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PUBLISHERS.

From the Western Texas.  
**EARLY HISTORY OF SAN ANTONIO.**

In the issue of the San Antonio Ledger of the 15th of September last, I presented a historical sketch of the foundation and early growth of the City of San Antonio de Bexar.

Having been an eye witness of nearly all the construction therein detailed, I cannot but regret the temptation to correct many substantial errors contained in said narration. The mistakes to which I refer, undoubtedly resulted from incorrect information, gleaned from mutilated documents, which have since been preserved, and which will preserve the historic chain. It is not desirable to procure the most correct information of these events, for they present a picture of the customs, character and moral qualities of the men of that particular era.

In 1814, the writer of this communication was eighteen years of age. He was then in San Antonio, and retains the most vivid recollection of the transactions of that period. This circumstance, and a desire that every thing pertaining to that city, (dear to him for many reasons,) should be related with a rigid regard for truth, induces the present offering.

You will discover no fictitious or rhetorical attempts at excellence of style, but rather an unvarnished detail of stirring and bloody scenes.

A Mexican Curate, by the name of Don Miguel Ydalgue y Gostalia, was really the first individual who raised the cry of Independence, in the town styled Dolores. The Priest Don Jose Maria Morales, since so celebrated for his military exploits, was likewise a hero of Mexican Independence. He it was who, after the execution of Father Ydalgue, controlled the first Mexican Congress styled Apatzingan. General Don Felix Maria Calleja, afterwards the Spanish Viceroy of Mexico, was particularly distinguished for his sanguinary pursuit of the Patrios Ydalgue, Guerrero, Morales, Bravo, and others. Calleja was, however, the most formidable foe of the Mexicans. Morales was taken prisoner, and after the most ignominious treatment, was finally shot in the ancient fortress of San Cristobal, distant four leagues from the Castle of Mexico. Don Jose Bernardo Gutierrez, a native of Bobilla Yumalupia, fled to the United States immediately after the patriot-heroes were imprisoned in Acapulco de Bajan near Monclova in the year 1811.

Gutierrez went to Washington and other parts of the United States. Finally he collected together in the State of Louisiana about four hundred and fifty American volunteers with whom he entered Texas in the month of October, 1812. He succeeded in capturing without opposition Nacogoches, the military post of the Trinity, and subsequently took possession of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo called Goliad. The military Governor of Texas, Don Manuel de Salcedo, and the Governor of Nuevo Leon, Don Simon de Herrera, led Bexar with about two thousand soldiers and laid siege to La Bahia about the 15th of November, that same year of 1812. General Gutierrez, assisted by McKee, Kemper and Ross resisted the siege for the space of three months. Tired at last of their inaction, they sallied forth from the walls of Goliad with their men and a few of the Mexicans. After a short conflict, sustaining but little loss themselves, they returned to the fort, leaving upon the field about two hundred of the enemy dead and wounded. After twenty-seven hard to hand encounters, which had transpired during the siege, Salcedo and Herrera fell back upon San Antonio. The siege was abandoned the latter part of March. Gutierrez, Kemper and others, encouraged at their happy retreat, followed in pursuit. Salcedo had scarcely reached San Antonio with his army, ere he was compelled to abandon it by order of Don Simon Herrera, who had met the Patrios army (if it deserve that name) consisting of nine hundred men under Gutierrez, on the Salado, at a point called Rosillo. The two forces encountered here in the latter part of the month of March. The conflict was a bloody one. Herrera lost in killed and wounded one hundred and fourteen, while Gutierrez had only killed and wounded twenty. The Royalist Army now fled in terror to San Antonio, which Salcedo and Herrera fortified with the intention of resisting Gutierrez. The latter having collected the spoils of the battle field and buried their dead, followed on to the station of Concepcion, which is situated about two miles southeast of the city. Here he assumed temporary quarters.

On the second day thereafter, in their route towards San Antonio, the Patrios army was formed in double column on the Lauber called de Alamo, at present the site of the residence of Messrs. Callahan and Gilman and Dr. Davie. From these memorable precincts Bernardo Gutierrez demanded an unconditional surrender of the town from the two Governors, Salcedo and Herrera. This summons was made on the 13th day of March, 1813. On the 13th about noon, the two forces met on the banks of the river, which his prisoners marched in front of the army to the sound of martial music. They were then engaged within the walls of

the Alamo—that same Alamo, which in 1836, became the cradle of Texian Liberty, and the scene of prodigies of valor. There the gallant patriots Gutierrez, Ross, Kemper and the others, slept their first sleep of triumph, on the night of the 31st of March. There they sealed a legacy which was re-vealed in such bright and beautiful colors in 1836.

On the first of April, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Republican army, at the beating of the drum, proceeded from the Alamo to the Main Plaza. They crossed the river on an excellent bridge, where now is an almost excellent one, at the termination of Commerce street. The Spanish army having dispersed and fled the night previous, only a few terror stricken persons and some citizen families of that party, were visible. Gutierrez immediately took possession of the Public Buildings, lately occupied by the Secretary, and in progress of erection. He forthwith formed a Junta of Council from the citizens, who were violently opposed to the Spaniards, and of course mostly in favor of the establishment of Mexican Independence. This Junta was composed of eight or ten individuals, with a President and Secretary. According to the written memoirs of Gutierrez himself, it was formed for the sole purpose of passing judgment upon the military prisoners. The Secretary of this Junta, Don Mariano Rodriguez, still survives. At the time of which speak, he was a youth of lively parts. At present he vegetates in San Antonio, an obsolete septuagenarian, with extremely limited recollections of the past, and most decided carelessness for the future.

On the night of the second, or it may be on the fifth of April, a party of sixty Mexican soldiers, under the command of Capt. Antonio Delgado, took from San Antonio, the fourteen Spanish victims, including four of Mexican origin. Arriving on the East side of the Salado, near the spot where the battle of Rosillo had been fought, they hastily dismounted from their horses, and with no other weapons, save their blunt knives, which these men carried in their girdles for camp utensils, they cut the throats of their prisoners, provisionally heaping upon them the most insulting expressions and outrageous epithets. Some of these assassins, upon the throats of their victims, whetted their knives upon the bodies of some of their fellow victims. O disgrace of shame upon the human race! O disgrace and affront upon the descendants of a Christian nation! Who can retain his composure and past in silence this heinous episode in the annals of Bexar? We owe to posterity a faithful history. It becomes us to reveal to our descendants these heinous transgressions, that they by their future conduct may wash out the foul stains that corrode our benign soil!

The day following the assassination, I myself saw this band of murderers, led by their chief Antonio Delgado, halt in front of the Government buildings. I myself heard them inform Bernardo Gutierrez, that the fourteen victims had been put to death. On that very morning, with a consourse of other expectant youths, I stood before those same buildings. I saw Capt. Delgado enter the room and salute General Gutierrez. He hastily uttered some words mingled with shame and terror, and placed in his hands a paper which I was led to believe credited a list of those who had been executed.

The following are the names of the victims:

- Mamel de Salcedo, Governor.
  - Simon de Herrera, do.
  - Gerónimo Herrera, Lieut. Colonel.
  - Juan de Echeverria, Captain.
  - Jose Mateos, do.
  - Jose Groscheos, do.
  - Francisco Pereira, do.
  - J. Ignacio Arruabea, do.
  - Gregorio Amado, Lieutenant.
  - Antonio Lopez, Farmer, (Paisano)
- Mexicans.
- Miguel de Arcos, Captain.
  - Louis, his son, Lieutenant.
  - Francisco, his son, Ensign.
  - Juan Ocho, Lieutenant.

I myself saw suspended from their saddles pieces of bloody garments and jewelry which revealed the shameless ferocity of these tigers. The ensanguined hands had divided the spoils among themselves. It is thus seen that Gutierrez received in his own Government Palace the information given by Delgado of this terrible massacre. Although he subsequently sought to deny any participation in the bloody transaction, a manifesto which he caused to be published in the City of Monterey the 25th of May, 1827, Gutierrez declares that he recognized the execution of these fourteen unhappy men—that the Spaniards influenced the majority of the Junta to do so, that the guard, who had then prisoners should direct them up. "The Guard," continues Gutierrez, "were not forced to obey, without waiting as they should have done, for my consent and order. Having taken possession of all the prisoners, they immediately conducted them to their inhuman and cruel slaughter, which they perpetrated without my knowledge and without the temporal and spiritual dispositions that the Holy Church establishes. God thus permitted their deaths, in signal punishment of the barbarities which those unfortunate victims had previously perpetrated."

To one who can form even an imperfect idea of the man of that period—their extreme degree of ignorance and the wild ferocity of their passions—to one who is aware, that with but few exceptions, there was not a single correct political sentiment,

and that the true meaning of the words Independence and Liberty were unknown, and that the cause of the rising of the Gaceta Ydalgue was not understood (except as a cry of death and war without quarter against the Gacetas)—to such an one there can be no doubt that this band of so-called patriots, as Bernardo Gutierrez has said, devoured of their own accord those fourteen victims. Yet is the cause of Gutierrez so trivial, so cowardly, so unworthy of a General, that they are led to believe he would not have avoided a similar scandal did an opportunity occur. He should at least have abandoned a command when he saw his cause stained with a crime more infamous than ever characterized a Venal Chief. Gutierrez did participate, though it may be indirectly, in that bloody act. He sentenced, by his dissimulation, and then like another Pilate, assumed to wash his hands of the criminality. It was not a Court Martial that condemned those fourteen wretches, as has been erroneously published. Kemper and the remainder of the American auxiliaries, horrified at this atrocity, immediately made active preparations to leave the country, demanding of Gutierrez their dues. Upon the request, however, of Col. Miguel Manchaca and other Mexican officers, they continued to remain in San Antonio, to aid the cause of Mexican Independence.

It is known with certainty, that a few days after these events, Col. Don Ignacio Elizaso was on his march from the Rio Grande towards San Antonio, with an army exceeding two thousand men. Already informed of the massacre of the Patrios, and employing the same expedition, he arrived at a place west of San Antonio. Gutierrez and Perry sallied from the town and encountered him on the 5th of June, 1812. From the lovers of the Catholic Church, a party of curious boys, in the number of which was myself, were regarding through glasses the glittering array and burnished armor, and listening appalled to the booming sound of the cannon. After a combat of four hours, Elizaso was defeated. He retreated hurriedly, having sustained a loss of four hundred in killed and wounded. He likewise left some prisoners. Gutierrez had but 29 killed and 42 wounded. Among the killed was his field adjutant, Monsieur Marizez, a young Frenchman, who for accomplishments, valor and personal beauty, could justly be ranked among the noblest of Napoleon's Marshals. Scarcely had Gutierrez and Perry returned to San Antonio, ere it was known that the Commandant in Chief of the province, Josquin de Arredondo, was on route from Laredo to Bexar, at the head of three thousand men, comprising Mexican troops, and the remains of the army of Arredondo, who had joined him. At this time, notwithstanding his victories, Gutierrez began to lose the confidence of his officers and soldiers. The harbors conduct of Gutierrez towards the assassins of Don Jose Alvarez de Toledo, conducted to this result. This Toledo was a Spaniard by birth, who had been sent from the Court of Cadiz to the Island of San Domingo. Possessed of liberal sentiments and disaffected towards the Government of the King, he now, bailing from the State of Louisiana, arrived to deprive Gutierrez of his command.

The star of Gutierrez culminated from its zenith with the same rapidity it had ascended. Disheartened as among himself abandoned by the most faithful of his officers, he was compelled to fly to the United States. A few days after General Toledo took command of the Patrios army. Gutierrez, in his own estimation, after the capture of the General Alvarez de Toledo was more prostrate, while in truth he was engaged in a contest more arduous, and of more difficult achievement, than the progress and triumph of the Patrios. He sought for proof, that subsequent to the year 1813, Alvarez Toledo continued to exist, and that he was still in the possession of the Spanish crown. He was rewarded with the appointment of a dignitary, which he held for some time. Whether he ever held a military rank, has not been ascertained, and which, at most, does not disprove the patriotism of Toledo in Bexar. He was a weak man, who, by his own admission, was not worthy of the position and favor of his king. The conduct of Gutierrez in regard to his successor, who was a Spaniard, was highly reprehensible. He treated him with contempt, and in a manner which was highly dishonorable. He was a young man of liberal and humane views, and was highly respected by his soldiers. He was a man of high rank, and was highly respected by his soldiers. He was a man of high rank, and was highly respected by his soldiers.

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Indianola Bulletin.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, EDITOR.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

TERMS OF THE BULLETIN. Subscribers pay in advance for three months...

Mr. Doss, of the Mexico, will accept our thanks for late papers.

Miss Lytle and White again have our thanks for legislative documents.

See Mr. Cabell's advertisement. From the sample sent us, we find excellent beef.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last, the stable of James L. Allen, stage proprietor, was consumed by fire, and with it seven good American horses...

Our Texas.—We publish to-day from the Western States, a graphic sketch of stirring events which have recently transpired before us...

AN ANECDOTE FOR YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS.—A few years ago a long Pennsylvania Dutchman, residing in Jackson county, Texas...

There has been considerable cholera in New Orleans, but not enough to create any alarm or check in trade.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Hays, U. S. A., formerly stationed in Indianola, but lately at Brownsville, is dead.

We understand that a history of the ancient colony of Estefano, by John Sutherland, a Scotchman, will shortly be published.

Mr. William J. Woodburn, of Philadelphia, who has spent much of the last two or three years in this portion of Texas...

We learn also that Mr. Samuel Wildy, a well known and esteemed citizen of the Archoncha, Jackson county, died a few days since at his residence.

Good lots of cotton have been received in Indianola during the past week. That destined for New Orleans never waits more than two or three days for shipment...

There is much excitement in San Antonio, pro and con, relative to the action of the City Council in refunding the former subscription of \$50,000 to the San Antonio rail road company.

Professor Ryan is delivering a course of lectures in San Antonio.

An important land suit was decided at the late Circuit court in favor of Mr. Thos. Mendenhall, who held by a location adversely to an old Mexican grant.

Senator Lytle has introduced a bill to incorporate Aransas College.

SHIPMENT OF BEANS.—By the steamship Perseverance on Thursday last, Mr. Foster shipped 201 boxes from the lower wharf to New Orleans...

The steamship Mexico, which arrived on Sunday, brought over nearly 200 passengers, including 64 negroes, and many respectable families from Kentucky and other States...

The Mexico came to the wharf after 3 p. m., yet such are the facilities now afforded, that portions of her cargo and passengers left on sloops on the same evening...

The Mexico left yesterday evening, having taken 103 bales of cotton, 120 boxes, 22 mules, 2 horses, 16 bales of hides, and 3 bales of wool.

THE QUADRANT BAY, &c.—We learn that Lieut. Stevens is progressing very successfully in the work at the bay.

THE LETTER OF SENATOR TOOMBS in today's paper is couched in ill tempered expressions towards President Pierce, unwarranted by a candid review of the whole ground.

INDIANOLA HOTELS.—"CASIMIR HOUSE" This hotel will be opened for the first time on Monday next.

THE YETI FOR GOVERNOR IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippian has received full returns of the late election in that State...

THE GONZALES INQUIRY says one of their countrymen lately visited that town, and expressed great astonishment at finding there a paper published there notwithstanding the Inquirer has been under way nearly a year.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS by the Perseverance from New Orleans, says the Galveston News, on Sunday last, are Dr. Amos Jones, of Washington county, and Col. A. B. Gray.

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, and C. C. Clay, Jr., Democrats, have been elected U. S. Senators, vice King and Clemens.

BEN McCulloch, Marshal of Texas, was in Memphis on the 10th ult., bound for Washington city.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. The war continues, but the late accounts are more gloomy than those of a few days since.

THE SYMPATHIES OF FREEMEN, both in Europe and America, are with Turkey in the defence of her rights.

THE BAION ROUGE COMET, of Monday last, was a whole battery of guns was shipped yesterday, from the United States Arsenal at this place, on board the Gipsy...

TEXAS LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—A bill amending the Act authorizing the County Courts, to regulate roads, has passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 7.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE here reported in favor of increasing the per diem of members of the legislature to 4 dollars, and the mileage to four dollars for every twenty-five miles to take effect for the benefit of the next Legislature.

A BILL TO ABOLISH SECRET TRUSTS in real estate, read second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

THE PERIODICAL ARRIVED when it is proper for me to withdraw from the position of Chief Executive Magistrate of this State...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to furnish this House with an estimate of the amount of land it would require to give to each officer and private that has served in any of the ranging companies of the late Republic of Texas...

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Rifle, published in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, says: "Many of our citizens are selling out, preparatory for emigrating to Texas."

CHOLERA REMEDY.—Capt. Serritt, of the Steamer Neptune, had occasion to treat some cholera cases recently, and has always succeeded by adopting the directions of the following strychnine paragraph:

CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—Mr. Edward W. Lane, the well known Orientalist, has put forth a specific against Cholera. It is said to consist in a table-spoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic, and a wine-glassful of brandy with ten grains of Cayenne pepper, as a restorative.

THE RED HOUSE.—Our former townsmen, Mr. John Pollan, keeps an excellent tavern on the Indianola road, about 13 miles below Victoria. We can assure our traveling friends that they will find few houses where they can spend a night more agreeably than at Mr. Pollan's.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. The pulse of Wall street has been a feverish one for a few days back, in consequence of the rumors of a heavy defalcation at one of our leading banks.

CONGRESSIONAL. Congress met at Washington, December 5th. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS. Boston, November 25. A meeting of the "Admiralty" democrats was held here on Wednesday night.

FROM CALIFORNIA. John Mitchell on board.—Great Excitement. The steamer Prometheus arrived to-day from San Juan with one million and three quarters of dollars in gold.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. Office of the Exchange, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1853. Cotton.—The demand was in the early part of the day confined to a few parties, but when the advices by the Europa, the steamer of the 19th ult., became known and proved to be no worse than had been anticipated, the demand increased and 5000 bales were sold at prices 1/2 cent above buyers without any quotable decline.

STATE GAZETTE. Governor PRAY was in Brazos last week. The Democrat says he will attend the District Court. From the same paper we copy the following:

STOCKS AND BONDS. Stock on hand 1st September, 1853, 70,000 Arrived since, 238,000 Arrived to-day, 2,542 Exported to date, 157,281 Exported to-day, 2,536

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