
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

Articles transcribed by Vicki Betts at http://www.utt Tyler.edu/vbetts/newspaper_intro.htm unless otherwise noted

VOL. 2

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, February 1861

NO. 2

Fresh Drugs!

J. B. Lancaster & Co., are now receiving, direct from New Orleans, an additional supply of Fresh and Pure Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

They keep constantly on hand all articles usually kept in their line, a few of which they would call special attention to, such as Paregoric, Laudanum, Castor, Sweet, Lard, Train, and Linseed Oils; Sulphur, Cayenne Pepper, Sulph. Quinine, Morphine, Strychnia; Salecine, Piperine, Blue Mass, Calomel, Ipecac, and Opium. The various preparations of Iron, Iodides, and Magnesia, and Extracts for Culinary, Toilet, and Medicinal purposes.

To the Ladies,

We would say, Soda, Cream Tartar, Fancy Soaps, Starch, Bluing, and the Spices are on hand and for sale; and the Humming Bird, Kiss-Me-Sweetly, and Lubin's Handkerchief Extracts, we have no doubt will be exhibited with pleasure, by our young friend M., who is always pleased to see the ladies. Don't forget that we have Spaulding's Glue, Hostetter's and Burton's Bitters, Cephalic or Headache Pills, and many of the most approved Patent Medicines.

White Lead, Linseed, and Lard Oils, are strickly [sic] CASH!

We invite our friends and the public to give us a call. Everything in store is fresh and of the very best quality, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Marshall, Feb. 2, 1861.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Marshall University,

A Classical, Mathematical, and Military Institution for Young Men and Boys.

The Spring term will commence on

February 4.

Course of instruction unusually full and thorough, discipline strict.

The Institution is well supplied with arms and accoutrements and theoretical, and practical instruction will be given in

Military Tactics,

at such times as not to interfere with the regular studies of students.

F. S. Bass, President.

Marshall, Feb. 2, 1861.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Alexandria Gazette says that the mills for the manufacture of cloth in Virginia have orders to fill, that will keep them busy until May next. The demand is from all parts of the South, and from New Orleans there are large orders for "Virginia homespun."

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], February 2, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

A LADY LEADER.--A friend in Refugio county writes us the following:

The Lone Star waves in every town in this section. Crescert [sp?] village had remained behind the time, when on the 17th of December a meeting was called. It was going to adjourn for want of a leader, when all at once, the banner of San Jacinto unfurled in her hand, appeared Miss Adams, who addressed the meeting in the following terms:

"Sons of Texas, it is not in the sphere of a lady to address a political assembly; but when the honor of her sex and the freedom of her country are at stake; when men are either deterred by danger, or slumber in indifference, it is her duty to raise her voice. They time for deliberation is passed, the time for action is come. The North has passed laws to deprive you of your property, therefore she has violated the great Union contract; the Union ties are broken. Brownlow must receive an immediate check, or you have lost your freedom. Will you wait for action until Lincoln and his woolly friends will come, sword and torch in hands, to destroy your homes and set themselves on equality with your wives and sisters?

Sons of Texas, in the name of my sex, for the freedom of the South, I present you the coat of arms of Texas; protect it, we shall stand at your side!"

After such an address the assembly could not but remain in a solemn silence and bow their head to the superiority of their fair leader.

[not readable]" shout hurrah for Miss Adams! May a [unreadable] several like her, and Southern rights will be sustained.

ZERO.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

City Hotel,

Mrs. E. H. Holman, Proprietress.

This well known house is still open for the accommodation of the public, under its old management. It has been thoroughly refitted and prepared for the comfortable accommodation of its patrons. No expense or trouble will be spared in catering to the taste and appetite of every guest who may favor the City Hotel with his or her patronage.

The Proprietress hopes that the patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed will be continued. She promises to those who may favor her with their patronage, neat and comfortable rooms, attentive servants and a good table.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Winchester Academy.—Rev. Pinckney Harris and lady have taken charge of this Institution. We look for the card next week for further particulars.

LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Draw Your Blades.

Draw your blades; prepare for battle,
Ere the ruthless hosts are here;
Wait not till the sabre's rattle
Heralds war's red legions near.
Watchful ever, never dreaming,
With your armor girded on,
Firmly wait, with falchions gleaming,
And with all your banners streaming,
Till the foeman presseth on.
Let no dastard shade of pallor
O'er your features, soldiers, spread.
Ye are favor'd sons of valor,
Off-spring of a noble dead.
Where the war steeds, wildly tramping,
Snuff and paw the gory ground,
Where the boldest foes are camping,
Where the hireling hordes are tramping,
There let Southern steel be found.
Pause not till the last invader,
Reeling from our borders, flies;
Give no quarter--each crusader
Who would fly or falter, dies.
Let not Mercy, interceding,
Turn stern Justice from her path;
Look ye to your kindred bleeding,
Look where virtue, vainly pleading,
Sinks beneath the foeman's wrath!
Up! that ye may live in story!
Rise! and prove your Spartan birth!
Bards shall sing ye "Sons of Glory!"
Patriots' tongues proclaim your worth.
Generations hence will name ye
Noblest of this stormy age,
And, tho' jealous foes defame ye,
Loyal hearts will ever claim ye,
Guardian of their heritage!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

We rejoice to learn that on Saturday, 19th inst., a Lone Star flag was raised in the neighborhood of Irish creek, De Witt City, at which time a fine rifle company was raised, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Blanco County.

Mr. Editor:

The perusal of a letter in your last Gazette aroused the ladies of Blanco city, and its vicinity, and they assembled on the 22d, and raised the Lone Star flag. Merrily their huzzas rang out as it proudly floated in the breeze "alone in its glory." Should Montgomery and his vile horde come and scatter desolation through these beautiful vallies [sic], these heroic ladies will feel that they have done their duty.

* * *

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

The Bible Class met at the Methodist Church on Friday evening last for the purpose of organizing; quite a number of young gentlemen were in attendance. They meet again to-morrow night, and we are requested to invite all who take an interest to attend, Ministers, Teachers, and ladies especially.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 2, 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 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 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 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The ladies of Dallas have raised over \$100, the proceeds of a handsome supper they gave, for the benefit of the Frontier.

Some of the ladies of San Antonio gave a concert a few evenings since, for the benefit of the Frontier. It was opposed in advance, through communication in the new paper, and the attendance at the concert was very slim.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 5, 1861, p. 1, 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 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The recent spell of cold weather has set some of our planters behind with their crops. Many had corn out of the ground before the snow, and the recent frosts, with the same weather still continuing, will compel such farmers to replant.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Letter from a Texas Lady

Mr. Editor

I meant something when I mentioned the condition of our bleeding frontier. I meant to say to Texas that they must come up to their support. I meant to say that we, who are now away from harm and danger, should feel the trouble that they feel. Their houses are burned; their men, women, and children, have been butchered. We know it. Shall we wait until the foray extends wider and farther—until other victims are sacrificed? Texans in days long gone by did not wait for strong, positive evidence that their countrymen suffered. Let but a breath of alarm be borne upon the breeze, and they stood by their arms. They did not stand idle, but rushed with an impetuosity that well became men in whose veins ran the spirit of love, sympathy, affection, protection and freedom, to save their countrymen, their wives and children from danger. This was not called rashness then. Will you call it rashness now, and say wait a while and let us find whether this *is*, or will yet come, the overt act? Men of Texas! you will not stand idle now. In your patriotism you will send from your homes, your towns, cities and villages, men, means and munitions to protect your people. This Indian raid is but another way to harass our people, and much more effectual than to incite our slaves to insurrection, who have been born among us, raised up with us, and labored with us. We cannot fear our slaves. Ten strong arms and bold fronts would put a hundred to flight. Let this cant of insurrection be passed by as a thing hatched up in the frenzied brain of the fanatic. Let us look to the white man who wears the livery of Plutus, for danger. Texas looks to her Lone Star for protection. When she has again fluttered it in the breeze she will consult with the freemen of the South how it is best to secure our safety. Whatever that decision may be, our people must wait. If we shall be mingled in a common union with the other fifteen States, it is well with us. If our people should see fit to live again under an independent Republic, we will submit. If they say we will submit to the yoke that is placed upon us, be it so. But I would even then plead with my countrymen to throw off the ties that bind us; and tell them that other days found other men that would let the storms and clouds of Heaven bury them in darkness; let the lightning be flung from Jehovah's hand and strike them, rather than the degradation that would follow us in the submission to this party and people, that now seek to grind us as dust under their feet. I feel as strongly as I have a hope of Heaven that He who rules over all things will smile upon us. If the clouds come, the lightnings flash, storms arise, He will scatter it as mist before the winds. Shall we, who have loved our homes, and loved our country, and loved God's people in every land and every clime that the breezes of Heaven have swept over, be now left alone in the night? No! Not while a good and merciful God rules over us. Not while he suffers the feelings of liberty to revel in our hearts. Not until He sees fit to let cowering and abject servitude control us, will we be led. No. Men of Texas, look to your rights, look to your honors, look to your homes, and to the little ones, and to their loving smiles that beam back to your hearts. I know while you breathe the breath of freemen, while you feel the soul stirring emotions that awakened you to action in other days, you will be true

to your country, and true to your homes, and true to yourselves. I hold my own being as but a grain in the hourglass, or as a mite in the scale, that should weigh or count time against the honor of my country. I appeal to you, Texans, as men or the sons of men who have borne the banners of freedom aloft, will you stop now? Will you reason when reason has become a folly, and wait until this land shall be covered with feelings, sympathies and sentiments, that would weigh the heart of free men and free women down in the dust? Does the spirit that was breathed into your being by the God of nature, by the God that rules over you, still dwell in your bosoms? Have you now come upon the time when men's hearts shall fail, when their souls shall be craven; when they have nothing to say, save let us have quiet and we are content? God forbid! You will come; you *must* come to your country's standard. It has been raised in other States. You have here men, mothers and kindred that call upon you. Will you stand still and let the clouds and gloom of night surround them? There will be no gloom, there will be no night, if men of the South do their duty. A bright day awaits us, but we must do what we can to bring about that happy day. If we do all that is in our power together, we of the South will have a time yet for thanksgiving.

Austin, Dec. 30, 1860

Volumnia.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 2, 1861, p. 4, 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 fore 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. 2, c. 3

The news of the adoption of the Secession Ordinance was received here by a salute of twenty-four guns, nine for Texas, and fifteen for the States.—Speeches were made at night by Messrs. Tate and Shropshire. The Court house was illuminated, and somebody sent a half pound of candles to the Democrat office, which were disposed of in a similar manner, for the purpose of relieving the darkness which broods over that Institution.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 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 ordinance 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. 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

Mr. R. A. Davidge will in future be associated with us in the editorial control of the True Issue. Having been temporarily connected with us for some weeks past, and given ample evidence of his ability as a writer, we have no hesitation in calling him to our assistance.

It is well known that the "Issue" has been, for a long time, and "Independent" paper in name; if it has not been so in fact, neither of its present editors is to be held responsible for its lackings. We assure the public it shall be so under our supervision. It is extremely difficult for some individuals of peculiar mental organization to discriminate between what Independence is, and what it is not.

They lack either the *sense* or the *candor* of allowing a paper the same freedom which they claim for themselves, or else they are shamefully intolerant, as we have of late found some men to be. We trust, however, that our course is now understood, and that in future our friends will not unjustly complain of us because we may have the boldness and independence to express opinions which shall not accord with their peculiar views. Very respectfully,

J. V. Drake.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Valentine's Day. Our next number will be issued on St. Valentine's day, (the lover's patron saint,) around which so many pleasant memories linger, such happy recollections dwell, (not that we ever traveled along the rosy path, or paid our adorations in the flow'ry court of Cupid—we speak in a cosmopolitan sense.) Virgin bosoms will swell with a secret rapture, and the pulses of susceptible young gallants who modestly await the coming missive which is to seal their fate for—bliss or misery—go thump, thump, like the tickings of an old fashioned Yankee clock, or the mesmeric vibration of a telegraphic battery. Look out, girls, don't get fooled; you have our sympathies. Who'll send us a Valentine?

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Our neighbor, on the sunny side of the Plaza, is pleased to dubb [sic] us "Young Knights." We repudiate the *nighly* title. 'Time was, when, to be a "Knight approved" brought with it a recognition of valliancy and glory—but, alas! the times are sadly out of sorts, and now, to be one in these our days of revolution, brings with it no such flower of fame; and we don't know really, but there's danger in the appellation. We have no desire to be brought in contact with that vile weed which grows so plentifully on Kentucky soil, and which its patriotic people call Hemp, or to be indicted by a Federal Court for High Treason. So, neighbor, please spare us this indignity, and not prejudice our case in advance.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 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 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Baptist Church in San Antonio.

On yesterday, Jan. 20th, was organized the first Baptist Church in San Antonio. I am glad in being able to announce this to the brethren, and especially to the immediate friends and patrons of this mission. Dear brethren since I have been here everything without has been unfavorable to action and successful operation in my work. The political state of the country, the excitement in the public mind, and depression, no business consequent thereupon, have all been against successful religious effort for the time being.—Nevertheless, I have been actively engaged in prosecuting as best I could the great work before me. The few brethren and sisters have also been prayerfully engaged to the extent of their opportunity, and thank God our labors thus far have not been in vain. We now have a little church as a nucleus around which to cluster our affections and consecrate our labors. We are few in number and poor in this world's goods, but in God we trust and in his name have we listed up our banners. We have a regular weekly prayer-meeting, which is very well attended; also quite an interesting Sabbath School, which is constantly increasing in interest, besides which we have a vocal class which meets and practices singing one evening in each week under the instruction of our excellent and devoted young brother Allen.

These several interests promise well at present, and I trust under God may be perpetuated for good. I have had many evidences of the thankfulness of the brethren and sisters here for the interest which is felt abroad for this place. All have kindly received your minister sent to them, and seem willing to co-operate with him in trying to build up a church here. One young brother, who earns his money by his daily labors, has for some months appropriated all his wages above his necessary expenses, towards defraying expenses for our room rent, lights, hymn books, seats, etc. My expenses for house rent, family support, etc., are very heavy here, and to defray which since I have been here I have not received one cent. I am daily paying out that money I have, which is the proceeds of my little home which I sold to enable me to come here. When that is gone all is gone. Will not the brethren relieve me and redeem their pledges? Dear brethren abroad, when you visit San Antonio visit us. A visit from any of you would be encouraging to us. I hope that our ministering brethren will come and preach for us. With pleasure will we do all we can to make our brethren comfortable while among us. I feel now that our great work which has been too long neglected in this city, has a beginning, and though at present but a feeble beginning, yet it must be carried on until the Baptist cause, which is the cause of Christ, is permanently established.—Whenever a permanent and self-sustaining church shall have been established here, then it will become a mighty auxiliary in the spread of the gospel west of this place, and after a while into Mexico, for in my opinion that country will soon be open to the gospel. Brethren, let us not cease to pray and toil for the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

Hitherto Baptist families have been averse to settling in this place, because of religious deprivation. Now, thank God, we can say to Baptists wishing homes and business in this fast growing city—come on, here is a little Baptist home for you, a little room in which you will find a few kindred spirits who will bid you welcome, and gladly have you unite with them in worshipping the God of our fathers in spirit and truth.

I had purposed, when I took my pen, to give some description of this city, its population, morals, religion, schools, etc., but find that I have written enough for the present. But in future I will write more of San Antonio.

Yours in Christ,

John H. Thurmond.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], February 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

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 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. 1

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

2,000 Peach Trees!

The undersigned has about 2,000 Peach Seedlings, one year old, for sale—a variety of kinds all mixed—about 4½ miles East of Round Top. Price \$5 for 100 trees, cash.

January 2d, 1861.

J. F. Ernst.

[LAGRANGE, TX] TRUE ISSUE, February 7, 1861, p. 4, c. 6

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 8, 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

Busted.—The citizens of Henderson, Texas, had a wrought iron cannon made by a firm in that place. On attempting to fire it in honor of the secession of Louisiana, the result, says the Times, "was much like the flashing of lightning—the crash of rolling thunders, and the trembling of the earth by inward commotions. The cannon itself, as a *cannon*, has not since been heard from. The pieces cleared the corporate limits in every direction. The fragment that went down South street, notified the inhabitants that the thing had *busted*." Fortunately no one was injured. [MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

We again issue on paper of inferior size. The large supply which we had hoped would come upon the last rise, is, we suppose at Fulton; as we are told that the Moro put out her freight there, and returned with a load of cotton.

This system of taking freight for Rowland or above, and leaving it below, without any provision for forwarding, is one that will have to be stopped by a few actions for damages. We have a little shipment of provisions, started from New Orleans on the 6th of December. The boat brought them to Laynesport several weeks ago; got a load of cotton and started back—came again on the last rise to Hawkins' just below Laynesport, got cotton and went back. No want of water. Probably had no freight to bring her further up, but could have provided for forwarding by another boat which did come up.

Upper Red River has long been victimized by steamboat captains and owners. They escape penalties, because the trouble of suit is frequently not warranted by the amount in controversy. STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of Pensacola have organized themselves into a Military Aid Society, with the following officers: president, Mrs. Celestina Gonzalez; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Judah; secretary, Mrs. Samuel McClelland; treasurer, Mrs. Richard L. Campbell. The society is organized for the purpose of aiding the Florida troops, who have not been entirely fitted out, owing to the hastiness of their being ordered to Warrington. They have already raised \$1,200. AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, February 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

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

Theater at the Casino Hall.

Sunday 17th 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 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

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 12th: "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. 2, c. 2

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 2nd 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

"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

Hurrah for Arizona.—The Mesilla Times says the Lone Star flag has been raised at Burchville in the Pino Alto Mines. The citizens hold an enthusiastic meeting and fully endorsed southern rights.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

From the Huntsville [Ala.] Democrat.

Secession Song—Dixie Land.

by Max. Greene.

Away down South, in the CAROLINA,
They have guns and the ready rhine; [?]
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie land.
They have the men to do the fightin'—
They've no use in scratchin' and bitin';
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Dixie Land.

CHORUS:

O, I'm glad I am in Dixie! Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land, I take my stand,
To live and die in Dixie!
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie!
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie!
The Sovereign State of ALABAMA

Will try her hand before the lam her;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
So will our MISSISSIPPI brother,
And GEORGIA, too, our mortal mother;
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Dixie Land!
And LOUISIANA, then will come,
And TEXAS, too, will help us some;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie land,
And ARKANSAS, with her tooth-picker,
Will help us out a little quicker;
Get away! Get away! Get away! Dixie Land.
And next old NORTH CAROLINA State—
And, after that, what's good and great;
Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Dixie Land.
When Lincoln gets on a Southern break,
We'll give hum a touch of the Rattlesnake;
Get away! Get away! Get away! Dixie Land.

DALLAS HERALD, February 13, 1861, p. 1, 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 Col. for his conduct in that engagement.

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

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 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

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]

e 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. 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. 1

"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 collors [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

Decorate Your Yards.—Nothing is so beautiful, so easily obtained, or to be so highly prized, as a profusion of trees, flowers and shrubbery distributed with taste in the yard about a residence. The most humble cot, when half hid by climbing vines and sheltering trees, with fragrant flowers sending up their sweetness round and about it, possesses a charm, in our opinion, only rivalled by Eden's bowers. With very little labor and attention, any one can be surrounded with these most lovely and enticing decorations of nature. In our chaparrals and on the bosom of our romantic prairies grow almost countless varieties of shrubs and plants, such as would challenge the admiration of Flora herself. This is the proper season of the year for transplanting, and we do hope the citizens of Corpus Christi will evince their good taste in this respect by improving the opportunity within their reach. Yards are like persons, they improve wonderfully under the embellishing process of art.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

When the news reached Marshall that Texas had failed to follow promptly the glorious example of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the Lone Star Flag was lowered, draped in mourning, and hung at half mast, to express the mortification of our people at the action of the Convention.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

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. 1

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. 2

The ladies of Galveston, and the different military organizations, are invited to attend and witness the presentation of a banner to the "Galveston Artillery Company," at the Island City House, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

**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 8th 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

This is St. Valentine's Day. Young ladies of course expect a large amount of stationery to be used up for their benefit.

We received several complimentary "Valentines" early in the day, for which we return thanks. That one about the "Litter-Airy" man was particularly acceptable. Captain, we owe you one.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 19, 1861, p. 1, 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 o 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

New Flag.—On Wednesday the Lone Star flag floating on our Public Square was hauled down, and a new one substituted. It is blue, with six red stars, in the form of a crescent, with a large golden star in the centre. The six stars represent the six seceded States, and the large golden star Texas. This flag is very much admired.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

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 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Wool Carding.—We ask the attention of our readers who are interested in Wool, to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. T. Nance, which will be found in to-day's paper.—Mr. N. has the machines which were recently owned by O. B. Nance & Son, Ten Mile Creek, 12 miles South of Dallas, and having added considerable new machinery to his establishment, solicits the patronage of all who have wool to card.

DALLAS HERALD, February 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Golden Pie.—Take one lemon; grate the peel, and squeeze the pulp and juice in a bowl—be sure to remove every seed—to which add one teacup of new milk, one tablespoonful of powdered starch, and the yolks of three eggs, well beaten; pour this mixture into a nice paste crust, and bake slowly. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and when the pie is just done pour it over the top evenly, and return to the oven, just to stiffen, not brown.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, February 20, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

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. 2, c. 5

There is a general stampede among Uncle Sam's men on the Rio Grande. They are deserting by platoons.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 2, 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

At a meeting of the Alamo Rifles, on the evening of the 18th, 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. 1

It is reported that near 2500 men are now under arms in the service of this State. They are divided into detachments, and are marching against the various U.S. military posts in Texas. Col. Ford, ("Old Rip,") we learn, left Galveston for the Rio Grande with 800 men a few days ago. So mote it be.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Question

For voters to decide upon to-day, is: Are you in favor of being on a political equality with the free negro of the north, or are you in favor of being his recognized superior in the south? Who can hesitate to cast his vote FOR SECESSION?

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Exciting Times at San Antonio.

The San Antonio Herald gives the exciting intelligence that col. Ben. McCulloch, with a force of 600 men, entered San Antonio on the morning of the 16th for the purpose of taking possession of the U.S. property there. He was joined by the various city companies and the citizens generally. The Alamo property has been given up by Capt. Reynolds, who has resigned his commission under the U. S. Government. The Lone Star flag floats from the Alamo. Negotiations were going on at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th for the other property in the city, which, if not given up within a few hours, was to be taken.

Col. McCulloch is acting under the authority of the State, as represented by the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the State Convention. These Gentlemen are Hon. Thos. J. Devine, Hon. Sam'l A. Maverick, of San Antonio, and Dr. Luckett, of Corpus Christi. . . .

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

San Antonio, Feb. 18, 1861.

The unbersigned [sic], commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercize [sic]the authority [sic] undertaken by them have formaly [sic] and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major General David E. Twigs [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 batery [sic] of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the batery [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 agrement [sic] on the part of the sate [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 pulic [sic] safety.
No. 5.

The State of Texas, having demanded, through its Commissioners, the delivery of the limits of this command; and the Commanding oeneral [sic], desired to avoid even the possibility of a colusion [sic] between the Federal and State troops; the Posts will be evacuated by thoir [sic] garisons' [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 against aggestions [sic] from any source.

The troops will carry with them provisions as far as tee [sic] coast.
By order of.

Brev't Major Gen. Twiggs.

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

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 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Birth day of Washington.

A Glorious Day.

Splendid Celebration!

2000 People in Procession!!

Yesterday, the 22nd, 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. 2

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. 2, 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. 1

[From the S. A. Herald.]

George Bickley.

Castle K. G. C., Feb. 21st, '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 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

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 Lucket, told Col. Waite he would arrest him, if he did not give the order; Col. Waite told Lucket 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], February 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Woman at Work.—The matrons of Ellis county are aroused by the present aspect of affairs and have resolved to show their spirit, that they can imitate their grandmothers in days of yore, when oppression forced us from beneath the British yoke of bondage, almost as degrading as that of the servile masters of the North at present. The women of Ellis have formed what they call "home spun societies." They say that the immense sums of money sent on North, to purchase finery to decorate their persons, can and ought to be expended in encouraging home industry and home manufacturers. Hence they propose to wear and use all such articles of Southern make as they can possible [sic] obtain, in preference [sic] to the Northern articles, even though our home article be inferior. As far as articles of dress go they propose to wear nothing manufactured at the North. If this is adhered to and the societies become large, many a poor man's pocket will feel the weight of coin it never felt before.—Crockett Printer.

DALLAS HERALD, February 27, 1861, p. 4, c. 1