forbearance to strengthen the defences of the city, and arouse the people to arms.

On the 6th of September, Gen. Scott, having failed in his humane efforts to prevent the further waste of life, gave notice that the armistice would terminate on the following day, and made preparations to attack the city.

To be Continued.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1852.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and receive subscriptions.

☞ Y. R. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great Conservative Republican principles by which they are distinguished and governed, and which, at every, & long subsequent period of the American People, with all the blessings enjoyed by them, have secured to them the Union, the Constitution, and the Rights of the States, post on the following as the political principles and standard doctrines of the Whig party, to which they now, as a party, adhere:

1. That the Government of the United States is a government of the Constitution and laws, and not of mere discretion; that it is bound to put forth its energies to maintain the Constitution, and execute the laws, and that the Whigs will give a cordial support to no man for the Presidency who does not fully and unhesitatingly recognize the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and who does not pledge himself to use the executive power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and not to violate the Constitution under pretext of executing the laws.

2. That the Whigs will, as they have ever done, oppose all attempts to disturb the adjustment of the slavery question, as a final settlement in principle and in fact of a question which, if agitated, threatens the peace and safety of the Union.

3. That the Whigs will, as they have ever done, resist the agitation of any other question, which may be made to divert the minds of the people from the true issue, by which the Whig party has been so long and so successfully opposed to the Democratic party, viz: the distribution of the public lands, the tariff, a national bank, internal improvements at the expense of the National Treasury, and the assumption by the National Government of the debts of the States.

4. That the Whigs will, as they have ever done, oppose the Democratic doctrine of the right of secession, as a political heresy of the most alarming character, and as the first step in the dissolution of the Union, which they will resist to the last, as they would a band of traitors and conspirators, should any such attempt be made, or any such doctrine be attempted to be put into practice.

5. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and to improve rivers and other highways, which should always be kept free from unnecessary tolls; that the Whigs will, as they have ever done, support a judicious system of National Improvements, commercial, military, and political, and that the Whigs will, as they have ever done, oppose the Democratic doctrine that Congress has no power to make such improvements, or, if they have, it must be exercised in such a manner as to benefit a few States only, and not the country generally in their extent.

6. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with cordial, faithful, and unquestionable allegiance. Respect for the authority of each, and support and obedience to the constitutional laws of each, is the distinguishing principle of the political creed of the Whigs, and the Democrats of N. York, of S. Carolina, and of Georgia, and of the National Whigs.

7. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment measures, the settlement in the Territories which have been created, and were created and organized by the Whig party of the United States, as a final settlement in principle and in fact of the sectional questions growing out of the slavery question, which long threatened the peace and safety of the Union, are regarded by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement of the slavery question, so far as they are concerned, on the basis on which they were intended to be, and were, finally adopted at the last session of Congress; and we deprecate all future agitation of the question thus settled as dangerous to the peace, safety, and prosperity of the States, and we will discountenance all efforts to renew or keep open such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain the said compromise measures as a final settlement, in principle and in fact, of the sectional question referred to, to the extent and in the manner stated, as the only safe, sure, and proper mode of adjusting the question, and as the best means of preserving the integrity of the Union.

[Resolutions of the Whig National Convention.]

GEN. PIERCE ON SLAVERY.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, Anthony T. Ives, of Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify, that in the year of our Lord 1852, I was present at a political meeting in New Boston, in said county, which was addressed by Gen. Franklin Pierce; that I heard the said Franklin Pierce, in the course of his remarks, say, that he was opposed to the agitation of the question of slavery, and that he was in favor of the Compromise of 1850, and that he was in favor of the fugitive slave law, and that he would do all in his power to carry out the requirements of the Compromise, and that he was opposed to all further agitation of the question; that he was in favor of leaving the question to the people, and that he was opposed to the agitation of the question by the Abolitionists, and that he was in favor of the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the question, and that he was in favor of the fugitive slave law, and that he would do all in his power to carry out the provisions of the Compromise of 1850, and that he was opposed to the agitation of the question of slavery