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Chalmers Will Oppose Morgan.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The Picayune's Vicksburg special says: Gen. James R. Chalmers will oppose Morgan for Congress in the Second district. The general says he considers has chances of success good if there is hope of a fair count, and he thinks there is, resulting from disappointment with the national and State Democratic administrations.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Jnne 29.—Mr. Laroque, of Orleans, presented the following, which was adoped by a large majority.

Whereas, the Senate refuses to take action upon the House resolution of the 26th instant instructing the managers in the impeachment trial of the Fontelieu case to withdraw the charges preferred against him and to discontinue the trail; and.

Whereas, the House of Representatives has the sole power in the management and proceedings in the matter and case. Therefore be it

Resolved, that it is now the sense of the House that the managers are hereby discharged, and the resolution of the 26th remain final and irrevokable.

The Senate yesterday afternoon changed its mind about the Fontelieu case, and by a vote of 19 to 12 decided to dismiss the articles of impeachment and that the defendant by discharged All witnesses were discharged and the court adjorned sine die.

Mr. Hunter's bill making an appropriation to rebuild the burnt college building of the Louisiana State university, near Alexandria, creating a commission to sell the St. Louis hotel property in the city of New Orleans, and applying the rents and proceeds of the sale of said property to the purpose of rebuilding said burned college building, passed by the bare fifty votes necessary to pass a bill.

In the House Mr. Buie sent up a petition from Richland relative to an inter-state levee system for the northern parishes and their protection from overflow.

The act incorporating the board of commissioners of the Tensas basin levee district, etc., prssed.

Mr. Kennedy's bill for protecting the alluvial lands failed to pass.

The bill to re-establish a beneficiary system of the State university passed.

The bill to give $20,000 to the Southern university of New Orleans, colored, failed to pass by 46 to 26.

The bill appropriating $1000 for the care of the Confederant cemetery at Tangipahoa passed.

The bill to pay balances due for advertising tax sales, passed. The bill to establish an industrial college for white girls failed to pass.

The bill to retain Messrs. Somerville and Villere to represent acts in suit of succession of Kate Townsend, passed.

HON. DANIEL MANNING INTERVIEWED.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 29.—Since his departure for Washington, the Hon. Daniel Manning has been rapidly regaining his old-time vigor and strength in the quiet seclusion in one of the summer resorts of the Old Dominion way up in the Virginia hills. At the springs he is enjoying the much-needed and well-earned rest which his physicians deemed advisable for him to take, But even in this seclusion he does not permit himself to lose track of what is going on in the world, but keeps track through the newspapers and through conversations with persons who visit him there of what is going on at home and abroad, in affairs of government and politics, which especially interests him. In a casual conversation with a gentleman who spent some hours with him he expressed himself very freely in regard to the discussion in the House of Commons of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule bill. He said that he found great satisfaction in the sudden, and what he believed to be, the permanent growth in England of the American doctrine of states rights, and community independence as opposed to centralized power, whether in London or Washington, and as opposed to centripital tendencies of all governments, the evils of which tendencies in our government gave him much solicitude while actively concerned in the administration of the treasury. Of the pending discussion of home-rule, he said the discussion of the future government of Ireland which so profoundly interests those of the Irish race in America, will tend to revive in our own administration the memory and the learning of the Democratic statesmen of the earlier days who believed and taught that our own experiment of empire on the American continent can only be successful by the maintenance of local autonomy, the severance and distribution of legislative and executive powers over local affairs and zealous application among our own States on the principle of the remedy proposed by Mr. Gladstone for Ireland. I am confident, continued Mr. Manning, that the burning issue over Ireland will tend to promote a repeal at Washington of the great body of legislation in regard to the supervision of elections and other subjects of purely local concern put upon and now standing even at this late day in the Federal statute book, which legislation, in an area of reconstruction under the influence of sectional prejudice and passion was placed there by a Republican Congress. It was the canvass of Mr. Tilden in 1886, he added, and the result of that canvass, notwithstanding its perversion by the electoral commission, which constrained Hayes to abstain from the longer application of unconstitutional military forces in the Southern States and to recognize the local autonomy and the independence of the States, which recognition immediately put an end to the manifestation of hostile feelings against the North and restored the Union. It was to perfect the Union in that sense and in vindication of home-rule that so much hard work was done in 1884 to accomplish the election of Gov. Cleveland and the defeat of Mr. Blaine, but the needed work of purging the Federal statute book of unconstitutional legislation in condemnation of home-rule has not yet been done. Speaking as to the cause of Mr. Gladstone's recent defeat, Mr. Manning said that it seemed to him that a careful examination of tha text of the bill which was refused a second reading was necessary to an adequate realization of the difficulties in the path of Mr. Gladstone, and he added the problem is most difficult of solution. The statesmen of our own constitional epoch created a fourteenth government for national concern out of the thirteen existing and jealou sovereign States, but the British Parliament has to construct an Irish government for local concerns out of one imperial government, which has not a written constiution, distributing into three compartments executive, legislative and judicial functions, and providing for a Supreme Court appointed for life, which can peremptorily decide when either department or any one of the autonomics and confederated states overtops its prescribed boundaries. Mr. Gladstone has also to encounter the peril which inevitably environs one who is compelled to initiate and formulate a plan and submit it to hostile legislative criticism. The purpose of his bill is the re-establishment of a legislative body in Ireland to deal with affairs purely Irish, without detriment to the unity and interests of the realm at large. The difficulty lies in its details rather than its principle, and when the details were seen by him to be unacceptable he endeavored to withdraw the bill for future amendment as to details but to obtain at the same time an indorsement of the principle by the second reading of the bill. Then the opponents of the ministry demanded a definition of the principle apart from the definition set forth in the bill.

GALL'S THEORY.

How Custer Died—Graphic Description of the Massacre on the Little Big Horn.

ST. PAUL, June 26.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Custer's battlefield, in Montana, describes the celebration of the tenth aniversary of the battle by a few of its survivors. The Sioux chief, Gall, went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed.

Gall is a fine-looking Indian, 46 years old, weighing over 200 pounds. He was reticent at first, but finally he told his story with dignity and animation:

We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated watched them them until they came down into the valley. The cry was raised "the white soldiers are coming" and orders were given for the village to move immediately.

Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight.

Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Cheyennes were encamped.

The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyenes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount. Then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, chocked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot.

As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno Creek. They fought soldiers and beat them back, step by step, until all were killed.

One of Major Reno's officers confirms this, saying, "it was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him."

The Indians ran out of ammunition and then use arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got the shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns (pistols).

The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take his position, and were just as many as the grass.

The first two companies (Keogh's and Calhoun's) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step, until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally perished.

They were shot down in the line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied by company and were all killed in a bunch.

(This statement seems to be borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's men were found piled in a heap).

The warriors diverted their special fire against the trooper who held the horses while the others fought. As soon as the horseholder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape.

Afterward the soldiers fought desperately and hard and never surrendered. They fought standing. They fought in line along a ridge. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up.

When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish-line Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached the high point overlooking Custer's field the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with a hatchet (which meant of course mutilating the soldiers bodies.)

The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle-pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes.

We had Ogallallas, Mineconjous, Brule, Teton, Uncapapa, Siour, Cheyennes, Arapahoe and Grosventres.

When the big dust came in the air down the river, (meaning Terry and Gibbon,) we struck our lodges and

[Continued on Fourth Page.]