

A year has elapsed since we first issued our prospectus for the publication of the MADISONIAN. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic as any that has transpired since its organization. The cause, and the course, have attached to us as many enemies, but we permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourselves and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the MADISONIAN was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing a paper which would be attached to the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourselves to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. MADISON, and came here in good faith to support the present administration, and to see that the party named the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was intended, the advice and opinions of his constituents, this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjunct and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But ill-omened and evil counsels, which valued, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfillment of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the MADISONIAN and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a spirit upon the enemy's side, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we have not only refused to be degraded and destroyed them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent man of this administration has been open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unexampled by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress; in his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been twice condemned by the Representatives of the people.

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, and plead all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals.

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation;

In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposit system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people, and to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance";

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and after, fundamentally, the powers of our government, and strip us of our rights";

In his display of sectional partiality;

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the redemption of specie payments;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to create a new measure down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; and

In his desperate attempt of his partisans in the U. S. Senate, on the 24th July, inst. to seize the public treasury, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has not only persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all received opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different thing of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded to this rule of the Executive, and which ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical policy, or sound economy. Its plain effect, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system of equal exchange, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, demanded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of our great objects, for which we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not Conservative, both in theory and practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government, yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sternly opposed. The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all future time.

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of sound principles, and the general welfare of the country, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party ambition.

The support of Republican principles, as delineated by the father of the constitution, would be inconsistent with the support in any contingency of

A man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, and for the "capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democratic Republican support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Constitution of the country to perpetuate its Union, and to transmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name of Adams; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of antipathy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support. In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to separate themselves from a party to serve their country, we have not a position less eminent than responsible. Let them hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Eternal Justice be held for them!

The MADISONIAN will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

A weekly edition is also published, at \$3 per annum.

Tri-weekly, for the term of six months, \$3; and for the year, \$5.

No subscription will be received for any term short of six months.

Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, post paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such bills have been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of five or more transmitting their subscriptions together. Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or at that rate per cent. on subscriptions for a longer period.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual printer's rates. Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is paid.

MEMORRHODS.
HAY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a public duty, has been distinguished by a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the laudation Dr. Gridley's late confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he has left behind him a friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice of the country, and its great benefits are borne out by the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. Externally in the following complaints:

Constipation—Giving relief in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By means of ulcers, or colds.
Croup and Hooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and few days.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark is, "I have never seen it used in the Piles, it is 'Acts like a charm.'"

The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hays's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle, and send a receipt in a reply, and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that you should sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

Caution.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which, in my name, and also that of the Agents.

SOLOMON HAYS.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the Union.

All Editors who will insert the above 6 months, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article. For sale by J. L. PEABODY, Washington City, may 19.

HEADACHE.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured actually in every case, and the number amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances of its use, and the number of cases cured, and the standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—One decided preference is its pleasantness, having no disagreeable effect on the system.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may cause its great benefits to those who are suffering who are laboring under headache.

E. Spohn, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, New York.

Editors who will insert the above one year, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen the remedy. For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY, may 15-lawly.

MODERN PRACTICAL SURGERY—A Synopsis of—by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; 1 vol. of 343 pages; price 75 cents, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, Larrey's Surgical Memoirs of the Campaigns in Russia, Germany and France, 1 octavo volume of 300 pages, with many plates; price 87 cents.

Doctor Barton's "Flora of North America," 3 quarto volumes, filled with plates; price eight dollars, (original price 15.)

And many other works of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. &c. in all cases as low and sometimes below the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices. oct 3

CHEAP BOOKS—All the Novels and Select Works of Smollet, complete in two volumes, each of 540 large octavo pages, closely printed, and neatly bound, containing also an engraved Portrait, and Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott; price for the set, 3 dollars, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, the complete Novels and Select Works of Fielding, in 2 large volumes of the same size and got up in a similar style with the above, with an engraved Portrait of the author, by Sir Walter Scott; Portrait, &c. &c. Price for the set, 3 dollars. oct 3

GUESLER'S BOOK OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, in 3 octavo volumes—price for sale by F. TAYLOR, At 7 dollars per copy, the original price being 10 dollars. oct 3

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1839 and Repository of Useful Knowledge is received from Boston this morning and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Containing more than the usual amount of new and valuable Statistical, Commercial, Historical, Agricultural, Meteorological, Astronomical and Scientific information; price one dollar, put up in a form which can be readily transmitted by mail. oct 6

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the creation of the world to the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Lord Woodhouselee, in 2 octavo volumes, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Just published (1838) price 85 cents. oct 6

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Title-page; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the world, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Piano-forte, Guitar, Harp, &c.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Lectures upon the various productions in the Arts, that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, &c.—Notices of the best Drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanics, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the completion of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPHES ARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Ham, Willis, and a host of other distinguished names. Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanics, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

An advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable ornament of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an essential requisite for the personal use of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.
The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished, once every third number, with a superb engraving, and is published, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded, per annum, as the Mirror.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE—Just received and chiefly imported from England, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The Officers Manual of Naval Service, by Captain Glascock, Royal Navy, in 2 volumes octavo.

The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1 volume octavo.

Captain Simmonds' Royal Artillery on the Constitution and Practice of Courts Martial.

Becher's Nautical Surveying.

THE WIFE AND HER SLEEPING HUSBAND.
The tie that binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate in tenderness unbreakable.

Four lustres, love, have passed away,
Since at the altar's side,
Thy nuptial promise bled in mine ear,
And I was called thy bride;
Up sprung a thousand buds of hope,
To consecrate that hour;
Alas! a thousand beautiful buds,
That never came to flower.

For thou hast been in fortune's strife,
A thing for sorrow's sake,
Thy peerless mind and noble heart,
Riches took their flight;
But vainly strive to chase afar,
The hills that throng'd around,
And every dream of promise's bliss,
A cause of grief was found.

The churchyard shows its little mounds,
Where long have dwelt beneath,
Dear plants that in their vernal bloom
Were stricken down by death;
And friends we loved grew cold and stern,
As riches took their flight;
And all to thee, has changed to gloom,
Where thou didst turn for light.

Not all, not all, my honor'd one,
For shining o'er thy sleep,
Affection's ray illumines thy couch,
And bids thy Mary weep;
Still may the happy boast of love,
Whose strength was never tried;
By grief's afflictive power proved,
By grief is purified.

The husband slumber'd on, nor knew
The watch that love was keeping,
Rich and amidst the radiance of sleep,
To mingle in his sleeping;
For 'mid the wilder dreams that mark'd
His sad, unquiet rest,
A smile pass'd o'er the dreamer's brow,
And told that he was best!

From the American Monthly Magazine.

MORNING.
God of the heavens, how beautiful thy works!
On the horizon's utmost verge a gleam
Of light is breaking, his morn's first beam!
Misty and faint it seems, but oh, there lurks
A world of beauty there; behold it now!
Is the Eternal City's pavement seen,
Inlaid with gems like colors from the bow
Of promise—sapphire, and emerald green;
Rich and amidst the radiance of sleep,
To mingle in his sleeping;
For 'mid the wilder dreams that mark'd
His sad, unquiet rest,
A smile pass'd o'er the dreamer's brow,
And told that he was best!

From the Richmond Whig.

FIELD SPORTS.
October has opened upon us with a glorious sun, and a mild, exhilarating temperature, which the autumn of no other land can surpass. A summer of consuming heat and desolating drought (the mere memory of which enhances the sweets of present existence,) is succeeded by a delicious autumn, and along with it (the consequence of the continued drought,) an unprecedented abundance of that species of game, which gives variety to the delights of this charming season of the year. Birds have seldom been so numerous in middle Virginia, and happy is he, who, having a good dog and a good gun, has a relish for shooting, and leisure and opportunity to enjoy this fascinating and healthful recreation.

The occasion invites a few observations upon shooting in general, gathered from some little personal experience, much converse with experienced sportsmen, and some reading.

A good dog and a good gun are objects of primary importance, and absolutely essential to the full enjoyment of this charming diversion. With a dog without a good nose, or self-willed, intractable and unsteady, no really good sport can be had. The legitimate pleasures are marred and converted into unpleasurable vexations. The sportsman becomes exhausted with fatigue in his efforts to control his dog, and loses his temper and his patience, and almost vows never to take gun in hand again, when he finds all his efforts unavailing.

Coveys are run over, or sprung without a stand, and this ever will be the case with a bad nose, a bad stock, or one not well broke.

We incline to the belief that thoroughbred dogs are scarcer in Virginia now than they were some years past; and most of those of genuine blood have, by neglect, been permitted to deteriorate. Sufficient attention has not been given to the breeding of them. In many instances, where the stock was originally good, they have, to use a sportsman's phrase, been "bred in and in," until they have become absolutely worthless. It being true of dogs as of their lords, as asserted by Don Juan:

"Marrying in and in, cousins, aunts and nieces,
Always spoils the breed, if it increases."

The pointer, as found in England, is the best dog for birds. It should have no blood of the setter, it being found by experience, that the admixture of the two, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, produces a dog which inherits the vices of both without the virtues of either. He is generally headstrong and unmanageable, and exceedingly difficult to break; and what is worse, it is necessary to break him afresh at the opening of every season. The improved English pointer is the produce of the Spanish pointer and the old English bloodhound or talbot. The pointer which has most of the blood of the latter is said to be the best. But as the talbot is now well nigh extinct, a cross on the deep fowled hound is said to produce the next best pointer. We have never heard of any efforts thus to improve the stock in this country. We rely upon England for our supply. We send for a pair, the strain of which, by the process mentioned above, in the lapse of a few years degenerates, another is sent for—we omitting altogether to practice the maxim, sound in reference to dogs as to politics, of a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

A pointer of good nose has a broad, capacious—not a thick, chubby head—the head being the seat of the olfactory nerves. It is not requisite that the nose should be large, if the skin and lips are loose.

We have never seen a good setter—we believe the genuine English setter is not to be found in this country—it is rare even in England. The union of the Pointer and Setter, as before remarked, generally makes the worst of dogs—and it is in this hybrid form that we have generally seen the Setter.

We never heard what character of dogs the cross of the Pointer and Newfoundland would make. The latter is the most sagacious of the canine species, and his olfactory powers are exceeded by none. If his sagacity

city and nose could be engrained upon the agility of the Pointer, we should have all the essentials of a good dog.

Next in importance to the dog is the gun. There are various species of barrels in use, the best of which are the twisted stub, wire twisted and Damascus barrels. The first, made of old horse shoe nails twisted together, are said by English sportsmen to be the safest and the best. The Damascus, however, are in greater repute here: most people, we presume, being influenced by the same consideration we are, their great beauty. Thomas Tyrer, Esq., gunsmith, &c. &c. Main street, can furnish every variety and suit every taste, as any one can see by looking into his advertisements or his store. A barrel five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and from 26 to 30 inches in length, is the best adapted for birds. Many experiments have been made to ascertain the best length for a fowling-piece, the result of which has proved that the length above given is the best. The old notion, that the longer the barrel the farther and stronger the shot will be thrown, has been wholly exploded; and on philosophical principles tested, by experience, it is shown, that a barrel two feet two inches will shoot fully as strong, if not stronger than any other.

There is no more comparison between the percussion and flint, than between the latter and the old match-locks, whether on the score of expense, (the former requiring at least a third less powder,) quickness, force and certainty. A percussion gun, with water-proof copper caps, is proof against all weather, and if the lock and powder be good, never snaps.

The dog and gun, and all necessary tackling provided, the sportsman takes the field two hours by the sun on a fine bracing morning in the last September. The English season opens on the 1st September. The birds there come to maturity sooner than with us. The best time of day to go out is between 8 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 till night. Partridges do not feed about noon—but retire to some secluded spot, where they are not easily found, and do not lie well for the approach of the dog. The sportsman, upon entering the field, loads his gun, having previously ascertained the exact quantity, and the due proportion of powder to shot, which best suits his piece. He rams both powder and shot, particularly the latter, if he uses a double barrel gun.

To one who has practised enough to kill every shot, there are few more interesting moments than when a beautiful pointer makes a dead stand. In the language of the British poet—

"How beautiful he looks! with outstretch'd tail,
With head immovably and eyes fast fixed,
One fore-leg raised and bent—the other firm,
Advancing forward, presses on the ground."

The gunner, if he be not so hackneyed in the sport as to be insensible to its delights, approaches with intense anxiety. His heart beats, his hand trembles, his eye-balls quiver in their sockets, he is not certain whether he stands upon his head or feet. First love scarcely yields a bliss to surpass the rapture of that moment. The covey is sprung—he fires—and ten to one, but in his delirious and agitated state, he misses every feather. But he is compensated; he has had exquisite enjoyment, and hopes for more. But this excessive eagerness must be curbed; this nervous agitation must be restrained, if the tyro would ever make a good shot. Not that we would commend or covet a degree of frigidity and nonchalance, and consequent certainty in shooting, which strips the sport of all its fascination. An old sporting friend told us that he had no fancy for these perfect shots, who go through the operation with the coolness and composure of an automaton. He had seen many enjoy more pleasure in shooting and missing, than these do in shooting and killing. It was nothing with them but cold-blooded murder. But in hunting, as in politics, the mere pleasure of the chase will not satisfy; success, to some extent, must perch upon our banners, to console for past defeats, and inspire hopes for future triumph. To this end, some degree of composure must be commanded; the hand must be firm and the eye steady, however violent may be the throbbings of the heart; the exterior must be icy, though there be a volcano within. To acquire this composure of the eye and limb, is to become a good shot. An English writer, discoursing on this subject, thus speaks:

"The secret of shooting may be easily explained, as it is comprised merely in coolness and deliberation; these however are not so easily attained as the superficial observer might be led to suppose. A friend of mine, who has followed this diversion forty years still continues a very indifferent shot; the rise of the covey never fails to dissipate his previous mental resolves, and he has nineteen times out of twenty, the mortification of seeing the game go away untouched; and it must be observed that, to say nothing of his firing too soon, he has contracted a habit which forever must preclude any thing like certainty in shooting; nor sooner does his finger touch the trigger, than he shuts both his eyes! And yet, though conscious of this preposterous defect, and aware that if a bird fall from his gun, it is merely the effect of accident, should he be in company, and happen to fire at the same time as his companion, he will not fail to claim the merit of having killed the bird; indeed to judge from his conversation over the bottle, a stranger would suppose, that as a shot, he was equal to Sir John Shelley. I have seldom met with a bad shot who was not extremely anxious to be thought otherwise, and who would not in his cups relate with much self-satisfaction and infinite glee, a hundred shooting exploits, which never had existence but in his own prolific brain."

For so much upon a subject which does not aspire to be of national importance, we plead as apology the feeling of the worn down veteran, who "shoulders his crutch and shows how fields are won." Not having an opportunity to take the field in person, we adopt the best substitute in reach—we take it in imagination.

Enck's Comet.—This Comet, which completes its revolution in 1200 days, will be visible the ensuing autumn. It will be in its perihelion or part of its orbit nearest the sun, on the 15th December, and about the same period it will also be nearest the earth. It is, says Monsieur Arago, a