The Oregon State Union, Tuesday, August 7, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President, JOHN F. BRECKINRIDGE, For Vice President, JOSEPH LANE.

The Election of the Union Ticket.

The election of the Union Ticket, from the faith of Congress the distinguishing line between those who are enemies of the Union and those who are its friends, presents the theme of our present article.

Many have been the states and democracies composing the Union, but after four years, the great question still remains, loyal to the Union or traitor to it.

The people of the South have shown a disposition to disunite with the North, and have declared that they will not support the Union Ticket.

The reason for this is evident. The people of the South believe that the Union is not strong enough to hold the Union together, and they are determined to have a Southern government.

The people of the North believe that the Union is strong enough to hold the Union together, and they are determined to have a Northern government.

In order that the difference may be fully understood, we must see the history of the Union in the light of the history of the world.

From 1830 to 1840, the government of the United States was a government of great strength and power. It was able to suppress the slave trade and slavery in the United States.

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For President.

John C. Breckinridge.

For Vice President.

John H. Reagan.

A Slave Code.

At this date, the State of Georgia is in the midst of a slave code, and is being agitated by the excitement caused by the passage of a law by the State Legislature, which is intended to prevent the further introduction of slaves into the State. The law is called the "Georgia Slave Code," and is designed to protect the State from the introduction of slaves from other States, and to prevent the further spread of slavery in the State. The law is causing a great deal of excitement, and is being opposed by the abolitionists in the State, who are opposed to the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional and contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

The law provides for the punishment of any person who shall bring slaves into the State without the proper papers, and for the arrest and deportation of any slave who shall escape from the State without the proper papers. The law is said to be unconstitutional, and to be in violation of the Federal Constitution. The law is being opposed by the abolitionists in the State, who are opposed to the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional and contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

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The National Democratic Convention was held in the city of Baltimore, on the 3rd of June, 1860, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M., by the President of the Convention, Mr.社交人名.

The Convention proceeded to organize, and elected Mr.社交人名 as the chairman, and Mr.社交人名 as the secretary.

The following were nominated for the office of President: Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名.

The following were nominated for the office of Vice-President: Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名, Mr.社交人名.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock P.M., with the nomination of Mr.社交人名 as the candidate for President, and Mr.社交人名 as the candidate for Vice-President.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

1. That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that no law or ordinance of any State or local government shall be valid unless it be consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

2. That the Union of the States is forever and inviolably preserved.

3. That the right of the people to instruct and control their own representatives in Congress is an inherent and sacred right, and that no power, authority, or influence, shall be used to interfere with the free exercise of this right.

4. That the Union of the States is forever and inviolably preserved.

5. That the right of the people to instruct and control their own representatives in Congress is an inherent and sacred right, and that no power, authority, or influence, shall be used to interfere with the free exercise of this right.

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