he would be hung. The letter upon which the report is contradicted, is dated Matagorda the 6<sup>th</sup> inst.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Montezuma Mills.—These Mills are owned by Mr. J. C. Crawford, and situated on the beautiful Leona some ninety miles west of here, and within fifty miles of Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. Mr. Crawford is now filling a large Government contract, which is proof that his mills turn out the best quality of flour, and are capable of supplying a good proportion of the demand for that article in this market. They are situated on purpose on the nearest permanent running stream to the Rio Grande, so as to command the Mexican wheat crop, which is more certain, if possible, than in any other part of the world. The advantage in regard to distance and the quality of the road is decidedly in favor of Montezuma Mills over the coast as a point to receive our flour from. Wheat has not yet been cultivated in the vicinity of the Montezuma Mills, but the complete success of the wheat crop in this region demonstrates the fact that it can and will be raised extensively all over Western Texas.

H. Mayer & Co., are Mr. Crawford's agents in this city.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

A Daughter among the Sons.—A woman disguised in man's clothes gained admittance to the Sons of Malta lodge-room in Hartford, the other evening, and passed all the several degrees of initiation successfully until the worshipful commander came to apply the emblem. Then the trick was discovered, the candidate being found unworthy to receive it. The affair has caused considerable excitement.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 5  
Summary: "Song of the Texas Ranger" by W. T. G. Weaver

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 2

#### The Fall of the Alamo—Mr. Potter's Defence [sic].

In Friday's Daily Herald, Captain Potter attempts to defend his account of "the fall of the Alamo" against the stubborn facts presented in the simple and straight-forward narrative given by Don Francisco Ruis. We thought to let this matter go until answered by an impartial compilation of the existing facts and knowledge relating to this event, which we shall place before the public as soon as possible, but as Mr. Potter has presented to the public an account which he attempts to defend as infallible against all others, we propose to take a brief review of the two accounts as they now stand.

In the outset of his narrative, Mr. Potter says that so far as the final assault was concerned, the details have never been correctly given by any of the current Histories of Texas; that the official reports of the enemy cannot be relied on; and that a trust-worthy account can only be compiled by comparing the verbal accounts of assailants with military documents.

Mr. Potter either was not aware of, or ignores the fact that an account had been given by an eye-witness—Don F. Ruis; declares the accounts of the enemy to be unreliable, and then gives as *his* authority the narrative of assailants, and the second-hand statements of Mexican

officers; to wit: Gen. Bradburn, who had been driven out of Anahuac by Travis, and whose evidence to Capt. Potter was only hearsay derived from Mexican officers.—The reliability of such authority we must be allowed to doubt when it faces the statements of Mr. Ruis.

Again, in his estimate of Santa Anna's army he attempts to establish on *probability*, the actual force. He says that there were thirteen battalions of foot, and two regiments of cavalry, which, if full, would amount to 22,500 men. Mr. Potter reduces this number down to 7,500 men. His reason:

"The nominal compliment of a Regiment or Battalion is 1500 men; but I have never known one to be full, or to much exceed a third of that number."

It is quite *probable*, for we have the Captain's word for it, that these battalions were not full when he saw them, but this does not controvert the *probability* that they were full or half full when they appeared before the Alamo.

He makes a few minutes' work for the Mexicans to take the Alamo; and declares that the account given by Yoakum "is evidently one which popular tradition has based on conjecture." In his defence [sic], in relation to Mr. Ruis' account, he says: "It is in substance, the very account I refer to as adopted by Yoakum and others." And Mr. Potter calls this account of Mr. Ruis' a tradition. The narrative of an eye-witness a tradition?

In regard to the Mexican loss, Mr. Potter says:

"The estimate made by intelligent men in the action, and whose candor I *think* could be relied on, rated their loss at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed, and from three to four hundred wounded."

What is Mr. Ruis' testimony on this point? He says:

"The dead Mexicans of Santa Anna were taken to the grave-yard, but not having sufficient room for them I ordered some of them to be thrown into the river, which was done the same day.

"Santa Anna's loss was estimated at 1600 men. These were the flower of his army."

He disposed of the dead; had them carted off, and knew how many a cart would contain, and how many cartloads there were. We therefore contend he is the best possible authority on this point; and it is absurd for any man to call this statement a "tradition based on conjecture," and to attempt to impeach Mr. Ruis' authority as Mr. Potter has in saying in his defence [sic] that "the credulity which can swallow this, cannot be relied on for historical data." Let us turn the table son the Captain: The credulity that can swallow the account of such men as Gen. Bradburn and other Mexican [illegible] cannot be relied on for historical data. We think [illegible]

Now let us in conclusion [illegible] up the points of difference, briefly:

The first is as to the time of day.—Mr. Ruis says, "on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, at 3 o'clock P.M." Mr. Potter says just at the peep of day.

Mr. Ruis says the attacking forces amounted to 4000 men. Mr. Potter says 2500.

Mr. Ruis says the Mexicans were twice repulsed. Mr. Potter says they walked right in.

Mr. Ruis says the Mexican loss was 1600. Mr. Potter says only 500.

Now let us review their capabilities as witnesses: Mr. Potter was, according to his own admission, several hundred miles away when the storming of the Alamo took place; therefore is of himself no authority, and surely cannot have the face to claim before the people of Texas the same credence for his sources of information as the direct testimony of Mr. Ruis deserves.

Mr. Ruis is one of our most respected and intelligent Mexican citizens; was Alcalde or Mayor of the City at the time of the fall of the Alamo; was present and as close as a reporter could have been, during the action; disposed of the dead;; know, and was in company with the

most prominent actors of that occasion; has been a resident here from that time to this, and would therefore be more likely than any other man to come in possession of all the existing traditions, narratives and incidents in relation to this event, and would hardly make a statement contrary to his knowledge and all the evidence of the case.

We suppose he gave this account at the solicitation of the compilers of the Texas Almanac, in as condensed and simple a style as possible, without any idea of literary display, or as a correction of any former accounts. It is simply his straight-forward narrative.

Mr. Potter was hundreds of miles away from the scene of battle; gathers his statements from indirect sources; and takes the *probabilities* in the case as truth; therefore we must set him down as probable, not positive authority, however much he may object to the contrary. If Mr. Potter is desirous of acquiring, or adding to this literary fame as a writer and historian, we have no objections; in fact we wish him success, provided he does not jump to conclusions upon assumed facts, or such as are not entitled to belief; and does not introduce so many *probabilities* to contradict existing authority.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Removal.—Our New Office.—We have hatched ourselves out of the "hole in the wall," into a more convenient and pleasant stand opposite the Post Office. Call on us.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Our Bell.—We are indebted to the cunning workmen at the old and well known silver smith firm of Bell & Bros., for the neat cut at the head of our editorial column.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Returned.—We learn that the exploring expedition under the control of Lieut. Eckeles [?] and accompanied by an escort under the command of Lieut. Holman, has returned. During the expedition they encountered considerable hardship and found their camels to be useful. We have not learned how far the Lieutenant was successful in accomplishing the objects of the expedition.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Olymp.—On any night of the week if you happen to strole [sic] down [illegible] street, you will be greeted with the enlivening strains of a hand organ, proceeding from an establishment with the above sign on it. The building is devoted to the lovers of "lager beer" and an occasional "hop" takes place in the upper rooms. But if you neither wish to take a whirl in the German waltz or "wet your whistle" you can step into the back yard and look at the hobby-horse performance, which will cost you nothing unless you are silly enough to straddle one of the "fiery steeds" and try your luck at stringing a couple of rings on an iron poker. Night after night is this "hobby-horse" arrangement resorted to, and affords an easy and simple mode to our people for throwing away their surplus and unnecessary dimes. The "Olymp" is one of our varieties, but in its performances present the same variety every night, especially the "hobby-horse" department,—the "artistic" gentleman from Italy "grinds" us the same tunes over and over again, and the "steeds" never deviate from their circle, which we must call the "magic circle" as it congregates the humble, the proud, the rich and the poor about it nightly—there must be a charm that we can't see. Truly is man a simple being chasing bubbles on life's current. The wise and the simple ride their hobbies.



ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

Two persons were recently hung in Robertson county for tampering with negroes.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

Summary: National Song. The Bell of Tennessee, by a North Carolinian.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

A vial of *supposed* poison was found in a well-bucket, at Mr. Thompson's place, in Forkstown, one day this week. A meeting of the Vigilance Committee of that beat was called to investigate the matter. Nothing definite was discovered at latest dates. Let everybody be on their guard. Lincolnites *must* have been about recently.—[Bellville Countryman.

Muggins found an old jack-knife the other day. His suspicions are aroused to the highest pitch, and he says, "let every body be on their guard. Lincolnites *must* have been around recently."

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Significant.—A correspondent of the Gazette, writing from Fairfield, makes the following significant remarks:

"We are, however vigilant and are guarding our village every night, and *expect to do so until the November election.*"

That is just what we have been telling people that this infernal agitation about the "Abolition plot" was only gotten up for effect, and that it would die out after the election.—Intelligencer.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 3, c. 4

The Olymp.—Continues to be extensively patronised [sic]. The other evening we dropped in to hear Norma by the "artistic Italian," when we were astonished to see so great a crowd gathered around the "magic circle." Among the incidents which amused us were: One individual decidedly on his head, whether in consequence of the circular movement or from a little of the "ardent" we know not, at any rate as "fuddled" was this gentleman that he missed the ring board entirely and speared the "knight of the rings" which his knightship took as decidedly personal, but our dizzy friend was allowed to live and went on in his mad chase after pleasure, gallantly sitting his fiery steed. Another individual decidedly exhilarated [sic], was singing—

"I'm racing, I'm racing,  
My home is the bound,  
And Boshard's [?] swift hobbies  
Shall carry me round."

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 3, c. 24

The New Market House.—A Market House is one of the most important establishments of a city, and a good one favorably situated, is certainly desirable if not absolutely requisite. The building should be large and substantial, situated on an area of ground sufficiently open to accommodate a large number of vehicles and to allow a free circulation of air in order to secure both health and comfort. As to a central point we do not consider that so requisite; and especially when it is attainable only at the sacrifice of every essential requisite, a little to one side would make no difference in a growing city like our own. These thoughts are suggested by

taking a view of new market house now in progress of creation in our city. It is going up around the old market shanty, and fills up the entire space to the edge of the street, leaving perhaps room enough for a horseman or footman to press round it. We have not seen the plan or specifications, but from present appearances the building looks like it will be adequate; but the situation is decidedly objectionable, and displays a want of wisdom and a lack of duty on the part of the authorities. It is jammed in among a lot of business houses with no other access than the narrow street upon which it fronts;--it is the hole in the city. The big future and the present wants, comfort and convenience of our city were certainly not consulted in this selection of a market place. Some may accuse us of a desire to grumble and say that we ought to be eminently thankful for anything in lieu of the present old shanty, but we contend that the people's money should not be squandered; that those who had the matter in charge should by all means have consulted the public interest in procuring a suitable location, and not have displayed such haste and carelessness in disposing of the public funds as is evident in this particular instance. Some may think it silly in us to bring up this matter this late in the day when the building is nearly half way completed, but we had not the opportunity of doing so before the commencement of the work, and if we had had that opportunity we have no idea our opposition would have availed any thing, but it is our duty to remind the people of those things, and if possible arrest this mania for spending the people's money regardless of economy and common sense, as is glaringly evident in all the public works about our city for several years past. Ricketty wooden bridges have been built at the expenditure of thousands of dollars of the public money, combining neither beauty or durability; at first cheaper than good iron or stone bridges, but costing in the run of a few years more in the way of continual repair. This is very nice for city jobbers but ruinous to the best interest of the community at large. A reform is needed. Every cent of public money should be expended with care and good judgment, [illegible] have much improvement to [illegible]; and it should be done with especial eye to the wants of the big and growing future.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 24, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

Young America—had a happy time of it on Wednesday evening last. Judging from the noise they made there were about one thousand boys on the main plaza and as they are not interested in Squatter Sovereignty and politics generally, they take it upon themselves to build bonfires, throw turpentine balls and keep up a noise. A more energetic set of youngsters cannot be scared up anywhere; they declared themselves decidedly pleased with the arrangement of having speaking on this side the river, as they had "burnt out" the Alamo.—Foraging parties were dispatched over the city and a bonfire soon made out of a collection of barrels, boxes &c. Turpentine balls went sailing thro' the air and were particularly annoying to some melon vendors near the old Catholic church. One little fellow got his coat tail on fire and went a kiting with the whole tribe at his heels. Fuel getting scarce, some keen scented youngsters discovered that the vegetable vendors had their benches &c stowed away on the corner amongst the old buildings they were immediately brought forth amidst yells and shouts and consigned to the flames. There were an angry set folks at market next morning.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Photographs.—We notice some excellent photograph views on exhibition on the corner of the plaza. They were executed by Negel & Williams. A few of these views sent abroad would make people fall in love sooner with our city than the most glowing pen and ink sketches.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 8, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

We are requested to say that Protracted meeting will commence at Selma (the Austin crossing of the Cibolo) on Friday Night the 12<sup>th</sup> of October which will include the Sabath [sic] following. The Rev. Messrs. Wilson of Seguin and Bunting of San Antonio are expected to conduct the exercises.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

The meat market has been moved to the South side of the Main Plaza. We advise the butchers to turn their stalls round to the North and prepare for winter—it's a very good stand; and we advise the authorities, who in their wisdom ??? selected the sight [sic] for new market house, [and what a sight] to fence in its numerous doors and rent it out as a horse or cattle pen or bull ring, (as we learn they have licensed a bull fighter,) and let it remain a *beautiful* monument to Folly.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

#### The Ladies' Supper.

On last Thursday evening the ladies favorable to the German-English School, gave a supper in the Casino Hall for the benefit of that Institution. From a gentleman who participated in the affair we gather some of the particulars.

The tables were sent for two hundred persons but had to be extended. Each person was ticketed to a seat, and the most perfect order and comfort observed through the entire arrangement.—A little before 9 o'clock, upon request, the numerous and elite company was seated at the tables and addressed by the President of the Casino, Julius Berends, Esq., in the German language. After Mr. Berends' address, the supper commenced and continued until 11 o'clock and after, interspersed with speeches, toasts and music. Hon. G. Schleicher, Judges Divine and Duncan, addressed the company in English, and C. N. Riotte, Esq., Principal of the German-English School, our neighbor of the Zietung, and others, in German.—The addresses were excellent, the supper splendid, and the order and politeness which pervaded the whole affair is pronounced superior to that of any former occasion of like character in our city. In fact the whole affair passed off in the most delightful and pleasant manner,—good humor and good feeling predominating.

It was evident that the sum realized (although quite handsome) was not so much the object as to raise an interest in behalf of education.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 22, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

This morning, (Tuesday) we were called upon by Maj. Chas. Bickley aid-de-camp to Gen. Bickley.—He seems a pleasant young gentleman and, though from reasons we consider good, we differ widely and have no sympathy with this movement as explained in Gen. Bickley's speech we hope that Maj. Bickley will find our city pleasant to him. He is stopping at the City Hotel.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 22, 1860, p. 3, c. 5

Those Gas Posts.—What has become of the twenty-five gas posts the city purchased? Are they upright or horizontal? do they burn gas or do they generate gas in Aldermen? The

facts are these, the posts belong to the city, and have been paid for at the rate of \$25 per post, but there is scarcely enough of them to decorate the front door of every city father and dispense light throughout the entire city, and altho' a petition signed by all the tax payers on Commerce street desiring that the posts should attain an upright posture and give light in that part o the city, for which they were intended, yet the jealous city dads stick to it that they are the exclusive right to do all the gasing for the city, even if no light results, and frown down any attempt on the part of the Regular Gas Co., to infringe on their sacred and inviolable rights.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 22, 1860, p. 3, c. 5

The Alamo Rifle Company give a grand Military Ball on the 27 inst. We bespeak a pleasant and happy time.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], October 22, 1860, p. 3, c. 5

Pecans.—there are various reports in regard to the plenty or scarcity of this important export. Several hundred bushels have been received in and shipped from our city lately. Purchases at \$1.75 per bushel and sales at \$2.00.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], November 5, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

#### The "K. G. C."

Below we give from the Austin "Southern Intelligencer" an account of the speech of Gen. Bickley which meets the necessity of the case so well that we transfer it to our columns instead of going into a review of the speech as reported in the Herald.

["] The following placard was displayed in our city on last Wednesday:

#### K. G. C.

Gen. Geo. Bickley, President of the American Legion of K. G. C. will address the citizens of Austin on the character and aim of the Knights of the Golden Circle, at the Hall over Darden and Maynard's, this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

As our people are not much given to running after sights [except the circus,] and would not be humbugged even by the Biological, Odological Dr. Hale, the notice of itself would have excited but little attention in these speaking days, but for the circulation of a pamphlet by the orator, who is understood to be the President of the "K. G. C."

This pamphlet produced some excitement among a number of our citizens, who otherwise would not have attended the meeting. Among the passages which look to the political aspect of the thing, we copy the following:

"The Knights of the Golden Circle constitute a powerful military organizations [sic], as a nuceleus [sic] around which to hang such political considerations as will, if well managed, lead to the disenfranchisement of the cotton States from the oppressive majority of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the North."

"The great West was being rapidly settled by Europeans who arrived in our country with deep rooted pejudices [sic] against slavery, until the anti-slavery party was no longer confined to the manufacturing districts of New England, but like some fatal epidemic, it has spread over the

whole North and West."

"The Republican or Northern party is abolitionized—the Southern party is going rapidly to secession. All parties in the North are free-soil; all parties in the South are constitutionalists, and when the provisions of that instrument are violated, then our people are secessionists. It is quite true that there are many pro-slavery men in the North—men who have stood by us [illegible] there are men in the south who are in favor of the Union [illegible]—men who to preserve the Union, would give up the slave institutions of the Southern States, and re-enact the farce and folly of Jamaican Emancipation."

"It is then clear that the acquisition of Southern territory by the Federal Government is a dangerous experiment, and not to be countenanced for one moment."

"Northern men have been called to edit our papers and Northern women to educate and train our daughters. The one propagates abolitionism by insidious clippings of abolition arguments, and weak comments thereof; the other, while their conduct is, so far as we have observed in the main, irreproachable, by constantly reminding the child of our duty to be kind and affable, and that we are all the work of the Creator, and of one race, so impress the child's mind that by the time it arrives at maturity it is already abolitionized."

"The third division or degree is also divided into two classes, the "Foreign and Home Councils." This is the political or governing division. The "Home Council" is one of pure advisement, and takes no active steps. It is unknown to the public or the first division of the K. G. C., and intended to guard us against infractions of the law. Like other "Home" classes it enjoys advantages known only to the order. The Foreign Council is divided into ten departments, representing respectively the interests of agriculture, education, manufacture, finance, police, war, navigation, law and foreign relations. Also from the "Foreign Council" there is selected three classes as a high court of appeals and entrusted with the making laws for the government of the K. G. C. These classes represent respectively the interests of capital, manufacturing and mining interests, and the interests of commerce [?] and agriculture.

"Our people must present an unbroken front—no division should now be tolerated. The old party issues should be forgotten, and we should have but one Electoral Ticket in the South, and that should be for a representative man. We now need men who will step boldly out and declare themselves either for or against us. The disposition to "shirk" the question and issue is ill-adapted to the dangers which now threaten us. Let us know our friends and our enemies."

"There is a mercantile objection, [illegible] that the K. G. C. will not "pay." To this objection we refer to the history of the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies.—The K. G. C. is precisely such an association as those, and as they won empires for Great Britain, so may the K. G. C. for a Southern Confederacy."

"It would make the South strong in or powerful out of the Union."

"Let the people go to work in earnest and the South will soon be mistress of her own interests and destiny. Put off this crisis another term and we are lost. The border States are slipping from our grasp, and unless the people are aroused to a full sense of their danger, the Southern Confederacy will embrace only the cotton States." ["]

We have made our quotations this extensive because it saves the necessity of a full report of the speech, which was in sentiment to all extents and purposes the same.

It is true the speaker began by denying all political objects and purposes; and he patriotically advised the election of Breckinridge, Douglas or Bell, if either could defeat Lincoln.—He disavowed disunion objects—and yet he insisted that there are but two parties—a Northern and Southern party; and he sought to teach that there should be but these sectional

parties and to doubt the patriotism of all who thought differently. He regarded it as a foregone conclusion, that if Lincoln was elected, resistance would surely follow, and the "K. G. C." would become the rallying army for the Southern disunionist.

He read the first and second degrees of the order, but not the third. As the first degree swears "allegiance to the order, &c., and the speaker invited any one not satisfied to ask questions, Judge Paschal, [Union elector] rose and said: "I am not satisfied with the oath, and I wish to inquire, whether the "Allegiance" which you swear rises above or in subordination to the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the respective States, where the members of the order may be?" The speaker said "yes" and to prove it he read from the first degree which says:

4. "You do each swear to obey the laws of the United States provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States and the States in which you live; that you will do no act of which an American citizen should be ashamed?"

Judge Paschal said:

"Do the members of the order assume to themselves to determine the constitutionality of the laws of Congress and to resist them, or do they refer that question to the lawful tribunals of the land?" Gen. Bickley said: "As citizens we do judge of the constitutionality of laws, and act accordingly." At this answer, most theatrically expressed, the leading Breckinridge State officers present, applauded vociferously, as indeed they did at every sentiment of a revolutionary character.

The speaker then proceeded to give the Mexican view of the subject which he denied was filibusterism; but only a decent way of getting hold of the country, by some kind of conquest, and the bringing it into the United States, or else adding it to the Southern Confederacy. The plan was certainly more ornamental than practical. And the denial of Filibusterism was as little convincing as the denial that the thing is being used as a political engine.

But upon this part of the speech we have no criticism at present.

In the course of the remarks, frequent reference was made to the order being a "police regulation." When through, Judge Paschal took the stand and read the last paragraph in the pamphlet, in these words:

"The people must begin to examine the state of the nation, and determine on a line of policy united to the exigencies of the times. If the K. G. C. shall succeed we shall hear no more of the disunion, and, if so, it will be a secession of the North—not the South. We shall stand by the Constitution and the Government that will see that every provision thereof is religiously obeyed. Outside of all other considerations, the South ought to support and extend the K. G. C. organization and Domestic Police system—and [illegible] nucleus for her military system. That we [much of rest of column illegible] ican People."

Judge Paschal then said: "I have understood that it has been said that the order acts as spies upon travelers, and even marks baggage, and that baggage has come marked to this city as suspicious. Is this so?"

Gen. Bickley—"It is."

Judge Paschal—"I wish to know if the Mexico which you may find in the District of Columbia, points to the contingency of the Presidential election, and if the order stands ready to obey Southern Governors and to raise the standard of rebellion, if they are not satisfied with the "Presidential election?" Gen. Bickley made quite a flourish of trumpets, and was understood to answer in the affirmative.

Gen. Bickley then said he wished to ask Judge P. a question. But instead thereof, he went into some declamation about the duty of citizens to obey their Governors; stated that Gov. Pettus of Mississippi and other Southern Governors were members of the order, and would act if Lincoln should be elected. He said that should he (B.) be in Texas, and Gov. Houston call for his services, his "tried sword" would be drawn, to march to the District of Columbia, or wherever else the Gov. might command. Or should he be in Virginia, as little as he liked Gov. Letcher, he would march at his command. And he knew that Virginia would not submit, &c.

As to the "baggage searching," the spotting of men," &c., he said there ought to have been such an order thirty years ago; that people were welcome to search Bickley's baggage, and no sound man should object to it. It was intended for the nutmeg men, the Yankee pedlers [sic], and such suspicious characters. His question was: "Did any one object to these sentiments, objects and practices."

Judge Paschall said: "This is not the place to express my full sentiments in regard to all I have heard to-night. It is the meeting of a man, who says he has expended six years and thousands of dollars in the cause. Great as I think his errors, I would speak of him with respect and courtesy.

But to the avowal that the order is a secret police; accustomed to denounce individuals; working by secret means, (as dangerous to the innocent as the guilty;\_ that it marks baggage, and sends forward its suspicions with the unsuspecting traveler, that it is a secret order which undertakes to pass upon the soundness of Southern citizens, having a common interest in the subject of slavery—I say that it is the institution of the order or Robespierre, which will plunge us into a sea of revolution worse than the bloodiest days of France. It cannot, it will not be tolerated." He then briefly pointed out some of the consequences.

And he continued: "You all know that I never belonged to any secret order, and therefore I may overrate the dangers of secret higher law and political orders. I denounced the know-nothing order, because I saw in it a government and degrees, which taught an habitual disregard of the constitution in favor of the freedom of religion and the eligibility of all free white citizens of the United States to office. But here is an order which goes many steps further. It is "military, financial and political;" and its purposes by secret means, to attain its ends. It arrays itself with the misguided partizans [sic] who threaten to overthrow the government, should they not elect their candidate! And it proposes, by secret means, to proscribe all who will not fall into their revolutionary purposes. It is then a secret political agency, and one which establishes a police above the laws, which are sufficient for every emergency.

As to the sentiment that it is the duty to obey the governor, even should he raise the standard of rebellion. I have no language strong enough for it. Revolutions must be the work of the people. We elect governors to see that the laws are executed; not to inaugurate revolution. When the public voice is to be tested on such a subject, the question must be submitted to every voter; because each of them has an interest as high as the governor himself. Much as I love the Governor of Texas; highly as I honor his judgment and patriotism, yet I declare, that should he usurp the power of calling for soldiers to resist the constitution, laws and lawful authority of the United States, I would denounce him as a traitor to his oath. But I fear no such consequences.—Houston will never lead a rebellion; nor do I believe that any governor will take any such responsibility. Evils exist, dangers threaten, but to the people belong the questions of life, liberty, property and honor. All appeals to their judgments and passions, should be open and public. All plottings and cabals will be met by counter plots, until if continued you will have civil war at home and in our very streets. Improvident men are now [most of rest of column

illegible]

lowered by the temper of the crowd.—There were however, some repetitions of the necessity of purely "northern and southern parties," and of fight and fury, whereat a few of the intense Yanceyites applauded with diminished enthusiasm.

We give this brief report to the public. We trust that Gen. Bickley will publish the entire speeches. We would hold no political party responsible for this secret order; but trust that all parties will disavow it as a secret political engine. In its secrecy, in its police espionage and its avowed southern confederacy disunionism, we see nothing but mischief. We trust its strength and the character of those who compose it are not fairly represented by its advocates. Secrecy in political movements, is not to be tolerated among a people who rely upon an enlightened public opinion.

Gen. Bickley said, that he could not speak for Austin, he could for Texas. We call upon every Texas editor and Texas speaker and candidate to speak for themselves. Judge Paschal has spoken the sentiments of this community, with a few uninfluential exceptions. He stands by the constitution and the laws against all mobs, higher lawism and secret espionage. And our citizens should be proud, that they had a man bold enough to speak in the right time, the right tone and temper towards men, who, however pure their motives might be, are certainly upon a most dangerous road. Let us have no political secret conclaves—no reign of terror—but let all political subjects be openly and boldly discussed.

We are glad to learn that the expose of the mysterious K. G. C., was not pleasing to some of the more moderate followers of the bolters, (the extremists had hoped to make a good thing of it.) Yesterday morning a large showbill was posted, giving notice that M. R. Reagan, Esq., would address the unterrified at the same place last night. It was whispered around, that Morris would "show up" the new secret political order, and prove it to be "a Bell and Everett trick." The editor attended, and found Gen. Bickley there, with his aids Col. Groiner and Maj. Bickley. Our friend Morris spoke to the great satisfaction of the organizers, and really got off some patriotic sentiments, such as a willingness to die for the country, and the declaration that "to spot a man in this country is to hang him to the first black oak." But there was so much of the warp and woof of "the fire the southern heart, and precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution—campaign orators, that Gen. Bickley mistook him for "one of 'em," and gave the sign, and after the speech, claimed him, and commenced reading the degrees. It was a rich meeting, and we heard a wag say, that if the Breckinridge orator came there to "show up" the K. G. C.'s he did it after the fashion of Archie [illegible] a story of the Belle who went to the Kentucky quarter-race, to see Bob Easley's new importation of the animal of the tribe which the queer cursing old Balaam road. The secrecy is too good a thing for the Yanceyites to shake off with such delicate jerks. They must put on the power which old Doddy Biggs employed upon the opossum, which would not let go when every foothold was broken. The K. G. C. will stick to them by the tail unless there is a hard shake.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], November 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Banner Presentation.

On Saturday evening last, a little farce transpired on the Main Plaza, in the matter of a banner presentation. It was quite late before the meeting commenced. A few of the faithful were there as if to keep alive the dying embers of secession. The banner bore the portraits of



Breckinridge and Lane, and a very common handbill affair it was. We were at considerable loss to know the exact object of the meeting, and we believe it had no object only to give the ever [illegible] Probate Judge and a couple of other smaller lights the opportunity to explode. Chief Justice Duncan opened the play in his customary artistic and splendid style of oratory, going thro' a perfect series of hissing and sputtering. He labored hard to establish the idea that each State was an independent nation—a fallacy of course. He said, in the course of a very *logical* passage, that one of Mr. Bell's principal supporters had said that Lincoln's election would be sufficient cause for disunion. He did not give that supporter's name. The only charge of that kind which has been made, was against Hon. Bailey Peyton; it was a lie, and has been nailed to the counter as such.

Mr. Duncan delivered the banner into the hands of a Mr. Fort, for safe keeping. Mr. Fort arose and addressed the audience. Being a stranger and a quiet, genteel young fellow, his truly pleasing address and well communicated speech was listened to with attention. Mr. Fort we take to be a young man just stepping into the arena of public life. His speech we would have taken little objection to—excusing all rabidness [sic] as a natural party tendency; but when he came to speak of Douglas in vile and abusive terms, and [most of rest of column illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

This week we recommence the publication of the Alamo Express, and fulfill the promise we made our readers at the close of the Presidential campaign.

The times give very little encouragement to a new enterprise, and we hope our friends will lend us all the sympathy and aid possible in our venture to publish a newspaper in these troublesome, uncertain and truly hard times.

We shall devote ourselves to forwarding what we consider the best interests of our country, and make every endeavor to give the public a good newspaper.

As to our politics, we will say a word, though it is unnecessary, but for fear the public may think that we, too, have become tired of breasting the storm and turned our back on the Union,—we are still devoted to its preservation and will continue so while a ray of hope remains. And for the life of us we cannot see that there is much magnanimity, patriotism or [illegible] displayed in deserting the Union because of its extremity and need, and because of the multitude of its destroyers, no more than there would be in deserting the flag of our country on the eve of battle because of the strength of the enemy and the possibility of defeat.

While we do not consider the simple election of Lincoln to the Presidency sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, still we would not for a moment submit to the enforcement of the Chicago Platform because we believe it founded upon principles which abolish the Constitution of the United States, on this point we do not believe there has been any difference of opinion between the Border and Cotton States. All parties in the late Presidential election avowed this, they only differed as to the time and *mode* of resistance; they never differed as regards the point of resistance provided the Chicago Platform be carried out as interpreted by the ultra Republicans. We believe the South is a unit upon this point, and there will be no *submission* if the Republicans attempt to carry out their *alleged anti-slavery doctrine*. All parties were accessory [sic] to the election of Lincoln. We went into the election with two Union and two sectional tickets—we were all beaten by the Northern sectional ticket, under the laws and without fraud, and we should be willing to abide that administration, if administered upon *National* principles. But we never intended to submit to any administration of the Government that would deprive us of our slave property. We contemplated resisting encroachments in the

Union. In these opinions we believe we represent correctly the sentiments of all Southern Union men. We are in favor of settling our National difficulties upon the basis of Crittenden's proposed amendment to the Constitution. If this is not possible, a Convention of the United South—of a Southern Confederacy, let it be composed of 15 States; if that cannot be done let us stand by the Border States. If Arkansas and Louisiana cut us off from the border States we are for the Lone Star Republic.

We have thus plainly stated our views because we think it due to the public from whom we expect support, and from whom we do not wish to draw patronage under false pretences, or by sailing under false colors, and as there is no neutral ground to stand upon we therefore boldly take our stand in favor of the Union.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1  
Summary: Almost illegible article about the K. G. C. turning out and raising a "dark blue [?] flag with a lone white star bordered with red in the center"

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1  
In response to an invitation extended to the Alamo Rifles by the San Antonio City Guards (K. G. C.), the [illegible] company was called together at 11 o'clock [illegible] and after some argument passed the following resolutions"

Resolved, [illegible] we acknowledge the [illegible] in the City Guards or any other company, to hoist the flag of the State at any time they deem proper, we would very respectfully decline its invitation extended [illegible] of participating in such a ceremony.

Resolved, We bow with all deference to the sovereignty of the State, and will [illegible] as much as any men in defence [sic] of her honor, her rights, and her cause—but we will never participate in a rejoicing of the fall of the stars and stripes, and [illegible] the State has seceded through her proper channel—the people—we acknowledge no other thing.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### The Late Excitement.

A week or two since our citizens were thrown into a fever of excitement and alarm from a report of an intended *raid* upon us under the command of Capt. Baylor, for the purpose of taking the U. S. Arsenal and stores. And it is not at all strange that the lives and property of ten or twelve thousand people should awake a little alarm and apprehension at the approach of an armed force, upon no peace mission, in times that betoken revolution.

That the report was well founded is beyond doubt. That there has been companies raised in the upper counties, (under the excuse of going buffalo hunting,) for the purpose of making a descent upon our city—that they were to be co-operated [sic] with from Gonzales and Seguin is also beyond doubt. That there has been a settled purpose on the part of many men in different portions of the State to take the Government property is likewise true, and San Antonio is spoken of abroad as an "abolition hole" that ought to be "wiped out."

The report came, and from a quarter which gave it weight. Our citizens were unusually alarmed because they were entirely unprepared to meet the emergency that was presented. The Honorable mayor was equal to the exigency of the case; a strong police force was brought into requisition and companies have been organized in the wards, and Gen. Twiggs found outside

pressure so strong that he was compelled to send for troops, the regular force here being so very small and inadequate to protect the Government property. A feeling of quiet and security has taken the place of alarm, because our citizens feel ready and able to protect the city against any invading force. We hear no more of Baylor; he, no doubt, being informed of all that transpires in our midst, thinks prudence the better part of valor and concludes to "lay low" for the present.

There are many reasons if revolution, palpable rebellion against constituted authorities does break out, that our citizens should see that the United States ordnance falls into no vandal hands until a settled state of things is inaugurated. For once revolution breaks out and confusion usurps the place of order and might makes right—with the present straightened condition of our State—forced loans are inevitable and exactions will be common. Our city with its wealth and reputed opulence will be a prominent mark, and it would be no pleasant picture to behold the U. S. cannon aiming their dark mouths upon our peaceful homes and business house, with a body of men behind them demanding money and provisions. Just such things happen in all revolutions—they may happen again, and especially have our citizens some ground for caution since much ill-feeling exists abroad towards them because of their want of enthusiasm at the prospect of the downfall of the best government in the world.

The only way to prevent alarm is to be always ready, and this is the advice we tender our citizens.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Letter to Gen. Twiggs

In the "Ledger and Texan" of Tuesday we notice a letter from a committee of the K. G. C.'s, published by the consent of Gen. Twiggs, and as it is public property, we suppose we have the right to review it. It starts out by saying "the committee represent one hundred and twenty responsible citizens of San Antonio, K. G. C." The question naturally arises, what is it that constitutes a man a "responsible citizen." We take it that he must be a man of family, having "little responsibilities" to care for and protect—he must have property or business that makes it to his interest to act for the welfare of the whole, and not for mere self, or he must be a man elected by consent of the people to represent them. It certainly can't mean merely "belonging to the K. G. C." With all due respect, and meaning nothing hard or unkind to many young friends and acquaintances, we can't see that a great portion of the one hundred and twenty, so far as we know them, have any but the latter questionable qualification for "responsibility"—being without families, fortunes, or steady business avocations, and holding no representative office from the people. [section illegible on film]

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Lone Star flag which was raised over Carolan's Auction room on Tuesday and left up over night, was floating Wednesday morning bespangled with the complete "glorious constellation," much to the annoyance of the enterprising gentlemen who put it up. Of course the culprit is not known. The stars were *sewed* on.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Gen. Twiggs.—It is rumored about our streets, and by men who ought to know, that Gen. Twiggs will, if Texas secedes, resign his commission immediately and take command of the K.

G. C. forces in our State. We do not give this report as true beyond doubt, but as creating considerable gossip and speculation amongst our citizens. If our armies are to be commanded by Generals who hold so lightly their oaths of allegiance to their government,--and the "tug of war" ever comes, and things look squally, what guarantee have we that they can be depended upon.

Oh that all our Senators were like Crittenden and our military commanders like Bob Anderson, then would Columbia not be robbed of her glory or despoiled of her greatness.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Gen. Twiggs.—Some of our citizens seem much exercised at what we said about Gen. Twiggs. We only gave a little more publicity to a report that has been in circulation for some time in our community. We are very sorry that the General should by his actions in any respect cause reports of this nature to get afloat in the community, or that any individuals to give weight and importance to their movements should use the General's name. All reports and rumors are very likely to fall into the vandal hands of the newspaper man and become still more public. The General has grown old in the service of his country, and we would be the last one to throw a shadow on his hitherto unsullied fame. He is a public man, occupying a prominent position in the eyes of the State and country, and in a very embarrassing and delicate position, and we are truly sorry if reports are circulated which have done him injustice.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

#### The Right of Opinion

Is this still a land where liberty loves to dwell? Where freedom is allowed to opinion and not denied utterance? Where men are not to be persecuted for opinion's sake? If it is, it would be well for those who differ with us to remember it. It would be well for men to consider that their fellow men have as much right to an opinion as they have, and that they should grant all the liberty they claim in the exercise of their opinions, to others. If we all have the good of the country at heart, we will all eventually work together.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Cotton for Mexico.—On Friday eighteen Mexican carts laden with 108 bales of cotton passed through our city on their way to Sotillo. Instead of the raw material these carts should have been loaded with fabrics manufactured out of it by the San Antonio Cotton Factories.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

We learn that Gen. Twiggs has issued a circular to the troops in which he starts out by saying, that Texas having seceded they will hold themselves in readiness to march. The General has certainly jumped the question and reached the conclusion before the people of Texas.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

To-day, Monday, is the most delightful of the season. The warm sun and soft spring breeze seem to give a brighter and pleasanter look to all things. Our public square was crowded with wagons and carts laden with hay, wood and country produce, and also a train of carts from Mexico freighted with corn and beans, and a New Mexican train on its way to the coast,

which took some 2000 beef hides for Mr. Gustav Theisen. A little more certainty in political matters would remove the gloom that hangs, in spite of the cheerful weather, over our city.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Bull Fights—During the quiet hours of last Sabbath afternoon a bull fight took place at the amphitheater on the West side of the San Pedro.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Fish.—To-day, Monday, we noticed a good supply of fresh fish in market. Two individuals having made haul of some hundred pounds of trout, perch, cat, turtle and frog from the San Pedro ditch.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### Troops Marching on San Antonio.

News has been received from a reliable source that a force of some two hundred men are encamped near Seguin, and that they will be reinforced to-night by several hundred more. The destination of those troops is said to be San Antonio. Their business is supposed to be the taking possession of the United States property.

Letters have also been received stating that there is a large body of men moving upon our city. We take the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, written by a San Antonian, dated Gonzales, February 12<sup>th</sup>: "I have heard from responsible men here that there are between three and four thousand men marching upon San Antonio. They are coming from the upper counties." Something is in the wind.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Rumors and Strange Things.—On Monday last our city was full of vague rumors about something which nobody knew anything about. Something about commissioners taking charge of or demanding government property—something about some *important* personage [supposed, from his *military dashing* look, to hold a high command] demanding the muster rolls of city companies—the people in the dark, &c., &c.

Now, who in the name of common sense are these commissioners?—where did they come from? what government do they represent?—who gave them their commissions?—not the Governor, not the people of Texas, not the U. S. Government—then who are they? and what business have they to even ruffle the smooth surface of our quiet city with vague rumors about things they are unauthorized by any of "the powers that be" to meddle with? Strange questions, but still stranger rumors.

Texas is still in the Union, and will be, even according to the authority of the revolutionary convention, until the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March.—Then by whom, through whom and for whom do they act, and to whom are they responsible? Perhaps they are an impatient set of gents who can not wait the say of the "common herde" [sic] and *presume* upon what it *will* be?

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Major Clark Addresses  
The Alamo Rifles.

On Tuesday night last after the drill and business of the Alamo Rifle company was over, the Captain announced that Major Clark desired to address the company, and therefore ordered the men to "fall in" outside of the armory. Major Clark stepped to the front of the company, came to a "front face," and commenced his speech in a very courteous manner, the burden of which was in substance as follows: I love the Alamo Rifles—I love every man in San Antonio—I come before you merely as a disinterested individual, without any authority for so doing, but merely to tell you what your duty is in these stirring times. The K. G. C. love you, they are sworn to protect you and the rest of the city—they are for the South and Texas—they have been misrepresented—they love you and expect you to stand by them when they kick up a muss—the people of Texas [10,000 voters] have declared themselves out of the Union—you must ratify their action at the ballot-box—you will be expected to back some unknown, and till now unheard of commissioners if they demand the government property—we must *submit* to our *rulers*—I, for one, "come weal or come woe," will die by the people of Texas, "from whom I have received nothing but kindness." Mr. Rifles, I again assure you, you are a ghlorious [sic] set of fellows and I love you. Adieu! [Applause]

We are an ardent admirer of Major Clark, and for him feel a kindness and respect, and am sorry that we cannot give him the benefit of a more extended report of his speech, and of our inability to present it in language that would sound more oratorical. We pretend merely to give the substance as it appeared to us. Some of our *bull headed* fellows could neither make head nor tail out of his remarks. They are and will remain in the dark until further developments as to who *our rulers* are and who those *commissioners* are.

If the Major wished to tell the Rifles their duty, we are rather inclined to think he has missed his "cue." Like true soldiers they know their duty to their country. We would further remark that politics is scrupulously avoided in the company, and but for it being forced upon the company, no political jarring would ever disturb the fellowship and kind feeling existing among its members. After breaking ranks, one of the company stepped up to Major Clark, and desired to ask him a question; the Major said "certainly." He then asked him, "Will you abide the decision of the people of Texas at the ballot-box?" "Certainly," replied the Major. Then continued the questioner, "If they decided to remain in the Union?" This puzzled the Major, and well it might, after declaring that he would die for Texas, but replied that he would, or "leave the State."

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Theater at the Casino  
Hall.  
Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> February  
"The Love Letter."  
Comedy in 3 Acts, by R. Bonedix.

Rising of the Curtain at 8 o'clock.  
Strangers can be introduced by Members.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Gen. Twiggs to be Relieved.—We learn that Gen. Twiggs is to be relieved immediately by Col. Waite from Camp Verde. This will certainly be a great relief to Gen. Twiggs in his present poor state of health and troublesome embarrassment. Col. Wait [sic] is a gallant officer, he served through the Mexican War winning laurels [sic] for his bravery and gallant deeds, he was severely wounded at Molino Del Rey and breveted [sic] Col. for his conduct in that engagement.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

"The Camels are Coming."—Reports, and reliable ones, are constantly coming in that men are marching upon our city, and that a demand for the surrender of the government [sic] property will be made upon, perhaps within twenty-four hours. The taking of government property is certainly premature and injudicious, and should not be suffered. If the regular force is not sufficient, our citizens will no doubt volunteer. Let the question come home to every man—"Are your peaceful homes to be thus invaded without cause?"

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Gen. Twiggs and the Commissioners.—Rumor says that Gen. Twiggs and the commissioners could not agree upon the terms of surrender—the commissioners asking everything and the Gen. asking the arms of the troops and sufficient provisions to carry them out of the State.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

"Bread for the Poor."—Never in the whole history of our city were times so hard and business so dull. Never before did the cry for bread greet the ears of our citizens. From outward appearances there is little or no suffering, but inquiry develops [sic] the fact that there is much private charity dispensed. Mr. Grenet has been and is now issuing between fifty and one hundred loaves of bread to the poor, besides giving many little articles to the sick poor. Before the sun drives away the cold damp of the morning, some fifty poor people, mostly Mexicans, may be seen clustering around the door of that kind and generous man; half clad mothers clasping their infants to their bosoms; men able to do hard work, with downcast look, awaiting the relief [sic] of their wants. Mr. Grenet has many applications which come in a way that forbids inquiry because they come from families that feel a delicacy in asking charity. Messrs. Morris & Bro. have also dealt out meat to the poor, and found more applications than they proposed to supply. Our German citizens have also organized a society for the relief of the poor, many are holding back expecting harder times ahead. What has caused this state of things? We have seen provisions one hundred per cent. dearer and scarcer than at present and no want—the year is opening with good prospect—then why this want? It comes from demagogism and disunion. We would suffer quietly all that is upon us if our liberties were suffering, but we will find we have gained nothing in the end. We are one of the hopeful kind, and have always held up our city in bright collars [sic] to induce the stranger hither, but now we do not wish to deceive people at home or abroad, and we wish our people to be awake to the dangers gathering about us.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Some persons have been told that it would be dangerous to vote "against secession." We

can not imagine where the danger will come from unless it be assassination or a resort to mob or lynch law.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Women of the North.—Where is their places in the coming contest? Southern women are already begining [sic] to scrape lint and embroider flags with energy, but the women of the North have no spirit for such work, no sympathy with this conflict. They have loved and still love the union—the Union—the whole union. With them there is no North, no South, no East, no West.

In a holy cause, they could, like the Spartan women of old, buckle the armor onto their sons and husbands and tell them to return "with it, or on it!" But they have no stomach for this fight. Calmly, tamely, and helplessly they must look on, while the "wreck of empires and the crush of worlds" goes on around them! They cannot arm brother against brother—the [sic] can only, like Mr. Buchanan, "go pray." God grant that their prayers avail.—[Dill's Gazette.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Arrival of Col. Waite.—Col. Waite arrived in the city to-day (Monday) with a small escort of Cavalry.

Orders from Gen. Twiggs.—We learn that Gen. Twiggs has ordered all the regular troops to abandon the forts and march to the coast where they will have shipment.

Indians at Fort Cobb.—There are 3000 Indians at Fort Cobb who are at present receiving rations from the federal government, they will soon be turned loose to make their living upon our frontier. With 3000 Indians on our frontier and Cortina on the Rio Grande Texas will have her hands full.

False Rumors and Impressions.—We do not wonder that false impressions of our city should be held abroad since learning from several of the strangers now in our city, that letters have been received in the adjacent counties, stating that there were but 140 *sound* men in San Antonio, that it was an awful abolition hole, and that our city was barricaded with canon [sic] planted at every street. Of course a great many who came here under these false reports will go back with their eyes slightly open.

The Wounded.—The battle on Saturday had its killed and wounded, like all other great engagements, and though not quite equal in magnitude and grandeur to the battle of New Orleans, was nearly as sanguinary. During the heat of the contest a double baorelled [sic] shot gun "went off," wounding five warriors and one man of peace, besides killing one horse. Some of the wounded left on Sunday morning for their homes.

In spite of the crowd lately in our city the peace has been very well kept,—which speaks well for the majority of the "army" which lately invaded Uncle Sam,—being quiet, orderly, gentlemen in spite of their bad politics.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Sad Day to San Antonio.  
Evacuation of the U. S.  
Troops, Feeling of the  
People.



The reality of all the sham, farce and incipient tragedy of Saturday did not develop itself until the evacuation of the U. S. Troops, which took place about 4 o'clock P.M.

A large concourse of citizens had collected to bid the troops good bye and when the two companies under the command of Maj. Smith and Capt. King marched out with colors flying and band playing the national airs, and the old bullet-riddled and war-stained banner of the 8<sup>th</sup> regiment floating in the breeze, there was a most profound sensation amongst the people—strongmen wept and hung their heads in shame. We have never seen so much feeling evinced on any occasion. The people cheered the troops all along the streets and many followed them to the head of the San Pedro, where they encamped.

After this scene has passed off our city settled down into a sullen gloom.

Our citizens feel humiliated and sorrowful, and there are few men who can trust their eyes in their neighbor's face. And is there an American, we ask, who would not feel humiliated thus to see the glory of his country departing.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### Taking of the United States Property.

It is impossible for us to give anything like a full and definite description of what has just transpired in our midst. Uncle Sam, who has lived long among us and behaved himself well, has been handed his walking papers by major Ben. McCulloch, at the head of 400 troops, under orders from the Safety Committee; and all we have to say in regard thereto, is that we think it injudicious in the extreme—a grand electioneering trick—and that the Committee of Safety have removed, the "safety valve" from our engine of government, and that the first time we get on too much steam we will burst our boiler.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Read!!

Read!

Now is the time to adorn your beautiful residence with

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

Mr. A. Mareschal, on the Alamo Plaza, offers for sale the following list of

Fruit Trees:

200 Peach and Apricot trees.

100 Cherry "

700 Apple "

700 Pear "

300 Grape "

150 assorted Rose bushes, &c., &c.

All these trees were imported since one and two years, direct from one of the best

Nurseries in France, being now acclimated to the Texas soil.

Purchasers in marking their trees in the Nursery of A. Mareschal, can have or leave at any convenient time. Do not forget to call at

A. Mareschal,  
at the Alamo Plaza.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The "Secret" Committee on Public "Safety," we understand, have the power of issuing Passports. It is said that some of them have granted permission to travel from one county to another. "Have you a pass?" If not it may be necessary that you should procure one before you travel on business or pleasure. It may be "dangersome" for you to leave home without a "pass." These are wonderful times when freemen have to be vouched for before they can go to market, to town or out cow hunting.—[Intelligencer.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

"Young America" Not Dead Yet—Young America seems to have been entirely overlooked during all the late excitement; perhaps he has been too busy "getting up in the world" by means of stilts, they being all the rage. But we saw a display on Tuesday last which convinced us that "Young America" is but just waking up to the awful realities now being enacted. A company of youngsters, with wooden guns and the "Flag of our Union" floating proudly in the breeze, paraded our streets, going through a course of tactics decidedly amusing and burlesque—"grounding arms" &c. They marched by the arsenal and flung defiance in the teeth of the present brave defenders, and were present during the serenade of Col. Hoffman, waving their flag and shouting for the Union. If the late convention in Austin had been composed of such material, their councils would have been wiser, and the country safe, because they would have voted unanimously for Union, peace, plenty and sugar candy.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

At a meeting of the Alamo Rifles, on the evening of the 18<sup>th</sup>, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In as much as the Alamo Rifle Company have been maliciously, or otherwise misrepresented, both to the citizens of San Antonio and abroad, in reference to their principles and views in the present crisis of our country, having been denounced as Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and as such not to be trusted or depended upon by their State and fellow-citizens—

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Alamo Rifle Company, as citizen soldiers, do hereby contradict, denounce and condemn all and every such report, come from whatever source it may, as unfounded and false, and that the instigator of all such reports, and the person or persons who circulates them, are [illegible] and consummate villains, whether they be citizens of this city or state.

And be it further resolved, That we, the Alamo Rifles, bowing with all due deference to our State authorities, and to the powers that be, have always been, are and ever will be, (while existing as an organized body,) willing and ready to discharge our whole duty, and not only to our State, but to the whole South.

[Signed] [list]

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

San Antonio, Feb. 18, 1861.

The undersigned [sic], commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise [sic] the authority [sic] undertaken by them have formally [sic] and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs [sic], United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the States, by the way of the Coast; that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery [sic] of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the battery [sic] of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the commission that there shall be no infraction of this agreement [sic] on the part of the state [sic]. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops.—They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at the various posts, other than that above recited for the use of the troops, will be turned over to agents, to be appointed by the Commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the Officers of the Army, whom they relieve in their custody of the public property.

Thot. J. Devine }	Commission-
P. N. Lucket, }	ers on behalf
S. A. Maverick }	of committee

of public [sic] safety.

No. 5.

The State of Texas, having demanded, through its Commissioners, the delivery of the limits of this command; and the Commanding general [sic], desired to avoid even the possibility of a collusion [sic] between the Federal and State troops; the Posts will be evacuated by their [sic] garrisons' [sic] and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas, by way of the coast—march-ing out with their arms, (the Light batteries with their guns), Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Quarter Master's Stores, Subsistence, Medical, Hospital Stores, and such means of transportation of every kind, as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack [sic] or defence [sic] against aggressions [sic] from any source.

The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the [sic] coast.

By order of.

Brev't Major Gen. Twiggs.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Birth day of Washington.  
A Glorious Day.  
Splendid Celebration!  
2000 People in Procession!!

Yesterday, the 22<sup>nd</sup>, was Washington's birth day, and our citizens, en masse, did befitting honor to the occasion.

Never was our city so full of enthusiasm; never before have our citizens evinced so much

spontaneous patriotism, as on yesterday.

The gloom that had seemingly settled over our city in consequence of the unhappy state of our common country was dispelled by the dawning of Washington's Birth Day. From the oft recurrence of national anniversaries [sic] in time of peace the people weary of their observance, but when adversity is about to overtake our government, when our liberties are endangered, then the memories of the past revive, the old fires of patriotism rekindle in the hearts of our people, and they gladly [sic] do homage at the shrine of liberty.

At 9 A.M. the different companies, civil and military, assembled on the Military Plaza and formed in procession, the Alamo Rifles with the band in the lead, then followed Alamo City Guards, the Fire Companies, the different Ward Companies, citizens on foot, carriages, and Young Americas.—The procession march through the Main Plaza to Main st. down Main st. to the Alamo, then down Pasco to Solidad up Solidad thence to Flores, down Flores to the Military Plaza, where the procession formed round the entire square, --then closed around the stand in the centre. Col. S. G. Newton, read Washington's Farewell Address, which was received with enthusiastic cheers.

After the reading of the address the different companies marched to their different quarters, and the people returned to their homes happy and full of patriotic ardor. The warm grasp of the hand and the glad twinkle of the eye when men met, spoke the feeling of the occasion.

The ladies, God bless them, lent their smiles to the occasion.

The Union and the American flag was cheered throughout.

The fire engines were tastefully decorated with national flags; the Alamo Rifles and the Alamo City Guards carried their company banners; Ward Company No. 3, carried a beautiful stars and stripes, presented them the evening before by E. P. Alsbury, Esq.; Ward No. 2, carried a large blue flag, upon it a rattle snake in a striking attitude, and the motto, "Don't Tread On Me." this was the old flag of the Republic under which Washington fought the first battles of the Revolution—it created quite a sensation.—In fact the display, the decorations and the procession and celebration generally, outstripped by far anything of the sort ever known in our city. It was a day long to be remembered.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Last night there was quite an illumination and considerable enthusiasm on the Main Plaza.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

If San Antonio is voted out of the Union by the ballance [sic] of the State, she will go out with banners flying and keeping step to the music of the Union.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Election in San Antonio.

The election passed off in our city quietly and orderly, and resulted in favor of Union and "against secession," in spite of all the combinations, societies, court-house cliques &c., and in the face of threats, bullying, menaces, and brow beating. Of course the majority is small, but sufficient to redeem our city from the many misrepresentations sent abroad in regard to it.

Now let us review the field and see against what odds this victory was gained: There has been two secession newspapers thundering away for the last three months—the court house clique, from the Hon. District Judge to the precinct magistrates, embracing all the State and County and some of the city officials;—the K. G. C. order, embracing many Americans, several foreign born citizens and several prominent Mexicans, (and if we take the word of our neighbor the Herald this order embraces the principal men of wealth in our city,) with a State Convention in session; were the strong combinations arrayed against the Union party. The secessionists were well organized and worked hard, the Union party was unorganized and did but little challenging, while the disunionists by their close and insulting challenging kept many from the polls—making native Americans and men who had been citizens of the Republic of Texas and who have voted in our city for the last fifteen years swear to their votes, and compelled many foreigners to show their papers.—The Mexicans, with a few honorable exceptions, were *corraled* for Disunion.—Upon the whole we think it a glorious victory. San Antonio was persistently claimed by the secessionists.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### Oath of Foreigners.

It is reported that some naturalized citizens of our country have voted for *secession*. We think there is some mistake about this matter. All foreigners, whether Irish, English, French, German or Swiss, wherever they were naturalized, took the following oath, IN OPEN COURT, and we can hardly believe that any man having taken this oath, did go up to the polls in open day, and vote for secession. We would like to have the names of all Foreigners who voted the Secession ticket, so as to arrange them in our paper, along with this oath.

"You do solemnly [sic] swear upon the HOLY EVANGELIST OF ALMIGHTY GOD, that you do entirely, absolutely, and forever renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, whatsoever; and you particularly renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to [Victoria I Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,] so help you God.

You do SOLEMNLY [sic] SWEAR, on the HOLY EVANGELIST OF ALMIGHTY GOD, that you will SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. SO HELP YOU GOD.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Serenade.—On saturday [sic] last, some enthusiastic Union men got up a torch-light procession. Accompanied by the Alamo Rifle Band they proceeded down Main Street, over to the Alamo then back to Solidad by Pano Street. By the time they reached the Alamo the torches gave out, but it mattered little as the moon was bright and the night beautiful. There were at least five hundred persons, in the procession. In their rounds they serenaded several of our prominent citizens, who returned the compliment in speeches, glowing with patriotism. It was not a rejoicing over victory, but the demonstration of men who felt rejoiced that they had done their duty to their country and whether defeated or not, did not regret their action.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2-3  
Summary: Election returns for Austin, Round Rock, Fredericksburg, Boerne and Castroville, pro-Union

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

[From the S. A. Herald.]

George Bickley.

Castle K. G. C., Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>, '61.

Whereas, the Alamo Express, a paper published in San Antonio, has used its columns for the purpose of injuring the K. G. C., an order devoted to the protection of southern interests and preservation of southern institutions.

Resolved, That we commend that paper to the contempt and execration of all true southern men, and that we have this resolution published in the San Antonio Herald.

Copy of the minutes.

E. A. Briggs, secretary.

Medina River.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We notice a communication in Tuesday's Ledger & Texan, signed "Alamo Rifleman," in which the writer corrects a mistake made by the editor about the presentation of a flag and alludes to the ladies of our city in a very ungallant manner. In behalf of many of the Rifles, we will say that they do not endorse the allusion in regard to the ladies, and that they voted for the Union. As to a "majority" of the company we have not ascertained if they went for secession or not, but feel confident that they did not prompt this communication. Whether they will endorse it or not we can't say.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], February 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Col. Waite and the Commissioners

Dame Rumor gives us the following account of the late excitement kicked up by the Commissioners: The building occupied by the U. S. disbursing officers was taken possession of on Tuesday morning a detachment of K. G. C. under command of the "Commissioners." They (the Com.) demanded of Col. Waite to order the disbursing officers to deliver over the money in their hands. Col. Waite refused—said he did not recognize them as having authority to make such a demand. Commissioner Luckett, told Col. Waite he would arrest him, if he did not give the order; Col. Waite told Luckett he would be the last man he would arrest.—Col. Waite was then ordered to vacate his quarters. he [sic] replied, he would not do so until ordered by his Government. Commissioners got tired bullying the old soldier and proceeded to take possession of the different disbursing offices ordering the clerks to leave or be considered under arrest. Col. Waite is still "at large"—and the Commissioners only made a raise of fifteen Dollars, which, Major McClure says, belongs to him. This is what Madame Rumor says, and this is the only authority we have at this point.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

High-Handed and Unjust Acts  
--Will They Be Sustained.

The late taking of the offices occupied by Majors McClure and Vinton, has not been fully appreciated. It is certainly one of the most uncalled-for, high-handed and unjust transactions ever committed by any body of men similarly empowered. It is unequalled by anything that has happened during all this excitement the south over. It will be remembered the uneasiness evinces on account of the report that the U. S. Troops would be disbanded in our midst, in consequence of not being paid off. Major McClure proceeded to new Orleans, and after much trouble and expense succeeded in procuring money and returned to our city; the fears in regard to the disbanding the troops and the great loss and inconvenience caused the suttlers [sic], was removed.—On Monday last the officers of the different disbursing officers were forcibly taken by the "commissioners" and the officers ordered to vacate; at the same time a demand was made of Col. Waite, to order the disbursing officers to deliver over the money. Col. Waite refused. The commissioners continue in possession of Majors McClure's and Vinton's offices, depriving these gentlemen of the privilege [sic] of attending to their business and to the wants of the department, which embrace the interests of many of our citizens. We learn that the commissioners have repeated their demand upon Col. Waite, accompanied with a refusal to grant transportation for the troops now in the upper country. This whole proceeding carries with it great injustice not only to the U. S. Government, but to many of our citizens directly [sic] interested and to the community in general. Will the convention sustain the commissioners in their high handed acts? We hope not. The people of Texas have no spite to gratify against the Federal Government, or this department, on the contrary we should be all gratitude. The action of Louisiana in regard to the money in the Mint at N. O. is worthy of imitation. Let there be at least honest in the acts of the convention.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The main question that will be before the Convention which meets to-morrow, the 2d, will be, whether we will belong to the Southern Confederacy or whether we shall be a "Lone Star Republic."

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The 2d of March.

Yesterday last was the anniversary of Texas independence, and was duly celebrated by the Alamo Rifles, who turned out with their bands, paraded through the streets, and fired a salute at the Alamo. This day twenty-five years ago Texas declared herself free and independent; it is a day hallowed with noble memories, and we leave the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, 1836, with pride and stride along over the years that have intervened and wonder over our advancement—from a feeble people who had just struggled through a revolution to a great and prosperous State, enjoying peace plenty and liberty, and up to this date on, escutcheon is bright and clear, but hark! the last gun is fired, it is 12 o'clock on the 2d of March, 1861, the old Lone Star flag which has been flying over Travis's old quarter's falls to the ground—the ordinance which separates us from the

embrace of the glorious Union that fostered us in infancy goes into effect. How ominous. Do not Texans hold their heads in shame?

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Ominous.—On Saturday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, the day of Texas Independence, just at 12 A.M., the time the secession ordinance was to take effect, the Lone Star Flag over Carolan's Auction room, the Head Quarters of Travis, fell to the ground, the K. G. C. Flag floating over Braden's Grocery appeared minus the Star, and the flag raised over the Alamo in attempting to get it down, caught half mast and there staid some time in spite of the efforts to haul it down.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 6, 1861, [basically unreadable]

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Fall of the Alamo.—We have now in hand a most thrilling, interesting and elaborate account of the "Fall of the Alamo," carefully compiled by an old Texan belonging to the Alamo garrison, from the most reliable sources of information. We will commence its publication in the course of a week or two.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

There has only been 41,000 votes cast in the State so far as heard from which is about a half vote, and by which we have good reason to infer that a majority of the people are against secession.—A majority of those cast for secession have been obtained under false pretenses, bribery, trickery and intimidation. Some have been deceived by the cry of re-construction, others by the assurance that all the Border States would secede, that there was an irrepressable [sic] conflict, that great prosperity would spring out of disunion, &c. The timid were assured of peace; the wild, reckless and daring were promised war. Such have been the deceptions used to gull a frank, generous people. A day of retribution is near at hand when a free and indignant people will trample under foot all humbugs and oppressions emanating from self constituted bodies.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The brave men who went to take charge of Forts Clark and Duncan found it convenient to take advantage of the war times to forage upon the poor people along the route, by killing their hogs, &c.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

On Tuesday last a salute of seven guns were fired and the flag of the Southern Confederacy was hoisted over the Alamo. We advise these brave flag-raisers to look sharp or the ghosts of Crocket and Travis will haunt them.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We take the following from the published proceedings of the K. G. Convention:

Mr. Barziza, of Chambers, moved that the convention proceed to elect a marshal, Brigade and staff officers, and a State Treasurer, and that the Marshal be empowered to appoint all other officers necessary to a complete organization of the several departments. Marshal of the Texas Division, Geo. W. Chilton of Tyler, Smith county, Texas; Eastern Brigade, Elkana Greer of



Marshal, Harrison county, Texas; Western Brigade, John A. Wilcox of San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas; State Treasurer, Jas. Vance of San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### War Declared.

We take the following startling news from the published proceedings of K. G. C. Convention which was held in our city on the 22 of Febr last:

The committee further report the following resolution from the Seguin Castle, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved: By Seguin Castle, Guadalupe County, Texas, that if any non-slaveholding government, power or people, attempt to establish a protectorate over the Republic of Mexico, such action shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be hostile to the rights and interests of the South and the K. G. C.

Resolved further, That any such action on the party of any such non-slaveholding government, power or people, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, *just cause of war* on the part of the South and the K. G. C.

Resolved further, That it is the deliberate judgment and sincere desire of the Castle, that immediate action "*vi et armis*" should be taken by the South and the K. G. C., to repel any such attempt, should it be made.

According to the same proceedings the number of K. G. C. soldiers in the amount of 929 horse, and 139 foot. As there is a likelihood of both England and France having a word to say about Mexico we think it unkind in the K. G. C. to thus declare war against the Emperor and Queen before due notice was given in order to allow them sufficient time to abdicate rather than carry on so unequal a conflict.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

P. S. Gamble & Son,

...

Photographs!

Photographs of the principal objects of interest in and around San Antonio, New Braunfels, and Friedrichsburg [sic]; also Mission Letter Paper; Stationery of all kinds. The Circulating Library is accessible at all hours.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

We are pleased to notice that the Quitman Rifles, under the command of Capt. W. L. Hill, are again organized. The uniform adopted by the company is a cadet jeans, trimmed with green.—The officers of the company are: W. L. Hill, Capt.; W. J. Pendleton, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant; W. Walsh, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant; R. J. Lambert, 3d Lieutenant; Dr. J. H. Herndon, Surgeon; R. R. Jones, Ordely [sic], E. D. Walker, Qr. Master.—[Intelligencer.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Our dull and gloomy city was enlivened by a pleasant and stiring [sic] event on Tuesday

last; some four companies of the 3d, Infantry, Maj. Brooks in command, passed through our city with the flag of our country flying gaily on the breeze and the fife and drums playing 'Yankee Doodle'; they were saluted with many a warm cheer, and many a curse fell upon the heads of those who have "precipitated" our state out of the Union. The troops were accompanied by a long train of waggons [sic].

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], March 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Another Stirring Incident.—On Thursday morning two more companies of regulars passed through our city. One company under command of Maj. Shepherd, halted on the Main Plaza, where a crowd of people had spontaneously gathered, and played "auld lang syne" with fife and drum, receiving the enthusiastic cheers of people; from the Plaza they marched down Main street to that good old tune Americans delight in, "yankee doodle" which will do to whistle, play and sing, and just the thing for fighting. The people carrying an American flag accompanied the troops to the edge of town, presenting them with the flag. This is a pleasant surprise to the troops and an evidence that patriotism still swells among us in spite of tyranny and usurpation.—God speed the day that will bring back the army to us.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The editor of the Ledger and Texan," entirely destitute of matter to feed his morbid brain, singles out our German fellow-citizens, to scandalize and misrepresent, and if possible to raise an unjust prejudice against. We remember full well the laudations of this same sheet upon the very people which it now abuses, and why, because they do not choose to forget that they are American citizens and allow themselves to be led by the nose of a set of demagogues.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We wish our neighbor of the Herald to understand that '*our* flag' is that glorious old banner invented by Washington, and raised in 1776 and confirmed by congress in 1777; that was carried triumphantly through three glorious wars and will continue to wave while a true American lives. We claim no new fangled banner no bastard imitation of the banner of Washington.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

"The German Element."—Who is it that has worked our stone quarries, built our fine edifices, our bridges and in fact have been our artizans [sic], our engineers and scientific men, who have contributed principally to the wealth, prosperity and adornment of our city? "The German Element." Who is it that cultivates our soil and supply our markets? The Germans. What portion of the community is it that is known for its honesty, industry, intelligence and thrift? "The German Element." All this we can put to their account, now let us record one *sin* against them. Who was that built up and gave power and office to the courthouse clique? "The German Element." But we ballance [sic] this *sin* by the sincere repentance which they feel and for their devotion to the Union the constitution and they [sic] laws, they have sworn to support.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The fashionable patriotism among secessionists is to claim the State in which they were born as their country. The great pity is, that this doctrine is only demonstrated by natives of the revolting States. By a review of the names of the conventionites or "Evergreens," we see that a

large portion of them were born in conservative portions; of the country, to wit: Virginia [sic], North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and we even see Massachusetts, the British Provinces and Germany represented. This kind of patriotism is too small, too contracted, to be held by any true American. When love of country becomes sectional, then farewell to national greatness. From a love of one particular section and dislike of another it will narrow down to the smallest limit possible to contain a mean selfish spirit.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Today, Friday, we had quite a lively demonstration of two kinds of *rains*—rain from Heaven and the *reign* of Terror. The first in a refreshing shower, which imparted a pleasant spring-like softness to the air and comfortable moisture to the earth.—*Reign* of terror, in the marching through of the last of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry, which made our hearts sad and thoughts ominous of the future, while we cheered them on their way.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The last of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry, consisting of two companies, under command of Capt. Johnson, passed through our city this morning, Friday, on their way to the coast. They were accompanied by a fine brass band. The people cheered them lustily thro' the city and accompanied them to the suburbs, where an American flag was presented to Capt. Johnson.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Public Meeting.

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., at 8 o'clock.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Judge Davis and the Test Oath.—Our readers will peruse with pleasure the manly refusal of Judge Davis to take the "test oath."

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Another company of U. S. regulars past [sic] through our city on Saturday last, and were warmly welcomed and cheered by our citizens.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Keep Cool.—Summer weather, if not summer time, is upon us, and in view of this fact, Winston & Milton, professors of capillary abridgment, have erected a comfortable bath house in the rear of their capillary establishment on Main street, and are now ready for customers. Bathing is a luxury that promises an earlier advent this season than usual, so gentlemen when you want to get cool just call at the above mentioned establishment.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Enthusiastic Meeting!  
The People Moving!  
Col. Robt. Taylor's Speech.

The following modest notice was posted about our city on Tuesday morning:

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., at 8 o'clock.

All say there was evident excitement and much talk upon the corners and about the streets. The court-house clique were busy caucusing among the people and prominent citizens, attempting to persuade them that it would not do to have a meeting,—that there would be excitement and trouble. But there was no use talking, night came, and the people poured into the Main Plaza from all parts of the city, and long before the time appointed there were at least a thousand upon the ground. They came as a free people, as they had been wont to do in time past, to meet together to talk over their affairs and listen to what had to be said—they came as a people who were not to be bullied or frightened from assembling in public meeting—they came not to the attractions of a sumptuous feast or a long list of prominent names, but as THE PEOPLE responding spontaneously to a call, which embraced in its terms something dearer than life—liberty, and their country's welfare—they came as a people who have been reviled and misrepresented abroad and at home by a miserable clique and who had become somewhat uneasy about the liberty of speech.

A brilliant bonfire lighted up the plaza and a brass band kept the impatient people entertained until the time of speaking arrived by discoursing national airs. The balconies of the Plaza House and the buildings around the square were crowded with ladies and the whole scene was that of life and enthusiasm.

But it was impossible to keep so large and impatient an assemblage quiet long; they cheered for the Union and the American flag and upon Judge Paschal appearing among the spectators upon the balcony of the hotel, he was loudly called for, he responded in a few words excusing himself and mentioning that Col. Rob't. Taylor from Fanin [sic] was expected to speak and he was satisfied the people would be fully gratified with the Colonel's speech; Col. Taylor was then called for, who not being upon the ground at the moment arrived shortly afterwards and took the stand amidst three hearty cheers.

We are unable to give any extended idea of Col. Taylor's speech not having taken any notes, but it was just such a speech as Col. Robt. Taylor can make; full of sound, practical sense, eloquence, moderation and patriotism. He [illegible top of next column] than that the public heart was uneasy. He alluded to his former visits to our city; in '44 when we were threatened with invasion from Mexico, in '46, on his way to Mexico to assist in maintaining the rights of Texas under the stars and stripes, [a small American flag floated near him on the stand] in '49 when the cholera swept our people into the grave yards, and a year since when the din of business was deafening—our streets were blockaded with building material and trains of carts and wagons laden with merchandice [sic], and the sound of the stone mason's hammer way [sic] every where heard; he now witnessed commercial distress and our thirfty [sic] city

desolated—and why? had we made less crops than usual? no pestilence raged. Then why was it? because public confidence had been destroyed in consequence of the breaking up of our government. Better far, he said, that the cholera raged, for the dead tell no tales.

Col. Taylor went over an extensive field of argument tracing this disunion matter back many years and showing that slavery was not the cause, but the lever that had been used to precipitate the people into revolution. He denounced in unmeasured terms the usurpations of the convention and alluded in a feeling manner to Gen. Houston. He counseled moderation and obedience to the laws, and if our Government became oppressive that we could exercise the right of changing it at the ballot box. His main point was "reconstruction" of the Union upon the failure of the Southern Confederacy to give us a good or better government than we had broken loose from. He pledged the people amongst whom he lived as the first who would gladly raise the standard of reconstruction.

The gallant Colonel's speech was listened to with profound attention in spite of a few futile efforts to create a disturbance, and he was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm throughout.

After Col. T. was through, Judge Paschal was called for with such a vim that he was forced to take the stand, which he did, with simply the intention of saying a few words in excuse or explanation of his position, when a few persons, who, no doubt had been cut to the quick by Col. T's speech began to call for someone else, this created so much noise that it was impossible for the Judge to be heard. Some miscreant, however, taking advantage of the night, was heard to say "abolitionist," which was to [sic] much for the Judge's good temper—he denounced the utterer in unmeasured terms, and who, had he been of sufficient courage, would have shown himself.

The band struck up Yankee Doodle and the people dispersed to their homes full of enthusiasm. A large number of the assemblage proceeded [sic] to Judge Paschal's residence, where he responded to their call in a short and eloquent speech.

So ended a glorious night. We have given the "reconstruction" ball a roll—let it be kept rolling over the state until all opposition is crushed out.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

We learn that an attempt was made to get Capt. Tobin's company of rangers, [now encamped at the head of the San Pedro Springs] to enterfere [sic] and break up the meeting on Tuesday night, *but* that the proposition was not countenanced by the company. Happening to be personally acquainted with some members of this company, and taking them as a criterion for the ballance [sic], we believe that it is composed of gentlemen, who would be above all such dirty work, however much they might differ with the objects of the meeting, and would not interfere with a freeman's privilage [sic], even at the instigation of the court-house clique.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Today, Wednesday, we noticed some families on their way from the frontier to northern Texas.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Lagerbeer.

My friends and acquaintances and all other gentlemen are invited to visit my Beer Saloon near the mill bridge, next to Mr. Louis Gresser's grocery store; you will find Menger's lagerbeer in bottles kept in a good cool cellar the most refreshing drink in town.—Only 20 cents a quart and 10 cents a pint bottle.—Respectfully

Aug. J. Koenig.

San Antonio, April 1861.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Propitious Moment.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Monday evening inst., there happened to be two of the board absent which left them equally divided upon the question concerning the delivering over of the arms in the hands of the Ward companies, which being revived at this *propitious* moment and there being a tie the Mayor decided in favor of giving up the arms. Now, the next thing is to get them. The officers of these companies have given bond for these arms and it has been nothing but a miserable peace [sic] of domineering marked with fear and mistrust on the part of the court-house clique, to disarm these citizens. The value of these arms are well secured and are in safe and careful hands and there is no reason for this demand, and we have no doubt that they have been withheld because of the spirit in which the demand has been made.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The following is the blank formula of the "pass" furnished people in the Province or State of Texas, a portion of the Kingdom over which his majesty Davis the first reigns:

San Antonio, \_\_\_\_\_, 1861.

*"To all citizens, guards, patroles [sic] and troops of the State of Texas.*

GENTLEMEN:

You are hereby requested to allow the bearer (with \_\_\_\_\_), to proceed to and return to this place, without delay or hindrance of any kind."

Which is signed by the Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

Mexico no longer hampers the trader or foreign traveller [sic] with the passport system but here in Texas a man must now have a permit to pass without hindrance over the highways: the tables are turned.

We suppose that ere long it becomes a tenet in southern faith to make a pilgrimage to the palace at Montgomery and kiss King Davis' big toe.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Below we give an extract from a letter from Gen. R. Williams of St. Mary's Texas. We are pained to admit that there are many like the General, unwilling to submit to the fierce rule which has been inaugurated in our state, but we had rather see them moving to the Union portion of our State than out of it altogether. Our advice is to stay, for all evils will in due time be corrected by the people, who have been deceived and misled:

St. Mary's, April 7<sup>th</sup>, '61.

Dear Newcomb:--

I will leave Texas in a few days for Kentucky; you will please send your paper to my address at Mt. Sterling, Ky. I must say that I can not reconcile myself to the loss of so loyal a paper to the Union and Constitution. I am leaving Texas because it is too humiliating to submit to the insults which are offered me almost daily. I will go where I can express my devotions to

the Union without being branded as an abolitionist. I was born in a Slave State, raised in one, and have owned slaves from my infancy, own them now, and expect to own them the remnant of my life, and will resist any attempt at emancipation come from quarter, it may; but I am not willing to be deprived of that protection which was given to us by our fathers as a legacy, constitutional protection.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A war has been commenced by the Charlestonians upon the question of supplying sixty men in Fort Sumter with pork and beans for a few days.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

From a passenger from the coast we learn that the railroad between Victoria and Lavaca, is now working splendidly. They make the time between these two points, counting all delays, in 50 minutes.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### The New Market House.

The new market is finished, costing the city about \$10,000.—While we deplore the locality, we must say that it is one of the neatest and most comfortable market houses in the South, and would be an ornament to any city; combining as it does, durability and taste, it reflects credit on the city Council and Mr. Fries the builder. The plan of the building makes it cool and airy. It is covered with an inverted hip tin roof concentrating in the center of the building where there is a reservoir to catch the water and a gutter to carry it off, and also a fountain is being erected supplied with water from the plaza ditch, for the purpose of washing the stalls and cooling the entire building. The front presents an imposing and neat appearance, the main entrance, leading to the office and center of the market is ornamented with two fluted Doric columns. This is an "institution" our city has long needed and although we do think a better site could have been secured, we are thankful and content.

On Tuesday the renting of the market stalls came off, and fourteen out of the twenty were bid off at \$201, per month; one stall bringing \$44. We consider this very handsome in these hard times. The entire income of the market, meat and vegetable, will no doubt average \$250 per month or \$3,000 per annum.

The old market house which was so long a reproach and eyesore in our city brought in an income, for meat stalls alone, of over \$300 per month, but times were better then than now.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The First of May.—To-day, Wednesday is the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, a day of Juvenile [sic] rejoicing the world over; celebrating the return of that happy, pleasant season of the year when nature puts on her freshest garb, and hill and prairie are tinted over with bright flowers. A shadow has fallen athwart our hearts—Columbia droops her head in sorrow over her brawling children—May has returned to us, laden down with flowers and prospective harvests, and we give her but a sorrowful reception. When she returns again, may her smiles meet a response in the glad hearts of our people, free, and at peace with one another and all mankind.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

She Wouldn't [sic] Go Off.—This morning, Wednesday our city was awakend [sic] by the booming of canon [sic], and every one was anxious to know why only seven guns were fired. From a spectator we learn that the eight was intended, but it "flashed in the pan"—wouldn't [sic] go off, and after several unsuccessful attempts the gun for Virginia had to be abandoned.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The only display of any kind in commemoration of the 1<sup>st</sup> of May was made by the Catholic schools. The little girls and boys looked tidy and happy as they marched through our city on their way to the Mission accompanied by a band of music.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

To Our Subscribers.

Our first quarter ended with last month; those persons indebted to us will be called on for payment up to date. We ask you to bear with patience a temporary suspension of our paper. In the mean while any important news will be furnished our readers in the way of extras.