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Auburn Morning News.

Official Paper of the County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1873.

The Louisiana Muddle to be Investigated.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has determined to conduct the inquiry before the whole Committee, instead of by Commissioners, as was first proposed. The investigation will be held at Washington, and witnesses and papers will be sent for. Subpoenas have been issued, requiring the presence of a considerable number of the more prominent politicians of Louisiana, including, it is reported, the members of both Returning Boards. The Committee will also probably send for the election returns, and will begin the investigation as soon as the witnesses can be procured. It is hoped that the Committee will meet with open doors, as in the Caldwell case. If this is done, we may hope to get at the facts in this embroiled affair soon, and may look to see the honest government instated at last in Louisiana.

It is stated that a general reduction of telegraph rates will be inaugurated shortly by all the companies.

UTAH is now exercised over the prospective appointment of a Governor in the place of Woods, and rival candidates are talking sharply.

Now Mr. Durant says that the report of an interview with him in which he is stated to have said that Wm. E. Dodge was interested in Credit Mobilier stock is entirely untrue, no such interview having been held. We are glad to hear it, and trust that Mr. Dodge is clear of the whole matter.

ACCORDING to a late London letter, the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian cabinet, is really due to the difference arising between him and the Emperor William on the Church question. The Kaiser became alarmed at Bismarck's course toward the Catholics and declined further to follow the prince in his policy.

In the Tweed case yesterday the counsel for the prosecution denied having any objection to one of the jurors as reported. Tweed's lawyers manifest a determination to impede the trial at every step. When the first witness, Ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs, was called, they interposed, demanding that the prosecution select some count of the indictment under which they would proceed. They saying that Tweed was ever amenable as auditor, as no such office existed, and besides the law forbade Tweed from holding any such office, he being Senator.

The *Advertiser* has discovered that President Grant has found out whether Durell was right or not in his decision he made, he had jurisdiction of the subject matter under the law of Congress and could not be interfered with by the Executive. For that reason, we suppose, he must be endorsed by the Executive. It is not the President's interference "with" Durell, but his interference for him, of which complaint is made. He should not have "interfered" at all; for, even if Durell had jurisdiction of the subject matter, the President had not. So the President's action (not "refusal to act," for he has not refused to act at the solicitation of the Custom-House ring) has not yet been "vindicated."

Midnight Dispatches.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

A Long Argument Over What is Justice To Them.

No More Overtures of Currency.

The Finance Committee Report Adversely to It.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE

Standing Committees of the Senate and Assembly.

The Two Investigating Committees Kept Busy.

Tweed's Trial Moving Slowly.

Explanation of the Mystery at Kingston.

Unparalleled Weather in Minnesota.

VIEWING NAPOLEON'S REMAINS

Thousands Visiting Chiselhurst to Honor the Dead

The Duke de Grammont Published a Letter.

Seven Persons Burned to Death in England.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—8 P. M.—For New England, winds veering to easterly and southerly, with cloudy weather and rain for the northern portion; for the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly rain; for the Gulf States, cloudy weather and rain areas, but winds veering to westerly during Wednesday, with clearing weather; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and low Michigan, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, but winds shifting to westerly and northwesterly Wednesday afternoon and night, with clearing weather; from Wisconsin and Illinois westerly, northerly and westerly winds, with falling temperature and clearing but partially cloudy weather.

XXI. Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, made a report accompanied by a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury had not the power under the existing law to issue the United States bonds for any portion of the forty-four million dollars of the bonds cancelled under the act of June, 1868.

A bill passed amending the 29th section of the currency act, so as to prohibit national banks from issuing liabilities exceeding one-twentieth of their capital stock.

A bill, making the pay of the customs weighers and gaugers in Boston the same as in New York, passed.

A bill, extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission, introduced by Mr. Sawyer, was referred.

A resolution was passed that the Judiciary Committee inquire whether each State has not now full power over railroads therein, including rates of freight and passenger fares.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Agricultural and Industrial Arts College Bill, which was debated at length, by Messrs. Thurman, Sherman, Pratt, Trumbull, Windom, and Casserly opposing it, and Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont; Patterson, Boteman, Sawyer, and Corbett, advocating it. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed with 89 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the House bill providing for the establishment, at Rock Island, Illinois, of a military prison.

On motion of Mr. Casserly the Secretary of the Interior was directed to transmit the latest yearly report of the Tejon, Beedle, and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and any papers or information in his possession relating to the same.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the national currency act, which was passed.

It allows the national banks to loan to any individual or corporation at ten per cent. upon their surplus profits as well as upon their original capital.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House Committee on Judiciary, to whom the New Orleans matters were yesterday referred, took no action thereon at their meeting to-day, but will wait until the documents on the subject submitted by the President yesterday shall have been printed.

The Senate Committee on Elections this morning continued the investigation of Senator Caldwell's election.

Wood and Ferry, members of the Kansas Legislature, were examined. Wood testified that Mr. Thomas offered him \$5,000 to vote for Caldwell, and he refused to do so. He also testified that he was offered \$5,000 to give him \$2,000 and a saddle horse worth \$500 if he would vote for Clarke. The witness did not take either offer.

Senators Wright, of Iowa, and Ferry, of Michigan, will submit the minority report, dissuading from the report of the majority of the Finance Committee on Scott's resolution relating to the issue of legal tenders in excess of \$350,000,000.

The following is Mr. Hibbard's amendment:

That section of the army appropriation bill approved March 3, 1871, in which it is provided that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all such sums of money as are now or shall hereafter become due to either of the Pacific Railroad companies, embraced within the provisions of such section from the United States, for the transportation of troops, supplies, mail or otherwise, to the payment of the interest of such company to the United States for interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the benefit of such company."

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, moved to amend Mr. Hibbard's amendment by adding to it a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until the Attorney General shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that such railroad companies are liable to the government for any amount of interest paid by the government on bonds issued in aid of such companies.

Mr. Hibbard spoke in favor of his own amendment.

Mr. Dickey contended that the section was in strict conformity to law.

Mr. Willard advocated Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and was not prepared to give railroad companies any more than the strict letter of the bond.

Mr. Kelley opposed the amendment, arguing that the bonds of these Pacific companies were guaranteed by Congress, and that but half of the earnings of the roads from the government should be withheld. It was only his poverty that prevented him from owning ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock.

Mr. Kerr said it was clearly the duty of these railroads to pay interest on their bonds under the law of July, 1862, but under the fifth section of the law of July 8th, 1871, the interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company was to be paid from the interest on the earnings from government transportation. But he contended that this section is only operative for four years, the time extended to the road for its completion. He however favored Mr. Hibbard's amendment.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, opposed the amendment, saying that its effect would be to withhold from the government the interest on the bonds of the Pacific road, and would fall on innocent holders of bonds.

Mr. Holman supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment and opposed Mr. Wheeler's, saying that the House would not deal fairly with the country unless it repealed the fifth section of the law of July 8th, 1871, and also sustained the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sargent opposed Mr. Hibbard's amendment.

The result, if not the motive of the agitation against the Pacific road, was to affect the stock market.

Mr. Spear, of Pennsylvania, regarded it as a highly significant move on the part of the members in regard to their connection with the railroad corporations. It would have been well for the people if that connection had existed ten years ago. These railroad corporations had thought themselves strong enough to take Congress by the throat and demand obedience to their will, but they had denied they had had in this House and in the Senate, many members who were more faithful to them than to the people.

Mr. Beck declared that the whole object at the bottom of this agitation was a scheme for the benefit of a combination of first mortgage bond-holders, who would take the mortgage on the road, and cheat the government and small bond-holders and stock-holders.

Mr. Wood, of New York, advocated Mr. Hibbard's amendment, saying, but for the healthy agitation, these Pacific Railroads would have been before Congress for the remission of their interest to the government, but for the road, and cheat the government and small bond-holders and stock-holders.

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Mr. Kerr denied that first mortgage bond-holders could foreclose, as Congress had reserved full power over the roads.

Mr. Beck repeated his apprehensions that the result of using these Pacific railroad companies for the \$15,000,000 due the government would drive them into bankruptcy, throwing the roads into the hands of mortgage bond-holders.

Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and declined to argue the extensions practiced by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which had received in subsidy \$154,000,000, and its stock in 1871 was \$3,477,399.

Mr. Condit, of California, opposed Mr. Hibbard's amendment.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, said that the 5 per cent. of the net earnings of these companies had never yet been paid to the government.

Mr. Garfield hoped that perfect justice would be done by the House to both the railroads and the people.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing for the decision of the Attorney-General on legal points, was lost by 46 to 81.

Mr. Hibbard's amendment, on motion of Mr. Cobden, was amended so as to read, "that section of the Army Appropriation Bill of March 24, 1871, in which it is provided, as thus amended, the bill passed without division.

An amendment that no judgment of the Court of Claims be paid on account of moneys seized from rebels, was rejected. The committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate.

After some contest over the question of raising the salaries of the clerks employed in the House, the House, without coming to a final vote on that question, or on the Pacific Railroad question, or any of the amendments adopted in a committee of the whole, adjourned at 4:35 P. M.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The President announced the following committees:

Claims—Dwight, Dickerson, and Palmer.

Finance—D. P. Wood, B. Lowry, Winslow, Adams, and Lord.

Judiciary—J. Wood, Ames, Murphy, Roberts, J. Bowen, and Harrow.

Militia—J. Wood, Benedict, and Harrow.

Canals—Lewis, Chatfield, Baker, McGowan, and Johnson.

Railroads—Madden, Baker, Wagner, Cook, and Foster.

Canals and Bridges—Chatfield, Bicknapp, and Cook.

Literature—Benedict, Bowen, and Murphy.

State Prisons—Lowry, Dickerson, and Harrow.

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Mr. Holman supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment and opposed Mr. Wheeler's, saying that the House would not deal fairly with the country unless it repealed the fifth section of the law of July 8th, 1871, and also sustained the Secretary of the Treasury.

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State Prisons—Lowry, Dickerson, and Harrow.

Banks—Winslow, Adams, and Palmer.

Insurance—Ferry, Whitlow, and Tremain.

Education and Divisions of Towns and Counties—Foster, Madden, and Scorsby.

Agricultural—McGowan, Graham, and Harrow.

Commerce and Navigation—Robertson, Graham, Wetman, Lewis, and Murphy.

Manufactures—Lowry, Adams, and Johnson.

Public Health—Wetman, Chatfield, and Johnson.

Privileges and Elections—Ferry, Lewis, and Allen.

Expresses, Bills—Woodin, Benedict, D. P. Wood, Chatfield, and Foster.

Indian Affairs—Dickerson, Lowry, and Allen.

Public Buildings—Wagner, J. Wood, and Tremain.

Affairs of Cities—Woodin, Perry, Benedict, Adams, Wetman, Palmer, and Johnson.

Public Buildings—Adams, Wetman, and Johnson.

Low Law—Foster, Ames, and Scorsby.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Baker, D. P. Wood, and Allen.

Revenues—Graham, Madden, and Johnson.

On Greenback—Chatfield, Wagner, and Johnson.

John—Foster, McGowan, and Lord.

Internal Affairs—Graham, Ames, and Cook.

Printing—Bowen, Winslow, and Palmer.

Villages—Dickerson, Bowen, and Lord.

Joint Library—Adams, Benedict, and Tremain.

Rules—Robertson, Worden, and Murphy.

Bills Introduced:

J. Wood—Relative to witnesses in criminal cases; also to authorize the Judges in the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in New York city, to hold a double session every month, commencing on the first Monday except during the month of July and August, also relative to the crime of murder.

Mr. Madden—To exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation; also to confirm the acts of the Boards of Supervisors in Orange County.

Mr. Lewis—in relation to Downes.

D. P. Wood—To incorporate the Rochester Water Company.

Notices of bills:

By Lowry—To amend the laws relative to the Recorder's Court at Utica.

By Adams—To purchase a new steamboat for quarantine purposes in place of the Andrew Fletcher.

Mr. Tremain—To recognize the government of the City of New York.

It is said the bill will be introduced proposed to vest in the Mayor the power to appoint and remove officers, and the veto power of all or any part of the action of the Local Board society.

The Mayor is said his reasons for the removal of any officer to the Board within ten days of the expiration of his term.

Mr. Bowen presented the fourth annual report of the New York State Institution of the Blind.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening, the speaker announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Fort, Kennedy, Husted, Wheeler, A. L. Van Dusen, Clarke, Brewer, Jacobs, Kings, and Beebe.

Judiciary—Prince, Tobe, Vedder, Mc Coy, Herring, Dexter, Cogswell, Mc Gulp, and Curry.

Affairs of Cities—Pieron, Patterson, Opike, Cochen, Higgins, Alberger, Gere, Blumenthal, and Desaire.

Canals—Hatchelder, Fish, Keetles, Rice, Hollister, Rice, Ralner, Mosher, and Nor-ton.

Commerce and Navigation—Alberger, Marcy, West, Snyder, Yeoman, J. H. Brown, Biglin, Forbes, and Carpenter.

Railroads—Hesscock, Pieron, Poll, Lynde, Landfield, McQueen, Weeks, and Mackin.

Insurance—Tobey, Marcy, Burritt, Opdyke, White, Van Cott, King, Smith, Jacobs, and West.

Claims—Lincoln, Griffin, Davidson, Smith, White, Manley, Foster, Carpenter, and McGuire.

Roads and Bridges—Ford, Walker, Hollister, Fowler, Hiller, Lins, Hill, Johnson, and Vandermarck.

Affairs of Villages—W. J. Van Dusen, Goss, Walk, J. H. Brown, Furbeck, Keetles, Ope, Mahler, and Tompkins.

Public Buildings—Baltz, Kennedy, Ford, Sylvester, Furbeck, Deanslow, Eiling, Meach, and Baker.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Drawford, Walker, Baltz, Clapp, Clarke, Dennis, Blinn, Ry, and Cochman.

Public Printing—Baltz, Kennedy, Ford, Sylvester, Furbeck, Deanslow, Eiling, Meach, and Baker.

Banks—Burrill, Moore, Lewis, Fell, Walker, Canfield, Cole, Cornell, and Van Valkenburgh.

Trade and Manufactures—Wells, Canfield, Landfield, Hesscock, Young, Cleary, and Cummings.

Agriculture—Brewer, Schoonmaker, Snyder, and Crouseman.

State Prisons—E. E. Brown, Dexter, Badger, Finn, Jones, Abbott, and Blessing, of New York.

Public Education—Houston, Crandall, Goss, Clapp, Phillips, O'Brien, Bulkley, Campbell, and Donahue.

Greenbacks—Herrick, Whalen, White, Townsend, Blessing, Abbott, and Campbell.

Public Health—Crandall, Harber, Patterson, Hill, Hillier, Porters, Corbett, C. G. Cornell, and Voorhees.

Manufactures of Salt—West, A. L. Van Dusen, Furbeck, Phillips, Cogswell, Tompkins, and Woodcock.