EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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CONSTITUTION

Of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

1. This association shall be denominated the "Eastern Shore Jockey Club."

2. Every individual subscribing the articles of association of this Club, shall pay ten dollars annually for five years from the time of his subscription.

3. There shall be one meeting of this Club in each year, to continue three days, commencing on the Wednesday preceding the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

4. There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and five Stewards to be appointed by ballot.

5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside in all meetings of the Club, to act as Judge on each day's race, appoint his assistant judges on the evening preceding each day's race, report the result of each day's race, and stand as Judge in all sweepstakes, with such other persons as the parties may appoint.

6. It shall be the duty of the first and second Vice-Presidents to attend all the meetings of the club, assist the President in the discharge of his duty. In the absence of the President, the first Vice President, and in his absence the second Vice President shall act as President *pro. tem.*

7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend the Judges in each day's race, assist them with his counsel, keep a book in which he shall record the members names, the rules of the Club, and add to them any resolutions which may change the character of either; also, record the proceedings of each meeting, the entries of Horses, in which shall be set forth the names of the respective owners, the color, name, age, and name of sire and dam of each horse, and a description of the rider's dress, and an account of each day's race, including the time of running each heat, and after the races are over, publish the result in the next number of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine."

8. The Stewards shall serve for one meeting next succeeding their appointment. They shall wear a white rose, or some other appropriate and distinctive badge. It shall be their duty to attend on the course, preserve order, clear the track, keep off the crowd from horses coming to the stand after the close of a heat.—They may employ able bodied men to assist them, who shall be paid out of any money in the hands of the Treasurer; and they shall be designated.

9. There shall be three Judges in the starting stand, the President and two assistant Judges, and the Timers; the Judges shall keep the stand clear of any intrusion during the pendency of a heat, and also see that the riders are dressed in Jockey style.

10. There shall be two distance Judges, and three patrole Judges, who shall repair to the Judges stand, after each heat, and report the nags that are distanced, and foul riding, if there be any.

11. All disputes shall be decided by the Judges of the day, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, and no evidence shall be received of foul riding except from the judges and patroles.

12. All sweepstakes advertised to be run over the course on any day of the regular meetings of the Club, shall be under the cognizance of this Club, and no change of entries once made shall be allowed, after closing, unless by the consent of all the parties.

13. The distance shall be sixty yards from the Judges stand for mile heats, and sixty additional yards for every mile in a heat, unless it be the best three in five, when ninety yards to a mile shall be the distance.

14. The time between heats shall be twenty minutes for mile heats, thirty for two mile heats, forty for three mile heats, and forty-five for four mile heats. Some signal shall be sounded from the Judges stand five minutes before the period of starting, after the lapse of which time the Judges shall give the word, as, "are you ready;" but should any horse be restive in saddling, the Judges may delay the word a short interval, at their own discretion.

15. No horse, mare or gelding, will be permitted to start for any purse offered by this asssociation, unless foaled and raised in the States of Maryland, Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

16. No person shall start a horse for any purse under the control of this Club, other than a member he being at least one third bona fide interested, and producing satisfactory proof of his horse's age; nor shall any member start a horse, if his entrance and subscription be not paid before starting.

17. Any person desirous of becoming a member only for the purpose of starting a horse, may do so, he being approved by the Club, and paying double entrance.

18. All entries of horses to run shall be made in open Club, and in the hand writing of the owner, on the evening preceding each day's race, by five o'clock, or during the sitting of the Club; and the owner, or person then present, shall give the name, color, age and sex, and name of sire and dam of the horse, with the dress of the rider, and no entry made after that time shall be allowed. Provided, if there be no meeting of the club, then with the Secretary, or Treasurer by six o'clock.

19. No two riders from the same stable shall be allowed to ride in the same race; nor shall two horses trained in the same stable be allowed to start in the same race.

20. Riders shall not be permitted to ride unless well dressed in Jockey style, to wit: Jockey cap, silk jacket, pantaloons and half boots.

21. Riders after a heat is ended, must repair to the judges stand; and not dismount till ordered by the Judges, and then with their saddles repair to the scales to be weighed.

22. The horse who has won a heat will be entitled to the track, and the foremost entitled to any part of the track, he leaving sufficient space for a horse to pass him on the outside; but he shall not, when locked by a horse, leave the track he may be running in to press him to the outside, doing which will be deemed foul riding. A rider may take the track on the inside, but he must do it at his own peril, as should he be poled in making the attempt, it will not be considered foul. Should any rider cross, jostle, or strike an adversary, or his horse, or run on his heels intentionally, or do any thing else that may impede the progress of his adversary, he will be deemed distanced though he may come out ahead, & the purse be given to the next best nag, and any rider offending against this rule, shall never be permitted to ride over, or attend any horse on this course again.

23. If any nag shall run on the inside of any poll, they will be deemed distanced, although they may come out ahead, and the purse be awarded to the next best nag, unless he turns round and again enters the course at the point from which he swerved.

24. A nag that does not win a heat out of three, shall not be entitled to start for a fourth, although he may have saved his distance.

25. No compromise or agreement between any two persons starting horses, or their agents or grooms, not to oppose each other, upon a promised division of the purse, shall be permitted or allowed; and no persons shall run their nags in conjunction, that is, with a determination to oppose jointly any other horse or horses which they may run against. In either case, upon satisfactory evidence produced before the judges, the purse shall be awarded to the next best nag, and the persons so offending shall never again be permitted to start a horse on this course.

26. All members and their families shall pass the gate free; and all who are not members shall pay the following tolls viz: For every four wheel carriage seventy five cents, for every gig, cart or two wheel carriage, fifty cents; for every horseman, twenty five cents and for every footman twelve and a half cents.

27. The age of horses shall be reckoned by the year in which they are foaled: viz:—a horse foaled in the year 1830 shall be considered a yearling during the year 1831—and shall be considered a two year old, during the year 1832 and so on.

28. The following weights shall be carried; viz. two years old, a feather; three years old, 86 lbs. four years old 100 lbs. five years old 110 lbs; six years old, 118 lbs; seven years old and upwards 124 lbs. An allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings. The judges shall see that each rider has his proper weight before he starts, and that they have within two pounds after each heat.

29. New members can be admitted only upon nomination; there being not less than seven members present, always including the President or, one of the Vice Presidents of the Club, and three black balls will exclude the person nominated.

30. For the transaction of the ordinary business of the club, seven members shall be deemed a quorum. But no alteration shall be made in any of the established rules and orders of the Club, except in an open session of a number of members, not less than fifteen.

31. In betting, when both parties are present, either party has a right to demand that the money be staked before the horses start, and if one refuse, the other may declare the bet void at his option.

32. If either party be absent on the day of the race, the party present may declare the bet void, in the presence of the Judges, before the race commences; but if any person present offers to stake for the absentee, it is a confirmed bet.

33. A bet made on a heat to come, is no bet, unless all the horses starting in a previous heat start again.

34. A bet made during a heat is not determined until the race is finally decided, unless the heat be particularly mentioned.

35. If an entered horse die, or a subscriber entering him die, no forfeit shall be required.

36. A premium given to another to make a bet, shall not be refunded although the bet is not run for.

37. All bets made between horses that are distanced the same heat, are considered drawn; and when between two horses, throughout a race, and neither of them wins it, the horse that is best at the termination of the race wins the bet.

38. When a dead heat be run, they may all start again, except the dead heat be between two horses, that if either had been winners, the race would have been over; in which case, they two only shall start again, to decide, which shall be entitled to the purse. Such horses as are prevented by this rule from starting again shall be drawn and not distanced.

39. When two horses are bet against each other for the purse, if each win a heat, and neither distanced, they are equal. But, if one wins a heat, and the other do not, the winner of the heat is best, unless he afterwards be distanced, in which case, the other, if he shall save his distance, shall be considered best; and when both are distanced, they shall be considered equal.

40. Judges may postpone a race, but only in case of rain, or bad weather.—No fresh entry of horses will be permitted.

41. No gambling shall be permitted on the grounds under the control of the Club; and a committee shall be designated by the President for the time being, with authority to employ police officers to aid them, to arrest and bring to punishment, all persons attempting to violate this rule.

42. A meeting of the Club may at any time be called by the President, or one of the Vice Presidents, at the instance of any three members, the notice of said meeting to be given by the Secretary.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.—While in Boston I visited the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings, and there I saw the portrait of the immortal *Jack Downing*, that wonderful traveller and commentator on the sayings and doings of our great men, the President's right handman, and the individual on whom it is said the learned fraternity at Cambridge conferred the title of A. S. S. which Jack says being interpreted means "*Amazin Smart Skoller!*" Perhaps your readers might be interested in a brief description of the *person* of this singular genius, as represented by the portrait. It is said to be a phrenological head, of which the critics in Boston and elsewhere speak very highly. It is the production of Mr. Harris, a young artist in Portland, Me. Jack is about forty five years old, thick set and stoutly built,—his features bold and strong,—complexion florid and healthy,—nose a little aquiline;—yellow hair, with a *cow lick* on the top of the head, (a capital hit)—But his expression is inimitable. The whole face, in the words of the Boston Globe, beams with the characteristic expression and sly humour of a shrewd, thriving, and full blooded Yankee. It is a sort of humanized Silenus, with a breadth and vividness of sensual roguery in the expression of the mouth which Rubens would have turned to good account in one of his Bacchanalian groups."

Jack Downing's letters first appeared in the Portland Daily Courier, about three years since, when he introduced himself as an honest farmer from Downingville, on a visit to Portland for the purpose of selling a load of *bean poles*; but happening in at the Legislature then in session, he became interested—forgot his bean poles, commenced commenting on their proceedings, (corresponding with "Uncle Joshua," "Cousin Ephraim," "Aunt Nabby," and others,) and since that time has continued his letters, which have been as extensively copied perhaps, as any correspondence ever known.—The London papers are now republishing them.

The portrait in the gallery represents him in the attitude of inditing one of his epistles,—with a copy of the Daily Courier lying beside him, and a full length engraving of "*the President*," before him. Since the appearance of the portrait in the gallery, there have been a number of other portraits and engravings got up purporting to be Major Downing, but these, I believe are all a hoax. The original portrait has not been engraved. It is proposed by Mr. Smith, the editor of the Portland Courier, to collect the letters of Major Jack and republish them together with his life, in one volume, to which will be added, doubtless, the original picture, of which Mr. Smith has the copy right. It would form a very interesting and amusing volume for a long winter evening.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The following interesting narrative of a fight with the Waccos and Tawackanies, Indians in Texas, amounting to 164, and a party of the Americans—nine men and two boys, eleven in number—is related by Razin P. Bowie, Esq. one of that party now in this city.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

On the second of November 1831, we left the town of St. Antonio de Baxar for the silver mines on the St. Saba river, the party consisting of the following named persons:—Razin P. Bowie, James Bowie, David Buchannan, Robert Armstrong, Jesse Wallace, Matthew Doyle, Cephas R. Hamm, James Corriell, Thos. McCaslin, Gonzales and Charles, servant boys. Nothing particular occurred until the 10th, on which day, about ten, A. M., we were overhauled by two Chamancha Indians and a Mexican captive, who had struck our trail and followed it. They stated that they belonged to Isaonie's party, a chief of the Camancha tribe, six men in number, and were on their road to St. Antonio, with a drove of horses, which they had taken from the Waccos and Tawackanies, and were about returning them to their owners, citizens of St. Antonia. After smoking and talking with them about an hour, and making them a few presents of tobacco, powder, shot, &c., they returned to their party who were waiting at the Illano river.

We continued our journey until night closed on us, when we encamped.—The next morning, between day light and sun rise, the above named Mexican captive returned to our camp, his horse very much fatigued, and who, after eating and smoking, stated to us that he had been sent by his chief, Isaonie, to inform us that we were followed by 124 Tawackamia and Wacco Indians, and forty Caddos had joined them, who were determined to have our scalps at all risks.—Isaonie had held a talk with them all the previous afternoon, and endeavoured to dissuade them from their purpose, but they still persisted, and left him enraged, and pursued our trail. As a voucher for the truth of the above, the Mexican produced Isaonie's silver medal, which is common among the natives in such cases. He further stated, that his chief requested him to say, that he had but sixteen men, badly armed and without ammunition; but if we would return and join him such succour as he could give us he would. But knowing that the enemy lay between us and him, we deemed it most prudent to pursue our journey, and endeavour to reach the old fort on the St. Saba river, before night, distance thirty miles. The Mexican then returned to his party, and we proceeded on.

Through the day we encountered bad roads, being covered with rocks, and the horses' feet being worn out, we were disappointed in not reaching the fort. In the evening we had some difficulty in picking out an advantageous spot where to encamp for the night. We however made choice of the best that offered, which was a cluster of live oak trees, some thirty or forty in number, about the size of a man's body. To the north of them a thicket of live oak bushes, about ten feet high, forty yards in length and twenty in breadth. To the west at the distance of thirty five or forty yards, ran a stream of water.

The surrounding country was an open prarie, interspersed with a few trees, rocks and broken land. The trail which we came on lay to the east of our encampment. After taking the precaution to prepare our spot for defence, by cutting a road inside the thicket of bushes, ten feet from the outer edge of all around and clearing the prickly pears from among the bushes, we hobbled our horses, and placed sentinels for the night. We were now distant six miles from the old fort above mentioned, which was built by the Spaniards in 1752, for the purpose of protecting then while working the silver mines, which are a mile distant. A few years after it was attacked by the Camancha Indians, and every soul put to death. Since that time it has never been occupied. Within the fort is a church which, had we reached before night, it was our intention to have occupied to defend ourselves against the Indians. The fort surrounds about one acre of land, under a twelve feet stone wall.

Nothing occurred throughout the night, and we lost no time in the morning, in making preparations for continuing our journey to the fort; and when in the act of starting, we discovered the Indians on our trail to the east, about two hundred yards distant, and a footman about fifty yards ahead of the main body, with his face to the ground, tracking. The cry of Indian was given, and all hands to arms. We dismounted, and both saddle and pack horse were immediately made fast to the trees. As soon as they found we had discovered them they gave the war whoop; halted and commenced stripping, preparatory to action. A few mounted Indians were reconnoitering the ground: amongst them we discovered a few Caddo Indians by the cut of their hair, who had always previously been friendly to the Americans.

Their numbers being so far greater that ours [164 to 11] it was agreed that Razin P. Bowie should be sent out to talk with them, and endeavour to compromise rather than attempt to fight. He accordingly started with David Buchannan in company, and walked up to within about forty yards of where they had halted, and requested them in their own tongue, to send forward their chief, as he wanted to talk with them. Their answer was—"how de do? how de do?"—in English, and a discharge of twelve shot at us, one of which broke Buchannan's leg. Bowie returned their salutation with the contents of a doubled barrelled gun and a pistol. He then took Buchannan on his shoulders, and started back to the encampment. They then opened a heavy fire upon us, which wounded Buchannan in two more places slightly, and piercing Bowie's hunting shirt in several places without doing him any injury. When they found their shot failed to bring Bowie down, eight Indians on foot took after him with their tomahawks, and when close upon him, were discovered by his party, who rushed out with their rifles and brought down four of them—the other four retreating back to the main body. We then returned to our position, and all was still for about five minutes.

We then discovered a hill to the north east, at the distance of sixty yards, red with Indians, who opened a heavy fire on us with loud yells. Their chief, on horseback, urging them in a loud and audible voice to the charge, walking his horse perfectly composed. When we first discovered him our guns were all empty, with the exception of Mr. Hamm's James Bowie cried out "who is loaded?" Mr. Hamm observed, "I am." He was then told to shoot that Indian on horse back. He did so, and broke his leg and killed his horse. We now discovered him hopping round his horse on one leg, with his shield on his arm to keep off the balls. By this time, four of our party being reloaded, fired at the same instant, and all the balls took effect through the shield. He fell; and was immediately surrounded by six or eight of his tribe, who picked him up and bore him off. Several of these were shot down by our party. The whole body then retreated back of the hill, out of our sight, with the exception of a few Indians, who were running about from tree to tree out of gun shot.

They now covered the hill for the second time, bringing up their bowmen, who had not been in action before, and commenced a heavy fire with balls and arrows; which we returned by a well directed aim with our rifles. At this instant another chief appeared on horseback, near the spot where the last one fell. The same question of who was loaded was asked: the answer was nobody; when little Charles, the mulatto servant, came running up with Buchannan's rifle, which had not been discharged since he was wounded and handed it to James Bowie, who instantly fired and brought him down from his horse. He was surrounded by six or eight of his tribe, as was the last, and bore off under our fire. During the time we were engaged in defending ourselves from the Indians on the hill, some fifteen or twenty of the Caddo tribe had succeeded in getting under the bank of the Creek in our rear, at about forty yards distance, and opened a fire upon us, which wounded Matthew Doyle, the ball entering in the left breast and out the back. As soon as he cried out he was wounded, Thomas McCaslian hastened to the spot where he fell, and observed "where is the Indian that shot Doyle." He was told by a more experienced hand not to venture, as, from the report of their guns, they must be riflemen. At that instant he discovered an Indian, while in the act of raising his piece, was shot through the centre of the body, and expired. Robbert Armstrong exclaimed, "damn the Indian that shot McCaslain—where is he?" He was also told not to venture there, as they must be riflemen; but on discovering an Indian, and while bringing his gun up, he was fired at and part of the stock of his gun cut off, and the ball lodged against the barrel. During this time our enemies had formed a comple circle around us, occupying the points of rocks, scattering trees and bushes.—The firing then became general from all quarters.

Finding our situation too much exposed among the trees, we were obliged to leave it, and take to the thickets. The first thing necessary was to dislodge the riflemen from under the bank of the creek, who were within point blank shot. This we soon succeeded in, by shooting the most of them through the head, as we had the advantage of seeing them when they could not see us.

The road we had cut round the thicket the night previous, gave us now an advantageous situation over that of our enemy, as we had a fair view of them in the prarie, while we were completely hid.—We baffled their shots by moving six or eight feet the moment we had fired, as their only mark was the smoke of our guns. They would put twenty balls within the size of a pocket handkerchief, where they had seen the smoke. In this manner we fought them two hours, and had one man wounded, James Correll, who was shot through the arm, and the ball lodged in the side, first cutting away a bush, which prevented it from penetrating deeper than the size of it.

They now discovered that we were not to be dislodged from the thicket, and the uncertainty of killing us at random shot; they suffering very much from the fire of our rifles, which brought half a dozen at every round. They now determined to resort to stratagem, by putting fire to the dry grass in the prairie, for the double purpose of driving us from our position, and under cover of the smoke, to carry away their dead and wounded, which lay near us. The wind was now blowing from the west, and they placed the fire in that quarter, where it burnt down all the grass to the creek, and then bore off to the right and left, leaving around our position a space of about five acres that was untouched by the fire. Under cover of this smoke, they succeeded in carrying off a portion of their dead and wounded. In the mean time our party were engaged in scraping away the dry grass and leaves from our wounded men and baggage, to prevent the fire from passing over it; and likewise, in pulling up rocks and bushes to answer the purpose of a breast work.

They now discovered they had failed in routing us by the fire, as they had anticipated. They then re-occupied the points of the rocks and trees in the prairie, and commenced another attack.—The firing continued for some time, when the wind suddenly shifted to the north, and blew very hard. We now discovered our dangerous situation, should the Indians succeed in putting fire to the small spot which we occupied, and kept a strict watch all around. The two servant boys were employed in scraping away dry grass and leaves from around the baggage, and pulling rocks and placing them around the men. The remainder of the party were warmly engaged with the enemy. The point from which the wind now blew being favorable to fire our position, one of the Indians succeeded in crawling down the creek and putting fire to the grass that had not yet been burnt, but before he could retreat back to his party, was killed by Robert Armstrong.

At this time we saw no hopes of escape, as the fire was coming down rapidly before the wind, flaming ten feet high and directly for the spot we occupied.—What was to be done—we must either be burnt up a live or driven into the prairie amongst the savages. This encouraged the Indians; and to make it more awful, their shouts and yells rent the air; they at the same time firing upon us about twenty shots a minute.—As soon as the smoke hid us from their view, we collected together, and held a consultation as to what was best to be done. Our first impression was, that they might charge on us under cover of the smoke; as we could make but one effectual fire—the sparks were flying about so thickly that no man could open his powder horn without running the risk of being blown up. However, we finally came to a determination, had they charged us, to give them one fire, place our backs together, and draw our knives, and fight them as long as any one of us was left alive. The next question was, should they not charge us, and we retain our position, we must be burnt up. It was then decided that each man should take care of himself as well as he could, until the fire arrived at the ring around our baggage and wounded men, and there it should be smothered with buffalo robes, bear skins, dear skins, and blankets, which, after a great deal of exertion, we succeeded in doing.

Our thicket now being so much burnt and scorched, that it afforded us little or no shelter, we all got into the ring that was made round our wounded men and baggage; and commenced building our breastwork higher, with the loose rocks from the inside, and dirt dug up with our knives and sticks.

During the last fire, the Indians had succeeded in removing all their killed and wounded which lay near us. It was now sundown; and we had been warmly engaged with the Indians since sunrise, a period of thirteen hours; and they seeing us still alive and ready for fight, drew off at a distance of three hundred yards and encamped for the night with their dead and wounded. Our party now commenced to work in raising our fortification higher, and succeeded in getting it breast high by ten, P. M. We now filled all our vessels and skins with wa-

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