

A GOOD REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.

We are no admirer of the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, but there is much to admire in the following cool and calm reply to a challenge from the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11th, 1856.

Dear Sir: I was reluctant to meet your son, because I had proof that you had put him forward to receive insults which you had no excuse to oblige to the shoulders of another. Determined to afford you no apology for evading the issue with myself, I consented to come down to a level with your son. Having disposed of him, I now confront you, and demand the satisfaction which gentlemen are always ready to render those upon whom they have inflicted wrong and insult.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN MITCHELL BORTS.

P. S.—By my friend, Mr. Banks.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12th, 1856.

Sir:—Your communication of yesterday was handed me last night, by your friend, Mr. Banks, of Petersburg, in which you make a presumptuous demand for satisfaction, for what you allege to have been "wrong" and "insult" inflicted upon you, without stating in what the wrong and insult consisted. Such a demand, under the circumstances, would have occasioned infinite surprise, except that I had heard, from various sources, that, both in Washington and here, you and your friends had freely and without reserve announced such a determination on your part.

I ought with great propriety have returned your note unanswered, on the ground that it contained an allusion to my son marked with such glaring impropriety, (to use no stronger term) under the circumstances that existed between you, as to deprive you of all claim to courtesy at my hands; but, as I wish now to put an end to all communication between us for the future, I proceed to answer.

At first: Let my silence be construed into acquiescence. I emphatically denounce as unfounded any authority upon which you may have relied for the assertion that I had put my son forward to receive insults offered to me. So far from it, I assumed the responsibility of withdrawing and suppressing the publication of his first card, which came accidentally to my knowledge after he had sent it to the press; and I remonstrated with him against his interference, and from the beginning have deeply regretted that he should have felt himself constrained, by the highest sense of obligation and duty to himself as well as to me, to adopt the course pursued. And this being disposed of—

In the second place: I disclaim any and all right on your part to make a demand for satisfaction from me, for any thing he said or did, which you may have chosen to apply to yourself; as, from first to last, I have acted only on the defensive, avoiding all personalities except where they had been first offered. That you have given me ample cause, if I had desired opportunity, to demand satisfaction of you is undeniable; but I can see no ground upon which you can demand it of me.

In the third place: Your life could not be the value of a pin's point to me, and I am sure I should derive no comfort from making your wife a widow or your children fatherless—therefore, I have no desire to take it; whilst my own life is not only of value to me, but indispensable to the support and happiness of my family, and I hope to make it useful to my country—therefore, I am not disposed to place it at your disposal.

In the fourth place: If I were to afford you the opportunity you seek, the demands upon me would be without end, as I could not consistently decline to indulge one and all of the editorial corps whose vitiated tastes might lead them to allow their political animosities to degenerate into personal squabbles and abuse; and there are at this moment some dozen or more already occupying that position in this State, to say nothing of those elsewhere.

In the fifth place: The disparity in our ages and positions in domestic life would relieve me of any obligation to meet you, unless I was sensible of having done you such wrong as could not be otherwise atoned for; and, in such case, believe me, I would permit no false pride to overcome my sense of propriety and the obligations of true courage, to prevent my making an acknowledgment; but, I repeat, that in the case the wrong was committed and has been carried on chiefly if not entirely on your side.

In the sixth place: My position has been already taken before the public, which must have been known to you, as I stated, in whom I held myself responsible, and to whom I did not. And I repeat, did not include the press. I have seen no reason to this day to question, now that that responsibility has been already acknowledged in one instance within the last week.

In the seventh place: I am free to say the case must be a strong one, an unquestionable one, that would induce me to subject my family to the torments they have endured for the last ten days under a mere apprehension of what was then in prospect. I may have the right to withhold my own life and happiness, but the right to sport with or sacrifice the happiness and health of a whole family, who have none other to look up to for comfort or support, and that for a light and frivolous cause, is rather questionable. This may be what is called having public opinion; but there are sentiments I have long entertained, and therefore I have always been careful to avoid giving the first offence, and have borne with much that under other circumstances, I should not. As a more youthful period of life, I might have been acquitted by a less indulgent feeling.

In the eighth place: You have neither said, written, published nor done anything of me that gives me one moment's disturbance, (whatever cause I may have to complain) for the truth is, it has been easier so far as to lose its sting, and, therefore, I leave you to indulge your taste to your heart's content.

Finally: For these reasons, and without the least hesitation, I distinctly and unequivocally decline your invitation to the field, and thereby facilitate the accomplishment of an object apparently desired by many—of having it in their power to say that they have sent me a challenge, which I refused to accept. And, as I have frequently been informed that there is a concerted movement among some of your political friends, to involve me in personal annoyances, I would be glad if the gentlemen would consider their challenges as all disallowed and declined on the same ground and for the same reasons herein assigned, which I hope will prove satisfactory to all.

JOHN M. BORTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer. SOUND SENTIMENT.

In the strife and din of the Presidential contest the calm voice of reason is in every quarter so drowned, and so few men in either section have the courage to oppose themselves to the madness of party zealots, that it is quite a rarity to witness the avowal of an ordinary national political sentiment. This feeling prompts us to celebrate and to copy, for the admiration of our national readers, the annexed remarks from a Southern Democratic Buchanan journal, which has had the independence to condemn the mischievous habit which the fanatics of each section have fallen into of threatening to subvert the Government, and bury the whole country under its ruins, if the antagonist party should succeed in electing their candidate to the Presidency. We are glad to be able to reproduce remarks so sound and judicious from the particular source where we find them, and the more so as they do but inculcate, in a tone of pleasantry, sentiments which we have ourselves lately undertaken to enforce. Such opinions, avowed by a Southern journal and supporter of Mr. Buchanan, are worthy of the greater respect at this time, when so many of its political colleagues—the official organs of the Government among the number—are predicting, if not counselling, the dissolution of the Union as one of the issues depending on the result of the approaching Presidential election. The idea is too monstrous for grave argument, and is indeed hardly worthy of being treated seriously. To make the existence of the Government dependent upon the result of a regular periodical election, would be reducing our institutions to the level and the precarious tenure of a Mexican or Buenos Ayrean pronouncement. But the men who laid the foundations of the Constitution, and of the Union which rests upon it, knew what they were about, and laid them too deep to be shaken or subverted by any tempest of party passion or transient excitement. This glorious Union has stood firm during sixty years, and with the blessing of Heaven, it will stand firm sixty years longer, though the Washington Union and its misad confederates should live all the time to predict its downfall.

From the Missouri Democrat.

The fore-shadowings alternately of two national calamities have been the stock in trade of the whole tribe of political croakers, who for a quarter of a century have constituted a distinct estate in our country. These predicted evils in their departure and return observe a uniformity as strict as that which governs those of eclipses and comets, or rather, in the language of medical men, they exhibit a periodicity something like that which regulates the march of cholera or any other violent epidemic in its fearful progress through the nations. Unlike that scourge of mankind, however, these maladies of the body politic are but the vain shadows and empty images of disease, their whole effect being to keep alive and surround with importance a host of political quacks, who otherwise would be obliged to resort to honest labor for a living.

War with England and a dissolution of the Union are the two evils which are caused to start up before the public mind whenever other methods of political action and influence have failed or are likely to fail. Five years is a long period for the nation to pass in quietness without the revival of bugbear the first. The process of evoking it from the vasty deep has, from frequent repetition, become so generally familiar as scarcely to need description. The letting off of indefinite quantities of bluster from the press of both countries; a few ferocious harangues in Congress and Parliament, at which their authors, like the philosophical Tony Weller, get red in the face and require slapping on the back on account of internal suppressed laughter; considerable activity in navy yards and a regiment or two added to her Majesty's Canadian forces; some whining and snuffing among the men of peace, pins, and penknives at Manchester and Sheffield; Mr. Cobden in hysterics; the funds fluctuating; the times at last taking a milder tone; a few after dinner speeches on community of blood, race, and free institutions, and other trite common-places, in the most approved style of international flunkeyism; and, finally, a new convention on the subject in dispute, without any other damage resulting from the controversy than the oceans of wasted ink and breath expended in bringing it to a close. In the end it always appears that New York is not for the present to be burnt to the ground, nor our commercial marine swept from the seas; that the looms of Manchester are not to be stopped, nor its thousands of famished operatives driven into an exterminating insurrection. The public mind on both sides of the Atlantic is quieted, and people thoroughly keep out of view the possibility of any hostile conduct between the two nations until the regular period of repose has elapsed and the time has come round for another panic and commotion, which, in its turn, shares the fate of the first, and so on to the end of the chapter.

But the exigencies of party politics are great and clamorous of satisfaction. The other string on the bow is therefore called into requisition, and from one end of the Union to the other resound the most dismal prophesying of national shipwreck and all the horrors it would carry in its train. These predictions, uttered with an air of sincerity and a well-affected patriotism, doubtless for the time being alarm the timid and unreflecting; but it requires very little shrewdness and insight into the manoeuvres of certain party factious to discern the fact that the whole tumult is manufactured with the same ease as Mr. De Bar generates his first-rate thunder storms behind the scenes, and partakes of the same and no more reality. How is the dissolution to be brought about, where it is to commence, who are to be the parties to it, and how any measures which might possibly be taken to compass so mighty an inquiry would be sustained, when it is as clear as sunshine that the overwhelming majority of the nation would surrender the Union only with their lives, are questions which our alarmists have not taken the trouble very plainly to expound. It would not serve their purpose very well to attempt any such exposition, for the groundlessness of their alarm would be at once apparent to the simplest intellect. It suits them better to get up an unreasoning cry of danger to our institutions, into the grounds of which they hope multitudes will not stop to inquire, taking it for granted that men learned in our constitutional history and familiar long with the

practical workings of the Government would not sound the trumpet were no danger at hand.

Meanwhile the clamor has been wafted across the Atlantic, and the foes of our institutions are beginning to rejoice in the prospect of our speedy dismemberment and eventual extinction. With all the facts of the case before us it is amusing to read accounts of their premature exultations over our fall. Yet in our early youth, and with a vast and glorious destiny to work out, bound together with cords of a common political tradition, of consanguinity, of thousand-fold material interests, and of a long-nurtured patriotism, the talk about disunion is simply absurd. The integrity of our institutions has often in the past, and doubtless will often again be seriously threatened; but whenever crisis comes the latent patriotism of the nation will arise in its majesty, and rebuking the evil spirit of discord and destruction, restore harmony and peace. In the mean time it will ever be a part of the game of politicians, hard pushed for a desire, to represent the Union as being on the very verge of destruction, and only to be saved by the success of this or that party.

A GOOD REASON WHY ALL PATRIOTS SHOULD VOTE FOR FILLMORE.

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, in a recent public speech, used the following language:

"Mr. Fillmore is, privately, a very respectable gentleman. He made a good President, and I believe sincerely that if elected he would desert his own party, and make a better President than we think. But that is the very thing I don't want. I am afraid he would do so well that he would throw back the prospects of disunion."

Mr. Brooks is a Democrat and an avowed Disunionist. But does he not assign the best reason in the world why all men of all parties who desire the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, should support the election of Mr. Fillmore. Why does Mr. Brooks oppose Mr. Fillmore and sustain Buchanan? He tells you that he is ardently in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union, and that he fears his wishes and purposes in this respect would be thwarted should Mr. Fillmore be made President. Should not this argument of Mr. Brooks against Mr. Fillmore serve to impel all loyal and patriotic citizens to stand by and sustain Millard Fillmore to the bitter end?

The very best reason why Mr. Brooks don't want Mr. Fillmore made President, "I am afraid," says Mr. Brooks, "he would do so well that he would throw back the prospects of disunion!" Hear that, people of Virginia and the South! Is not this the first time in the history of the Government that anybody's election to any office, much less the Presidency, has been openly opposed upon the ground that he would discharge his duties too well and too faithfully? Verily that is the highest compliment ever paid to the patriotism, integrity and wisdom of any candidate for public station; and Mr. Fillmore is the most fortunate of men in being opposed for the Presidency, and by his bitter enemies, for a reason like this.

We implore the intelligent and patriotic people to consider well Mr. Brooks's objection to Mr. Fillmore, and then say whether that objection is not a conclusive and overwhelming argument why Mr. Fillmore should be elevated to the Presidency of this great Republic. We implore them to consider whether the election of either Fremont or Buchanan, would not almost certainly evacuate in the violent disruption of this glorious Union and in the fearful and indescribable horrors of an interminable civil war. We implore them to think and to deliberate before they vote, and then, as patriots and good citizens, to vote for him who will do so well that he will throw back the prospects of disunion." In a word, vote for Fillmore, and preserve the institutions and the glories of the Republic.

Rich. Waig.

WHAT ARE MR. FILLMORE'S CHANCES NOW?

This question has been frequently asked since the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It naturally suggests itself to those who feel anxious on the subject. Coming directly to the point, we answer, his chances seem to us decidedly better and more encouraging at present than they have been at any time since his nomination. It is now rendered certain—placed beyond all doubt—since Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced so emphatically against Mr. Fremont, or the Republican party, that himself and friends cannot indulge even the slightest hope of success. Without the two States in question, admitting all other free States to go for Fremont, he falls short of a majority in the Electoral College, and must, with unerring certainty, anticipate defeat. It may also be safely asserted that free States, upon which his party have heretofore relied, will give him no aid. An incontrovertible and exceedingly agreeable fact is therefore established, namely: that not even the shadow of a hope can now be entertained by his adherents of effecting Mr. Fremont's election by the people. This must be admitted on all hands. Being absolutely certain, depending solely upon the North for support, and finding it has forsaken them, there can no longer exist any apprehensions upon the part of Southerners, national men, and Union-loving, conservative citizens everywhere, of disunion as a result of Fremont's election, because the evidences are now indisputable that he cannot be elected. His warmest friends know this, and being so convinced, will lose their former ardor. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, being at positive antipodes, the inference is, Mr. Fillmore will present himself to their consideration as the least of two evils, thus securing a large vote that, with any shade of hope for Mr. Fremont's success, would have been cast for him. If we are the wisest, to our mind, is fixed between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan.

With a certainty that Mr. Fremont cannot secure enough States to elect him, the apprehensions, per consequence, of disunion, are allayed, and we have a possibility of Mr. Fillmore being chosen by the people. Some of the Northern States that would, under a different complexion of affairs, have given a Republican majority, are now free to aid the Union American party, whilst our heretofore apprehensive friends in the South—old line Whigs and warm admirers of Mr. Fillmore—need no longer contemplate the Union's peril, nor freely and cordially express their preference for him whom they most admire—the Union American candidate—the "model President." All things considered, viewing the whole subject in its most plausible and comprehensive light, we are constrained to believe Mr. Fillmore's chances of success, even by the people, vastly more encouraging now than they were prior to the recent State elections.

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Bull. Patriot.

How He Looks.—A New York Correspondent of a Georgia paper says: "I saw Fremont the other day—a dark complexioned, swarthy man of 43—though some seven years younger in appearance. I should say he is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. His forehead is low but broad—eyes deep set and very close together—nose (his best feature) long and straight—and nothing, either in face or manner, to characterize or talents. An inferior, or at least ordinary looking man, such an one as among a thousand strangers would be about the last designated as a candidate for the Presidency. The luxuriant development of hair and whiskers which delight the Jessie Club in his pictures, are minus in the original and far from being abundant. His beard straggles thinly over a considerable surface, and his black hair, unquietly parted in the middle, is manifestly beginning to assume the same consideration."

DEMOCRATIC BLENDERS.—The New Orleans

Creole truly remarks, that "a blunder in politics is a crime," and that the leaders of the Democracy in Louisiana feel that the entire movement of the party has been a series of blunders. They blundered in allowing the North to nominate James Buchanan as their candidate. They blundered in avowing allegiance to the Kansas bill as a test of Democracy without any definition of what its construction should be. They blundered in nominating J. C. Breckinridge—a doubtful Southern man, Vice President—instead of one who was firm and true as steel. Then Buchanan blundered in announcing his approbation of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. And J. C. Breckinridge blundered in declaring "he belonged to no party which desired the extension of slavery." And the leaders blundered worse than all in this, that they boldly endorsed the doctrine, and then showed they were not in earnest, by attempting to explain away their endorsement. The action from the day the nomination was made at Cincinnati up to the present moment, has been but a series of singular mistakes.

Fremont of the South, will you endorse these blunders, and approve the odious doctrines of Buchanan and Breckinridge, Squatter Sovereignty and all; or will you, like independent men, think and set for yourselves?

CHEERING SIGNS.

The Philadelphia American reckons the following events in that city among the cheering signs betokening the strength and perpetuity of the Union:

"The National Agricultural Fair brought to our fire-side at least a quarter of a million of the real American bone and sinew. Texas and Maine, South Carolina and Massachusetts, the Pacific and the Atlantic States, were each and all well represented. They compared cattle and stock of all kinds; agricultural implements and inventions; breeds, native and adopted; fruits and vegetables; shook hands with each other, bragg'd of their farms and their improvements, and vied for the premiums in every department. The South carried off many of the best prizes, and we are compelled to say, our neighbor Maryland made a better show than Pennsylvania. That gathering reflected the feelings of three millions of the best population of the civilized world has ever contained, and on the great day, when a brilliant October sun lighted up the scene with a gladdening radiance, and a hundred thousand freemen, with their wives and daughters, were assembled at one time, a grander spectacle could hardly be realized. They did not prate of disunion, but rather of the glorious competition which should be encountered a year hence, when all the States would be again enlisted in a noble rivalry in the arts of peace.

"There has been for a fortnight past, and still sitting in this city, a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—a religious denomination distinguished for its intelligence, numbers, wealth, and worth—with delegates from every part of the Republic, the great objects of which have been to consider how the moral interests of that church and the cause of Christianity can best be promoted throughout the whole Union, and without any narrow or bigoted division as to North or South, East or West.

"There is not only consolation in such assemblages of themselves, as betokening low and material advancement, but at the present time, when the political pulse beats quick and passion misleads reason, they are cheering tokens that the great heart of the people is as sound, as national, and as patriotic as ever, and that, though partisans and demagogues may fret and foam, the Union cannot be shaken or endangered by their vicious ravings."

A SEASONABLE PRAYER.

At the present time of political excitement and agitation, the following prayer of the Reformer John Knox, written three centuries ago, strikes us as peculiarly appropriate. It occurs in a volume now in press, and soon to be published by Charles Scribner, entitled, "A Book of public Prayer, compiled from the authorized formularies of the Presbyterian Church."

"Most gracious Lord, we humbly beseech thee to grant us hearts mindful of thy past mercies toward this nation. Suffer us never to fall into unthankfulness and forgetfulness of Thy benefits publicly received. Be pleased to continue Thy fatherly guidance and direction in our ways. Dissipate the counsels of such as labor to stir up the hearts of this people against one another; let their malicious practices be for their confusion; and grant Thy Thy mercy, that love, concord, and tranquility may continue and increase among the inhabitants of this land, even until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ; by whose glorious Gospel Thou dost call us to unity, peace, and Christian harmony, the full perfection whereof we shall possess in Thy Kingdom; when all offences shall be removed, all iniquity suppressed, and Thy chosen ones endowed with that perfect glory in which our Lord Jesus now reigneth; unto whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, evermore. Amen.

Hillsborough Recorder. Union, the Constitution, and the Laws—the Guardians of our Liberties.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. Wednesday, October 29, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON, OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. John W. Cameron, of Cumberland. L. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes. FOR THE 1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. 2d " E. J. Warren, of Beaufort. 3d " O. P. Meares, of New Hanover. 4th " James T. Littlejohn, of Granville. 5th " A. J. Stedman, of Chatham. 6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. 7th " Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. 8th " John D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

Election, Tuesday, 4th November.

We earnestly request those who are indebted for more than one year's subscription to the Recorder, or for advertisements or job work, to call and settle before the 25th of November. In compliance with a former notice, many of our subscribers came forward and made payments, for which they have our sincere thanks. We hope a still larger number will respond to the present notice, that we may be saved from the necessity of a more pressing call. Having to pay money for wages, and all that we use, we feel the necessity of reducing our business more to a cash system.

All Orange, come to the Fair. and bring with you the best of every thing you have.

The Fair Grounds of the Orange County Agricultural Society, will be opened for the reception of visitors on Thursday the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All animals and articles intended for exhibition must be on the ground by 12 o'clock on that day. The ceremonies will be commenced by the presentation of, and hoisting the splendid flag given to the Society by their esteemed President, Paul C. Cameron, Esq.

On Friday at 12 o'clock, there will be a general meeting of the Society at the Society's Hall, for the election of officers, &c. for the next year. Immediately after which the Annual Oration will be delivered. At 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the premiums will be awarded.

A punctual attendance on the ground of all persons who have been appointed judges is earnestly requested. A band of Music will be present, and the Orange Guards, we learn, will be out.

By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN B. LEATHERS, Chairman.

Presidential Election.—On Tuesday next, and before the next issue of our paper, the Election of President of the United States for the next four years, will be held; we therefore offer a last word of exhortation to our friends to go to the polls and vote for Fillmore and Donalson. Let none stray away, upon the delusive impression that Mr. Fillmore stands no chance of election. This, if true, could have no effect on patriots accustomed to do their duty and leave consequences to a higher power, especially when voting for a man who was once elevated to this high office, and administered its various duties with satisfaction to all sections, and who, if he has since lost popularity at the North, sacrificed it by the justice and fidelity with which he held the Aegis of the Constitution over the rights and interests of the Southern States. Abolitionists and disunionists alike oppose him; so much stronger, therefore, is the motive for National American patriots to sustain him.

Thanksgiving.—His Excellency the Governor of this State, in conformity to the requirements of a resolution of the General Assembly, has by proclamation appointed Thursday the 20th day of November as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation.

The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Missouri and Maryland, have also appointed Thursday the 20th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Pennsylvania Election.—The entire official returns of the late election in the State of Pennsylvania have been received, and are as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Scott, (Democrat) 212,286; Cochran, (Union) 210,112; Scott's majority 2,174.

For Attorney General, the Democratic majority was 3,207, and for Surveyor General 2,736 (making an average Democratic majority of 3,243—a small majority, considering that the aggregate vote of the State was near 423,000; too small a majority to give any certain indication as to how the election will go in November.

In the State Senate the Unionists have a majority of three, and in the Lower House the Democrats have a majority of six. Democratic majority on joint ballot three.

The Democrats have elected fifteen members of Congress; the opposition ten.

Florida.—The returns are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority; Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress by a bout 500 majority.

South Lowell Academy.—We learn from the Christian Advocate, that the Rev. J. P. Bagley has resigned his position as Principal of South Lowell Academy, for the purpose of removing to Virginia, and that Mr. Joseph H. Speed has been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Speed is admirably fitted for his present position, and the School will no doubt more than maintain its past reputation.

Our thanks are due to the Editors of the North Carolina Standard for a neatly printed copy of an oration delivered at Raleigh on the 4th of July last, by W. W. Holden, Esq.

Bishop Onderdonk, of the Diocese of New York, who for some twelve years had been suspended, has been restored, and entered upon the duties of his office on Sunday last. In the House of Bishops, he voted upon his restoration was 21 in favor and 8 against his restoration. Bishop Atkinson, of this State, voted in the affirmative, and Bishop Davis, of S. Carolina, in the negative.

We learn from the Standard, that Professor Hendrick has been dismissed from his position in the University of North Carolina, by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President:

- 1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. 2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet. 3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy. 4. The Governor gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December. 5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificates of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President. 6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having only one vote. 7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President. 8. If the people do not elect through their Electors a Vice-President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

THE STATE FAIR. The Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, was held at the Grounds near this City, last week, and was the most imposing display ever yet made at any Fair in the State. The weather was dreadful, however, being a cold, rainy, disagreeable time from beginning to end, which doubtless prevented hundreds and perhaps thousands from attending, especially of the Fair sex, who had contemplated doing so; but nevertheless there was a large concourse present, thus evincing in the most unequivocal manner, the very great interest felt by the citizens of the State in these annual exhibitions of the spirit and industry of our people. We have not room to enumerate the various articles on exhibition, and must therefore content ourselves with a general summary in each department. FLORAL HALL was brilliant in specimens of the handiwork, &c., of the Ladies. Bed Quilts, Piano covers, Counterpanes, Crochet work, Paintings, Drawings, Needlework in endless variety, Carpets, very superior; jeans, cassimeres, flannels, &c. &c. Besides the articles exhibited by the ladies in this Hall, were collections of the finest fruit we ever saw—apples, pears, quinces, &c., exhibited by Westbrooks & Mendenhall, of Guilford; and by the Messrs. Lindley, W. A. Eaton, Esq., of Stoneland, Granville, presented some of the largest, most luscious Peaches we ever tasted. There were also minerals, botanical specimens, Copeland's wonderful color-type likenesses; Havens' amethysts; perfume, shrubbery, flowers, chairs, boots, shoes, &c., &c. &c. IN MECHANICS HALL, were carriages, buggies, every variety of cabinet ware, guns, pistols, garden tools, saddlery, axes, leather, cotton gins, smut machines, Linsey's celebrated Rotary Pump—a very complete pump, and a hundred other things we have not time to mention. PLANTER'S HALL was filled to overflowing with the finest specimens and varieties of wheat, flour, cotton, corn, peas, navy beans, candles, tobacco, segars, potatoes, beets, radishes, cabbage, pumpkins, hams, citrons, tomatoes, egg plants, &c. THE MACHINERY was endless, almost in variety and number. There were some 500 horses, mules, stallions, jacks, jennies; a very large collection of blooded cows, bulls, heifers, calves, merino sheep, hogs, cashmere goats; and such an array of fowls, as were scarcely ever dreamed of before. There was some good trotting on Thursday and Friday. The Annual Address was delivered on Friday, by Dr. Mitchell, of the University. Of course it was able and contained much valuable information. It will be published. We have thus given a hurried and meagre account of the Fair. We have not room, at this late hour (Saturday) for a more extended notice. When the Premiums are published we will try and make room for them. Spirit of Age.

A GOOD ONE.—There is a distinguished Democratic politician in Mississippi, says the Memphis Enquirer, remarkable for the reckless-ness of his assertions on the stump, who is not unfrequently called "The Will Digger." The other day, so it is reported, an old man, a Tennessean, was introduced to him directly after one of his speeches in the State, who remarked— "Well, Governor, I think you are the man who is sometimes called the 'Will Digger'?" "Yes," said the Governor, "I believe they sometimes call me that; but the truth is I never dug a well in my life." "I thought so," said the old countryman, "They say 'Truth lies at the bottom of a well,' and from your speech to-day, I shall judge that you had never been there."