

Revolution in New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 2d. The following was posted in hand-bills around the city this morning.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.—After years of disorder, outrage and unheeded assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of tyrants, or to abandon the city to their business, their social sympathies and their affectionate clings, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and buildings in the Jackson Square, and have established the head quarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights of every free citizen, and law-abiding citizen; to restore public order, abate crime, and expel oppressors, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has effected from the industry of its public servants, the inefficiency of the laws themselves, the unwieldy machinery of police justice is superseded.

The Mayor and the Recorders, who understand, have yielded up the power they possess, their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the Vigilance Committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every individual the punishment due to his crimes, without bias, prejudice or political bias. All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known. All have been notified to this day, and will continue to be notified, dispassionately and justly; but the ruffians who have dyed out streets, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well disposed, must leave or perish, as the people have determined.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI. The True Delta, extra, says that seven to eight hundred men were armed at ten o'clock, and several arrests made. It is reported that opposition will be made, in which case a severe battle will ensue. Volunteers are still enrolling up.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The revolution broke out last night. The Vigilance Committee in large numbers, took possession of the arsenal, in Jackson Square, and the prison this morning.

The Executive Committee call for all law and order people to aid them, and announce a determination to carry their measures out. Seven o'clock.—Cannons have been loaded and posted about the arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

At eleven o'clock General Tracy's division of the militia was ordered out by the Mayor.

Half past eleven o'clock.—The Common Council in secret session, with considerable confusion amongst them. There is a great excitement in the streets. Council got possession of the First District Arsenal, but found only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests have been made.

One o'clock, P. M.—The Mayor and Council have gone to the Vigilance Committee headquarters to read the riot act. The companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges. The Vigilance Committee have established signals; three guns are to be fired from the arsenal, and all supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal to assist attacks.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is still prominent. There has been no fighting. Cannon balls have been used for barricades and the streets turn up. The city forces are not armed with rifle with organization or head.

The Mayor issued an order to take arms wherever they could be found. Acting on the order, the kill-tridge's store. It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow. Bands of armed ruffians are parading the streets. The stores were closed this afternoon. The Vigilance Committee is supported by respectable citizens, and the municipal authority must succumb.

Later.—The fight is expected to-night; an immense gathering has assembled around the Vigilance Headquarters.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The Mayor's forces are unorganized as yet. All is quiet. Great preparations are being made by all parties. The Vigilance Committee, Commander Major J. K. Duncan, late United States Army, is well organized and drilled. The city papers are divided; the Picayune and Crescent favor the city; the True Delta and Delta favor the vigilance Committee; the rest are neutral. A crisis is expected to-day. The excitement is increasing.

The Mayor has issued orders to arrest John Magnien. It is taken, they declare they will hang him. Mac takes it coolly.

The Vigilance Committee is triumphant. The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority to the Vigilance Committee, and the city is quiet. The crowd has withdrawn from Canal street. The Vigilance Committee has appointed a special police of over 1000 men.

A rumor is current in the street that a compromise was effected by the city agreeing to deliver up twenty five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, five hundred men on each side to be sworn in as a police.

The reporter of the associated press has been refused admittance in the City Hall.

BEAVER ARGUS

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor. BEAVER, PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

We have reason to believe that we were imposed upon last week, in making an announcement for Auditor. We supposed it to be made in good faith, but, as it is now, that it was a mere artifice, we esteem it our duty to withdraw it at once. As we do not wish to countenance, nor to make a party to such reprehensible proceedings, we have only to say that if a similar attempt at imposition is made upon us hereafter, we shall deal out to the author or authors a merited exposure.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of War today received a telegraphic dispatch from General Barney, dated Leavenworth, in which he says that the express has arrived, and reported that Gov. Cumming has been driven out of Salt Lake City. The dispatch does not obtain full credence, for the reason that Gen. Barney merely repeats a report, and does not communicate it as direct intelligence to himself. It is believed as probable that Gov. Cumming has returned to Fort Scott, for it is known to the Government that when he left there, contrary to the advice of General Johnston, he promised to be back in two weeks.

Mr. Hoock intends to-morrow, if an opportunity occurs to renew his motion for the suspension of the rules of the House, in order to introduce the bill for the construction of ten sloops of war, which will probably prevail, as he has indicated his will. Hence, that an amendment shall be offered from each side of the House before discussing the question.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Mr. Harris, of Illinois, denounced a personal statement made by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, as false, when Mr. Hughes called him a liar. Mr. Harris replied, it is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. Mr. Hughes subsequently sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it. Through the influence of the friends of both parties, the challenge was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanation, and late to-night an arrangement was made by which the offensive language was withdrawn by each in the order that it was uttered. Thus the difficulties have been amicably adjusted.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It is understood that Mr. Sickles intends to introduce in the House, to-morrow, a bill authorizing merchant vessels to arm in order to protect themselves against search, visitation and detention, and to make captures of vessels to enforce it, to be condemned as prize, and authorizing the President to use the naval forces for the same purposes.

The President has signed the bill declaring the title to land warrants to rest in the widow, heirs or legatees, in all cases where proof was filed by the warrantor not issued during the lifetime of the claimant, and makes them personal claims. The warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, are assignable.

LATEST.—Fights of short duration took place at several of the polls, but without serious results; but while officer Allen was attempting to arrest a disorderly young man named Richard Hurly he was knocked down with a stone near the Fourth Ward poll. On regaining his feet, he fired his revolver, one shot striking Hurly and dangerously wounding him. Officer Allen escaped to the City Hall with a crowd in hot pursuit of him. The mounted police arrived and quelled the outbreak. Mayor Magruder did all he could to pacify the excited crowd.

From St. Louis. St. Louis, June 5.—A dispatch from St. Joseph, Missouri, says that section of country has been visited with one of the heaviest rain storms ever known in that State. Grand and several other rivers overflowed their banks, doing immense damage to crops, bridges, etc. The worst consequences are feared.

The Democrat has just received the following despatch dated Leavenworth June 3d. William Cosman arrived here last night from Fort Laramie; he states that Capt. Marcy's train had been cut off by the Mormons. Particulars will be given by mail.

The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d, and who read all the letters from Camp Scott of May 6th, that the news of Governor Cumming having been driven from Salt Lake City, is discredited. Letters from Camp Scott, of the latest date, mention no such event, and nothing was known there of what had transpired in the city, there being no official intercourse between Cumming and Johnson. Despatches from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Chase, received at Camp Scott, subsequent to the departure of the mail on the 6th of May, say that the news of Cumming's expulsion was only derived from Mormon bearers. Those despatches are regarded as improbable. Information had reached Camp Scott that the supply of beef cattle from Oregon was close at hand and that Col. Hoffman was within seven to nine days march of the encampment.

From Utah. ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Democrat's Leavenworth correspondent furnishes further details of Utah news. They contain nothing additional, excepting that the Mormons met by Gilbert going South had returned to Salt Lake, and that Hoffman's command had advanced only about forty miles from the 1st to the 14th of May, and would not reach Camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June. There is nothing further in relation to the cutting off of Capt. Marcy's train.

More British Outrages. BOSTON, June 7.—The brig Helen Jane and the schooner Citizen, which arrived yesterday, were boarded by a British war vessel, in the Gulf, but were civilly treated.

The Saratoga hotels opened for the season on the 1st inst.

"In Union there is Strength"

The signs of the times give cheering indications of a speedy and thorough union of all the elements opposed to the Leocompton Democracy. In New York, a movement headed by prominent Americans and Republicans, having this end in view, has been made, with a fair prospect of its complete accomplishment. It will be seen by referring to a correspondence in another column, that a similar move, by the proper Committee, has been made in this State. Should this be done, it will be a great step towards the restoration of the Union, and will be followed by a general Convention, and the nomination of a suitable State ticket, it will be a mighty stride in the right direction, and will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by every voter who desires to see the seal of independence upon all who have aided, directly or remotely, in the attempt to strike down rights and privileges, the most inalienable of freedom, and thrust upon an unwilling people a Constitution marked by treachery and fraud, at every step, from its inception to its maturity. If these unfortunate divisions have existed in the ranks of the opposition, by which the Democracy has never failed to reap substantial advantages. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere rejoicing that every thing looks auspicious, and gives abundant promise that a united Anti-Leocompton front will be presented in due time. What this is done, all doubt as to the ultimate result will have vanished, and the Keystone State will send up a voice, as loud, distinct and terrible, as that which starts the nerves and dreads the slumbers of her recreant and unworthy sons.

COURT commenced on Monday. Rather a large crowd is in attendance. We learn, however, that a throng work in the way of business is not anticipated. No cases of special interest were determined before we went to press.

Congress adjourns to-morrow. Monday last had been previously designated, but the fear that some important Appropriation bills could not be reached, necessitated an extension of a few days.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY? The query at the head of this article perhaps never possessed more pertinency than it does at the present time. Extravagance has well nigh run mad. Every department of the General Government has been guilty of the most lavish and reckless expenditure of the public money. When Mr. Buchanan took charge of the National Treasury, he found within its vaults Twenty Five Millions of Dollars in gold. Before the lapse of a single year, every vestige of this large amount had disappeared, and the President asked and Congress granted him permission to issue and put in circulation Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes. Since his inauguration into office, he has also derived from Custom House and Land Offices the full round sum of Seventy Millions more. This too, has melted away, as if it had been but a dew-drop, and lo! the President presents himself again before Congress, and solicits, and will doubtless obtain, a Loan for an additional sum of Fifteen Millions!

Thus it is seen, that in the brief space of fifteen months, the enormous and almost incredible sum of One Hundred and Fifteen Millions Dollars has been expended! Not only this, but the Twenty Millions Treasury Note, and the proposed Loan of Fifteen Millions, make an addition of THIRTY FIVE MILLIONS to the Public Debt of the Nation! We well recollect a single year in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, when the Mexican War Debt run his expenditures up to Fifty Two Millions, what a specimen of our country was made, from Maine to the Gulf, by the Democratic Press. Compare that year with a like period in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the most astonishing contrast is observable. In a time of profound peace, in the midst of no particular emergency, and with no entailed war debt, we find that the present Administration has not only absorbed all the available means of the Government, but has augmented the paper currency of the country, and is ready to resort to a loan which will tend to swell our already enormous National Debt to an almost fabulous amount.

Do the necessities of the public service require the outlay of such enormous sums? Has our population increased so rapidly as to justify the expenditures to run up from Forty Millions, per annum, under Mr. Fillmore, to nearly one Hundred Millions, for the same length of time, under Mr. Buchanan? Surely, surely not. Then what becomes of the money? Has any of it been used to control elections in the different States? Has any of it been used in the effort to coin a fictitious sentiment in favor of the Leocompton fraud, or in tampering with Senators and Representatives, in order to force that infamous contrivance through the National Legislature? Has any of it been used in awarding lucrative contracts—creating new offices—or increasing the emoluments of partisan favorites?

Mr. Buchanan has heretofore been looked upon as an 'old fogey,' but the rate at which he has been progressing for some time, seeking to thrust upon the people of Kansas a hated Constitution, without even saying 'by your leave,' and in 'spiriting' away the public funds, unquestionably entitles him to the appellation of a 'fast man.' He went into the Presidential Chair with a high reputation for statesmanship, honesty, sagacity and experience; he bids fair to retire, at the close of his term, leaving behind him a load of falsified professions, and broken promises, and a monument of extravagance as enduring as brass.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF MR. MONTGOMERY.—On Saturday last the Democratic primary elections were held in Greene and Fayette counties. It is reported that the former gives 900, and the latter 100, majority to Gen. Laysan. If this be so, Mr. Montgomery is doubtless defeated; as it will be almost impossible for him to overcome these majorities in the three county of Washington.

TICKET AGENT.—We learn that Thompson M. Johnson, Esq., has been appointed Ticket Agent for Beaver Station, on the River Railroad. Our citizens, generally, will rejoice that the position has been conferred upon so worthy an individual as Mr. J.

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JUDGE AGNEW'S CHARGE.

A considerable interest is taken in the new license question, and we have no doubt the following opinion upon the subject, given by Judge Agnew in his charge at the County Court holding in Beaver, will secure for it a general perusal.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—The duty of imparting useful information through a charge to the grand jury, upon matters of public concern, connected with the administration of law, from my first rests upon the Court. The recent legislation upon the subject of the sale of liquor seems to demand this of us now. For a third time, within a period of three years, has this subject presented itself to me. It is a subject of no ordinary importance, and such has been the number of petitions, and the addition and limited relief that it requires more than common patience, and research, added to a large share of legal acumen, to adjust the numerous provisions and clauses of conflicting laws, and furnish a clear view of the law as it is.

The act of 1855 to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors was obscure; that of 1856 to regulate the sale, less so; but was seriously defective. The act of 1858, (the first) is a more parasite, clinging to this of 1856, and to any others it may find to take root in. The imperfection in the act of 1856 seems to have grown out of a desire to see the difference between the keeping of a house for tipping, and the mere sale of liquor; or resulted from amendments leaving the parts incoherent.

In the early legislation of the province, the laws were directed against the keeping of inns, ale-houses, tipping and dram shops, without license. Hence the old form of indictment charged the keeping of the house as the substantial offence. In 1783 the legislation changed, and became directed against the act of selling without license. The first act in the early series was that of 1710, against unlicensed taverns, ale-houses, tipping houses, and dram shops. This was extended, by the act of 1721, to out-of-door places of sale, such as booths, &c. Without noticing intermediate laws, but coming down at once to the act of 1830 regulating inns and taverns, the 9th section prohibited the sale of vicious and spirituous liquors by less measure than one quart without license. This was followed by the revisers in the act of 1824. Under these laws the old form of indictment against tipping houses continued to be used, and this use sanctioned by inveterate custom, was on this ground ratified by decision in the Com. v. Baird, 4 S. & R. 141.

Since the act of 1839, (modified as to the penalty by that of 1843) there has been no law expressly prohibiting the sale of liquor without license, excepting that of 1855, which was repealed in express terms by the act of 1856. The acts of 1834 and 1841 have never been expressly repealed, and whether they are virtually repealed by their conflict, if any, with the provisions of the acts of 1850 and 1855, I singularly as it may seem, the acts of 1856 and 1858 do not expressly prohibit the sale of liquor without license, and if prohibited, it follows as an inference only, from the fact that those laws provide for the granting of licenses, or else because the act of 1834 is still in force. The authors of the act of 1856 thought they had provided a penalty in the 28th section, and so perhaps it is generally understood. But the fact is not so; the penalty in that section being affixed only to a sale 'contrary to the provisions of this law.' This therefore refers us to the other portions of the law to find the prohibited sales, and here we are met by the defect referred to, that the law has omitted to define what sales are unlawful, except those mentioned in the 2d, 3d, 5th, 29th and 32d sections, which apply merely to the restriction upon the licenses of merchants, venditors, brewers, distillers, and druggists, apothecaries, mineral fountain keepers, and bottled cold water, &c.

No doubt the wish was to be the prohibition to which the penalty of the 28th section was to apply. But here occurs that want of discrimination between the keeping of a house for tipping and drinking, and the act of selling merely, before adverted to. The first section enacts that 'no saler shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vicious spirituous, wine or brewed liquors of any indurates thereof shall be sold or drunk, except as hereinafter provided.' But the 28th section simply declares 'that any sale made of vicious, &c. liquors contrary to the provision of this law shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, &c.' Thus in the first the keeping of a place where liquors are either sold or drunk in the substantive offence; while in the 28th, the sale of liquors, wherever sold contrary to the provisions of the act, is the prohibited misdemeanor. A conviction under the former may take place when the keeper of a house suffers liquors to be habitually drunk there, though there be no proof of sale. The terms 'sold or drunk' are disjunctive, and the object was to prohibit houses kept for the purpose of drinking, or tipping. The first section has its prototype in the act of 1710, while the 28th section to have had its form in a re-enactment of the acts of 1834 and 1841. This distinction between keeping a house for an illegal purpose, and doing the illegal act itself, is clearly set forth by the late C. J. Gibson in 'Updegraff vs. Com. 6, S. & R. 11,' where the question arose on the sufficiency of an indictment. He therein adds to the common law exceptions of a common barrator, common scold, and keeper of a bawdy house, that of the keeper of a tipping house in this State and remarks 'in the other two the keeping of the house becomes in contemplation of law to be the gist of the offence; and that being an act of continuous nature, which cannot be limited to a single time or circumstance, must therefore be stated generally; and the particular instances of unlawful conduct being necessary only to show the unlawful purpose for which the house is kept, need only be averred generally.' Hence the old form of indictment against tipping houses (see 4 S. & R. 141, 'Levy vs. Com. 6, S. & R. 11') charged the keeping of the house as the offence, and averred in general terms, merely, that the defendant did sell and deliver, or cause to be sold and delivered to sundry persons, divers quantities of rum, brandy, &c., according to Updegraff's case, would be insufficient and defective, if the particular act of sale and not the keeping of the house were the substantive offence. It is true that such an indictment, under the acts against the sale of liquors was supported in

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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The Convention was unusually large.—The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the ticket gives general satisfaction. We expect to hear of some tall voting in our sister county, in October.

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John Lewis D. Campbell, recently deprived of his seat in Congress, for no other reason than to make room for a Democrat, announces his determination again to be a candidate. Being an able and experienced man, and having been wrongfully dealt with, he will doubtless be returned in October with a majority that will admit of no error.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—George Rush, Postmaster at Stewartstown, Allegheny County, was arrested on Friday last, by a U. S. officer, on a charge of robbing the mail. The evidence against him is clear and overwhelming.

BEAVER HIBERNARY.—This body stands adjourned to meet in Little Beaver Church, on the Third Tuesday of June.

DECLINATIONS. NEW CASTLE, June 1, 1858. Mr. Editor.—I insert my name enclosed in your paper, as a candidate for Congressional nomination. To my friends in Beaver County, who have interested themselves in my behalf, I wish to return their grateful acknowledgments, for their kind intentions, and beg leave to say to them, that I am not a candidate, at this time. Yours, &c. JOHN W. WALLACE.

DARLINGTON, June 4, 1858. Mr. Editor.—While returning my kind thanks to the friends who are kind, and without my knowledge, announced my name in your paper, for nomination to the office of County Commissioner, I beg leave respectfully at this time, to decline being a candidate, finding after mature deliberation, that such a course on my part would be inconsistent, knowing that to the other side of the River belongs the right to the office. Having the interest of the party at heart, I do not wish to disturb its harmony by claiming an office to which my part of the County is not now entitled. Yours, &c. J. THORNTON BORN.

DRIVING two hundred and thirty years after the foundation of Rome, it is stated to man attempted to leave his wife, nor any woman her husband. At the present moment there are two thousand people, from other States, sojourning in Indiana and Illinois, for the express purpose of getting rid of their wives and husbands.

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DRIVING two hundred and thirty years after the foundation of Rome, it is stated to man attempted to leave his wife, nor any woman her husband. At the present moment there are two thousand people, from other States, sojourning in Indiana and Illinois, for the express purpose of getting rid of their wives and husbands.

For the Beaver Area. COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND AUDITOR. To the Tax Payers and Electors of Beaver County. The number of aspirants for candidatures, before the Republican County Convention, opens a full field for choice as to quantity of assets; as to the quality of the material it is unnecessary to express any opinion until called upon to signify a preference at our township primary meetings. For the Legislature the array is already imposing; now amounting to nine, all told; for the office of County Commissioner, six are now out, and for, for ought we know, 'they cry still, they come!' For the office of County Auditor, however, the least considered, although in some respects the most important, so far as two names have been announced. But it is not as to the integrity, abilities or claims, positive or comparative, of any named that we would wish to speak; at this juncture we are willing to believe all equally honest and capable, and their claims in all respects equal and parallel. There are other matters, in connection with the two latter offices, to which we would for a few moments advert. In doing this we would address the Tax Payers and citizens of the County generally, irrespective of party, and with a view to the selections to be made by both parties to their respective County Conventions.

No doubt exists in the mind of those sufficiently informed, and sufficiently candid to acknowledge the truth, that the time has long since arrived when care should be exercised in the election of County Commissioners. The question, 'Is he honest, is he capable?' should be investigated with more scrutinizing exactness than seems heretofore to have been bestowed upon it—judging by the several incumbents and by their acts throughout a series of years. That abuses have crept into the business of the office, many are aware—and some know its book will amply show the fact. Amongst these, the exorbitant amount of time unnecessarily consumed must have been apparent to the least interested observer. We do not speak solely of the last two years, during the erection of the County Penitentiary,—[a work more extensive and expensive in our opinion, than the necessities of the present, or of a long future are ever likely to require,—which, however beautiful and imposing in its exterior, is unfortunately too soon giving indications of insufficiency, either in plan or execution, (we think more likely the former), two escapes from its interior, have already effected,—its entire fixtures, as we have been credibly informed, furnace, pipes, &c., answering properly none of the functions for which designed; although, by the by, the whole affair has been a sufficiently prolific 'whisk affair' to some at least, concerned in its conception and incubation.] We speak generally of the last seven or ten years past.

But it is not our intention to enter into a detailed specification of what we consider wrong; of charges by them for personal expenses, over and above the per diem pay allowed by law,—the latter being all they are entitled to, and greater in this county than allowed generally throughout the State; of per diem pay smuggled into the 'Incidental Expense' account, and then covered up and hidden under the specious phrase of 'expenses of appeals,' falsifying thereby the true amount of time in their day pay accounts,—and which, though not done recently; was done at no very remote period of time;—of warrants for Commissioners' pay, drawn payable at some future indefinite period, with interest from date, under the equally specious pretext of loans to the County, which they were not, which they could not be, and to which account they were never paid;—and practices instituted within the last two years,—not at the performance by them, (and that, in the most 'workman-like manner') of duties by law allotted exclusively to their Clerk,—one of the fruitful sources of the large amount of time expended by them, under the pretext of business, at \$2 00 per diem, which could be done by him in a better and more expeditious manner at a mere moderate rate; while at the time they are thus employed, he is frequently comparatively idle. Of these and others we may, if required, enlarge more fully at some future time. For the present, all we wish to call the attention of the tax-payers and voters of the County, to the necessity of selecting such men for candidates, in both parties, as they believe will discharge the duties of the trust to be confided to them, conscientiously, in conformity with law and their oaths, with a view solely to the interests of the people and of the County, and not with 'an eye single' to the emoluments of the office and the number of days and dollars to be eked out in the course of the year. This desideratum effected, and the probability is, the average of ability will be about the same between the contending candidates.

It was our intention to have spoken somewhat at large of the important though slighted office of County Auditor; but space and time will not at present admit.