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RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1858.

HENRY W. MILLER'S LETTER.

We publish to-day, according to promise, the letter of Mr. Henry W. Miller, giving the reasons for his political apostasy. This letter fell dead upon the ear of this quarter of the State. Every body was prepared for it, and nobody—Whig, American, or Democrat—cares a farthing about it. The only surprise felt was that the Pervert had not long ago made known his apostasy, instead of declaring one thing at one time, and the very reverse at another—telling A that he was as much a Whig, and as warm an anti-Democrat as ever, and in an hour after saying B of his purpose of sustaining Mr. Buchanan's Administration. It was a wonder indeed that a man of his sense should have played a part, the gross inconsistency—to use too mild a word—and supreme folly of which, was so palpable.

In adhering to Mr. Miller's letter, the Standard tells us that it, and others, had known for months that Mr. Miller "was a staunch supporter of the Administration." We can readily give credence to this declaration. Let us see in what a predicament it places the Neophyte. During these "months" the Pervert, over and over again, assured his Whig and American friends, that he was as "staunch" as ever to their cause. That he was in earnest in giving his assurances to the Standard and "others," his letter proves, and we saw what he was about when during the same time he gave assurances to Whigs and Americans of staunchness to their cause! Did he know what he was talking about? If he did, we should like to see the grounds on which such conduct can be sustained, either on the score of good morals or good sense. That within the last very few months he has, as a professed member of the Whig and American party, given expression to directly opposite opinions as to the present policy of that party—agreeing with and urging a gentleman from the eastern part of the State that the party should by all means run a candidate of their own, even if they died in the ditch, and declaring at Oxford that it would be bad policy in them to do any such thing, is well known. What was the object of these grossly contradictory opinions? Did he mean to use the prestige of his position as chairman of its Executive Committee (he had not then discovered that he was *executively* a *deceased* corpse) to foment the discussions which he was arising among the party as to the right policy, in order that, at the proper time after the crippled condition in which he helped, while professing to be their friend, to place them? If this was his calculation, never did a sensible man make a more egregious blunder, for whenever Henry W. Miller makes war on Whigs and Americans, Henry W. Miller will be called on to make war upon Henry W. Miller—and Henry W. Miller is bound to obey that call—wish as he may, Henry W. Miller can't back out.

It is very unfortunate for Mr. Miller that his confession of his new faith, and the reasons he assigns as a Southern man for making it, have been put forth just at the time that the Democratic party has demonstrated beyond a doubt the utter hollow-heartedness of its professions of devotion to Southern Rights. Mr. Miller sustains Mr. Buchanan's Administration for the sake of Southern Rights, and Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been rendered powerless by Democratic votes—therefore, Mr. Miller, for the sake of Southern Rights, joins the Democratic party! But it would be an idle waste of time to spend more of it in exposing conduct, of the character of which every sane man is aware, and we conclude by protesting that the Standard did great injustice to Mr. Kerr, and the others composing "the whole army" of "latter day Democratic Saints" (as we heard an old Democrat call them) by placing Mr. Miller in the same category with them. Kerr and Co. did not have two sets of opinions. When they made up their minds to go, they went like men, like free men, boldly and undignifiedly, and while those whom they left might regret and censure their course, they could not deny its finalness and independence.

END OF AN EXCITING AFFAIR.

It will be remembered that quite a serious excitement took place at Goldsboro some months ago, growing out of an affair in which Dr. Davis, a man named (Mentimeter and others figured). Last week the parties were tried and found guilty. Dr. Davis was fined \$25; Chas. Spithill \$20 and imprisoned one month; and Othmar Smith \$25 and imprisoned five months. Dr. Davis refused to prosecute the case, and after appeal was sentenced, in view of his health, and secured the remission of the fine.

It is said to be the intention of the Administration, that the Territory of Arizona is organized, to appoint Sam. Houston Governor.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER—AS WE PREDICTED.

The Raleigh Standard and its subscribers are now in full cry after Mr. Gilmer. The Standard has gone so far, and has been so cruel as actually to call Mr. G. "Kiss him Gilmer." How Mr. Gilmer will survive so deadly a thrust, is really a puzzling problem to solve. We can only hope that the strength of a naturally robust constitution will enable him to recover. A determination if possible to divert the attention of the people from the fact that the defeat of the Administration on the Kansas question was attributable to Democrats—to men elected on the faith of their supporting the Administration, can alone account for the ferocity with which Mr. Gilmer is attacked by the Democratic press of North Carolina. That press is fully aware that the grand lumbago—the lumbago grander than the "Smartville Ram Speculation"—that Northern Democrats are the natural guardians of Southern Rights, has exploded, and that in its explosion it has torn to pieces the Democracy, as a National party. To divert the popular glance from this fact, a savage howl is raised over Mr. Gilmer's vote, and upon his head manifold maledictions are heaped. Mr. Gilmer will not, we are sure, lose "the natural rub of his cheek" on account of these dire imprecations. He may rest assured that there are not blockheads enough in his district to defeat him, because he would not come to the rescue of an Administration measure which twenty odd of the Administration party helped to defeat. He may rely upon it, too, that there is not a single voter who helped him to get his seat in Congress, who will not spurn the idea that the Kansas Bill, with Green's atrocious clause, asserting a doctrine no less detestable than that constitutional restrictions are no binding against popular will, should become a law. There is not a man in the District who does not well know that the Green amendment was a trick to get the Administration out of a scrape, and that if it succeeds, Kansas will, as inevitably as fate itself, become, in less than six months, a free State.

We have reason to believe, and in the sequel will be seen that the reason is a good one, that if the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution had come up without the Green swindle in it, Mr. Gilmer, though preferring other modes of settling the difficulty, would have voted for it.

But, after all, what claim has the Administration party on the vote of the scorned and reviled Americans whose very name is detestable to the Democracy ears?

THE DEMOCRACY AND KANSAS.

It is to our mind as demonstrable as any proposition in Euclid, that there never was a sincere acquiescence by the body of the Democratic party in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or any serious intention that Kansas should be a free State. To go back to the Cincinnati Convention, why was Pierce not re-nominated? The Convention extolled his merits to the skies, and yet failed to re-nominate him, although he had been tried, and by their admission had in all things been found faithful. Why this slurring over a faithful man? The answer is easy—Pierce had put his signature to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and they dared not put him again on trial before the Democracy of the free States. This was not alleged in the Convention—that would never have done. In the Convention, the old lumbago of Southern rights, being safest in the hands of Democrats, was played off. But, in the lobbies, in the caucuses, in private lodgings, &c., it was insisted that Pierce's signature of the Kansas-Nebraska bill would kill him in the free States, while Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas, while in the South, it was "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and slave Kansas." Now, when we come to connect these facts with the manner in which the Territory of Kansas has been managed by Pierce and Buchanan—the gubernatorial appointments, and the crowning act of a Freesoil Legislature, returned by an Administration Democrat, we cannot resist the conviction that the majority of the Democratic party were at heart resolved that Kansas should never be a slave State. There is not a sensible Democrat in North Carolina who will have the hardihood to deny that the effect of the Bill which passed the Senate would have been to make Kansas a free State in less than sixty days. It repealed the clause in the Lecompton constitution prohibiting an alteration of it until 1864, and all that would have been necessary for making Kansas free, would have been the meeting of Calhoun's Freesoil Legislature, which would at once have called a convention to alter the constitution, by ridding it of the slavery feature.

A NEMEROUS PROGENY.

Mr. Saml Wright, a farmer, who resides in Washington county, Pa., has 18 children, 111 grand children, and 174 great grand children. His wife, too, is still living.

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN PETERSBURG.

The 12th anniversary of Division No. 18, of Petersburg, was celebrated on Monday last, with a very imposing display. We learn from the Express, that in addition to the several Divisions of Petersburg, numbering nearly 200 members, large delegations from the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Richmond, numbering altogether 230 members, also participated in the celebration. After parading several of the principal streets in procession, they all sat down to a sumptuous dinner. When dinner was over, the several divisions again formed in procession and marched to Phoenix Hall, where the Anniversary Address was delivered by A. M. Gorman, Esq., of this city. The Express says: His address was delivered in a musical, though sometimes an indistinct tone, and was characterized by a winning fluency of expression, and that appealing earnestness which is on all occasions the very soul of a Temperance address. We have not time to speak at length upon Mr. Gorman's very excellent performance. It was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause, and was in every way deserving the laudation it so generally and generously received.

THE BLACK HAWK STOCK.

In our February number we called attention to two fine Stallions on exhibition at Clayton's Stables, in this City. They were called here, and many of our enterprising citizens are availing themselves of so good an opportunity for securing this valuable article of blood. It was again called to the attention of the Executive Committee of our State Agricultural Society to the matter, and we hope at their meeting this week they will take seriously into consideration the propriety of purchasing "Goldfinder," with a view of introducing his superior blood into our State.

"Goldfinder" is a beautiful jet black—perfect model of a horse for symmetry and beauty; nearly six years old; 15 1/2 hands high; great speed, power and endurance, very muscular and large bone. His ancestry is pure, being sired by the old Vermont Black Hawk out of a "Messenger" mare. He is claimed to be the beauty and pride of all the Black Haws. His speed as a trotter, may be judged from his exercising on our State Fair track, when he was timed by some of our citizens who were looking on. He turned the track in 53 seconds—distance one third of a mile and to feet. He is a half-brother to the fastest trotting Stallion in the world—Rohan Allen.

The Morgan Stock is celebrated for all practical purposes, except a running horse, for beauty, style, action, draft and speed—very healthy and hardy—and with an eye that no other horse has. No one can fail to notice to admiration the eye of "Goldfinder" it is yellow, with deep blue light—being emphatically the "Hawk's eye."

UNITED SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This body, comprising representatives from the various Synods in the United States, met at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 1st inst. Rev. Charles H. Reid, D. D., of Richmond, Va., was elected Moderator by acclamation. On the second day of the session, a declaration of principle was reported, for the purpose of showing the position the Synod proposed to occupy. The eighth article of this declaration reads as follows: "Resolved, that we declare as neither the Savior nor His Apostles intimated that the slaveholding relation was sinful, and as they did not attempt to remove slaveholders from the church by legislation, or by testifying against it, and, further, as the system of slavery is an institution of the State, and its maintenance or abolition depending entirely upon the will of the State, irrespective of the views and decisions of church courts, it is the judgment of this Synod that the Presbyterian Church, in its jurisdiction over the church, except so far as respects the moral and religious duties growing out of the relation of master and slave, is incompetent to legislate on the subject of slavery, and that the Synod, in its jurisdiction over the church, should abstain from any legislation, or any testifying against it, or any attempt to remove slaveholders from the church by legislation, or by testifying against it, and, further, as 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