

Opposition County Ticket.

For Auditor, EDWARD B. ALLEN.

For Recorder, C. H. BAILEY.

For Commissioners, 2d District—BENJ. M. KEVIN, 3d " WM. BROWN.

Democratic Convention—Lecomptonism Triumphs.

The Democratic party held their County Convention in this city on Saturday. It was respectable in numbers and transacted its business without the least excitement. The following gentlemen received the nomination for the respective offices. For Auditor, Hiram L. Tillotson; for Recorder, John D. Bell; for Commissioner of 2d District, Andrew Stevenson, and for Commissioner of 3d District, Simpson Stark. The ticket, while it is perhaps as good a one as they could have selected from their party, still possesses the peculiar merit of being very easily beaten. We feel a very just pride when we place alongside of this ticket, the one placed before the people by the Opposition.

The peculiar feature about the Convention was its decided Lecompton tendency. Since the division in the Democratic party in this county, the friends of the Administration never rallied in such numbers, and never displayed so much courage. Mr. Oley, who is the exponent of the Douglas sentiment in this county, they resolved to defeat, and the effort to accomplish it was systematic, determined and complete. Indeed, the result of the Convention was a decided Lecompton triumph. Oley, who supported John G. Davis, and has always been defiant in his defiance of the Little Giant, was slaughtered, and Tillotson, who voted against Mr. Davis, and opposed with the Administration men, received the nomination. Every Lecompton Democrat in this county warmly in favor of O. T., and bitter in their denunciations of O. T., but true, genuine, un-disguised friends of Mr. Douglas, stuck to Oley from first to last.

This is certainly the severest blow the Douglas Democrats have yet received in this county, but it is only the forerunner of repeated defeats and misfortunes they will be subjected to. The minions of the Administration, backed by the power which lies in public plunder, will spare no effort or expense to strangle out of existence, this opposing faction. How far the friends of Davis and Douglas will willingly succumb to this determined effort to "crush them out," remains to be seen. If they cannot discern the handwriting on the wall, they are more obtuse than men generally are.

After the business of the Convention was over to make the humiliation of the Douglas men more galling and complete, Mr. Hendricks, a Lecompton Federal officeholder, and an Administration aspirant for Governor, was called on to address the people. We heard but little of the speech, but as far as we did, it was Lecomptonism and a justification of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. Not one word was said against the Pro Slavery doctrines of the Administration—not one syllable against the reckless and unparalleled expenditure of the public moneys by James Buchanan—not one period denunciations of our repugnance in opposition to Lecomptonism. Whether Douglas Democrats were tickled into the belief that this was all O. K., we are not informed, but if so, they must be willingly led.

Constitutional Conventions.

We publish in another column the act of our last Legislature, in relation to calling a Convention to alter, amend or revise the Constitution of this State. There is nothing of more vital importance to the people of Indiana than the question contained in this law. Shall the Constitution of this State be revised, is certainly a matter of the greatest importance, and yet there is the least possible interest felt in regard to it. That our Constitution is a stumbling block to the advancement of the people all admit, but that it may be made absolutely new by being placed in the hands of such men, as in all probability will compose the Convention, every one seems to fear. Since the Democratic party has been the dominant party in this State, inexperienced and weak men have crawled into power, and the most unlearned and ignorant are ambitious of promotion. Under the old Constitution the people prospered, yet there were some clangers in the times demanded should be altered or amended. A Convention was called, and the whole instrument was blotted out of existence and the present new one substituted. How detrimental has this been to our prosperity, led the last few years of legislation and judicial decisions answer. The great privilege of a free people, that of educating their offspring, is measurably destroyed. The common school system of the State is made ineoperative. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is as much encouraged as discouraged. Privileges of inestimable value to American citizens are bestowed on those who are not even citizens of the United States. Incongruous clauses, ill advised chapters and ridiculous sections are found all through the instrument. But with the present state of political feeling in this State—with such men as are now at the head of affairs, should even the present Constitution be disturbed? We think not—we had better wait "until such times and other men" bring more ability, more honesty and less demagogism into places of importance. That there should be amendments to our Constitution no one will doubt, but that it is dangerous to submit the entire instrument to the disposal of a Convention, we think is equally apparent. Why did not the Legislature select for amendment the following method embraced in the instrument itself?

Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly, and, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and, if in the General Assembly so amended, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted in such manner, that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately, and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one General Assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a succeeding General Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

This would require some more time, but we are impressed with the belief it is the only means by which the people can ever frame such a Constitution as they desire, or may need their necessities. This method would save a large expenditure of the public moneys, and at the same time not hazard the good parts of the present organic law of the State. Would it not be better to vote against the proposed Convention, and then urge the propriety of amending the Constitution, as contemplated above.

Death of Hon. John W. Davis. The news from Sullivan county by last evening's train, is that the Hon. John W. Davis died at his residence in Carlisle, Sullivan county, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. His disease was flux, of which he had been suffering for several days. Mr. Davis is well known throughout the entire country. For many years he has been prominently before the public. He has represented the county of Sullivan often in the State Legislature—has represented this District in Congress and presided over the House of Representatives with distinguished ability, as its Speaker. He has been American Minister to China, and under the Administration of Mr. Pierce, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Oregon. In all those positions of prominence and responsibility, he always discharged the several duties with honor to himself and credit to his country. He was a warm hearted affable gentleman—reverenced by his family, beloved by his friends and respected by all who knew him. We hope that some one, familiar with the incidents of his life, will give to the public an outline of what was.

Vote for the Constitutional Convention of Indians.

Important to the People. An Act providing for taking the sense of the qualified voters of this State, on calling a Convention to alter, amend or revise the Constitution of this State.

(Approved March 5th, 1859.) SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the several townships of this State, at the annual election in October next, to open a poll, in which shall be entered all the votes given for or against the calling of a convention, to alter, amend or revise the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 2. Every qualified voter in the State may, if he chooses, at the annual election in October next, vote for or against the calling of a convention, for the purpose mentioned in the first section of this act.

SECTION 3. The inspectors of elections at the several places of voting, shall provide for each voter presenting a ballot, the question "are you in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution?" and those who are in favor of such a convention, shall be voted in favor of the affirmative, and those who are against such a convention shall be voted in the negative, which answers shall be recorded by the clerks of such election, and the auditors of the several counties shall furnish a poll book, with proper columns, for that purpose.

SECTION 4. It is hereby made the duty of inspectors and judges of elections, to certify the number of votes cast for or against a convention, to the clerks of the circuit courts respectively in the same way and manner, and under the same restrictions and penalties that votes for State and county officers are given and certified.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts throughout the State, to certify and make returns of all the votes cast for or against a convention, and also of the votes that were given at such an election, to the Secretary of State, in the same way and manner that votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are required to be made.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts throughout the State, to certify and make returns of all the votes cast for or against a convention, and also of the votes that were given at such an election, to the Secretary of State, in the same way and manner that votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are required to be made.

SECTION 7. If a majority of the people voting at said election, shall be in favor of a convention to alter, amend or revise the Constitution of this State, the act, the title and contents of which are set forth in this act, shall be published in a newspaper, if one is published in each township of his county, that there shall be a poll opened for the purpose specified in this act.

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Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives are now paid by law.

Sec. 17. The roll containing the draught of the amended Constitution adopted by said convention, shall be deposited by the president and secretary thereof, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall file the same, and cause said Constitution to be entered on record in his office, and said convention may submit one or more of the amendments which they may propose to the Constitution, as distinct propositions, to be voted upon by the people separately or together, as to them may seem expedient.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State as soon as the same is recorded in his office, to deliver to the Governor of this State a certified copy of the amended Constitution, which shall, on the meeting of the General Assembly of this State at its next session, lay the same before them; and it shall be the duty of the said General Assembly to pass all laws necessary and proper for submitting the same to the qualified voters for their approval or rejection; and also for organizing the government under the amended Constitution, in case the same should be adopted and ratified by such voters.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, immediately after the meeting of the copies of this act to be printed, and forthwith forwarded by mail, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty copies thereof, to the clerk of each of the counties in this State; and to cause the same to be delivered one or more of said copies to each inspector of elections in said county, and said clerk shall deliver to the sheriff that the delegates are to be elected in the same manner as provided by law in regard to the election of members of the General Assembly of this State.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare and have printed, blank forms of the caption of the poll books, and the returns required of the inspectors and judges of elections, the certificates required by the canvassers, clerks and all the returns required by this act, and which may be necessary and proper to carry the same into full effect, and which shall be added by way of appendix to the act, and shall be in the hands of the clerk in each county to cause a suitable number of blank forms of poll books, with proper captions and forms of the returns required to be made out, conforming them to those prescribed by the Secretary of State, and deliver them to the sheriff of said county, if one is published in each township of his county, that there shall be a poll opened for the purpose specified in this act.

Sec. 21. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for immediate taking effect of this act, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Indiana State Journal and Indiana State Sentinel.

Sec. 22. That if a majority of the people voting at said election, shall be in favor of a convention to alter, amend or revise the Constitution of this State, the act, the title and contents of which are set forth in this act, shall be published in a newspaper, if one is published in each township of his county, that there shall be a poll opened for the purpose specified in this act.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY EXPRESS, BY T. H. ALLEN & ST. LOUIS RR. TELEGRAPH LINE.

Additional by the Hungarian. The Peace Conference was only constituted as follows: Austria, Count Coblenz and Baron Merenberg; France, Baron Bugey and Marquis de Sardinia; Sardinia, Chevalier de Soudard and Chevalier Luccas.

The Government of Zurich had welcomed the Ambassadors and were to give them a public reception on the 11th. The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on Saturday, the 10th, at 10 o'clock. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normanby expressed if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villa Franca. He announced the conduct of the Government as candid and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Woodhouse, in reply reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said that it would be most inconvenient to produce the document in the present state of the negotiations.

Lord Granville acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell, as the united act of the Cabinet. In the House of Commons Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen stating that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a neutrality, to take part in any conference settling the details of peace, the preliminaries of which, have already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria.

Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late Government, and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet. Mr. Kingsley moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy regardless of changes which might take place any hour.

Mr. Gladstone said the elector's motion was relevant to the position of affairs, and the Government had no intention of taking part in the settling the details of peace in the basis of the Villa Franca treaty. The House adjourned, and the Marquis wanted to see the details of what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government of what the great powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Mr. Sturgeon Herbert argued that the neutrality evinced with the war, and could not constitute a precedent for the present. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Whitehead spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord John Russell also proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest inclination to settle the details of the peace of Villa Franca. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering in the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Government, who would determine what the whole facts of the case were before them. Mr. D'Israeli warned the Government of the danger to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objections to the House coming to a decision on the subject, and hoped that Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks by Lord Palmerston, in defence of his country, and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the explanation made by the Government, and the result of the debates. He would not press his motion.

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