

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Meeting of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Grand Reunion of the Survivors of That Body and of the First Legislature Under the New Constitution.

THE OFFICIAL CALLS.

To the Surviving Members of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850:

GENTLEMEN—It is more than the third of a century since the Constitution framed by the great body of which you were members was adopted by the people of Indiana. Under its wise provisions wonderful advancement has been made in all that goes to constitute a great and prosperous State. It is a melancholy fact that over three-fourths of the men who framed the Constitution have passed away, and that the rest, in the order of nature, must speedily follow.

A reunion of the venerable survivors would seem eminently right and proper. It would be gratifying to them and the descendants and friends of the honored members of the convention who are dead. It would tend to perpetuate their personal history and give them that place in the history of the State to which they are justly entitled. It will be such an important historical event as ought to, and doubtless will, command the sympathy and co-operation of the whole people. We therefore earnestly invite every surviving member and officer of the convention to meet at the capital of the State on the first Monday of next October, which is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the convention.

The reunion will commence promptly at two o'clock p. m. of that day at English's Opera House.

The surviving members of the first Legislature (1851-2) held under the Constitution are respectfully invited to attend, and are expected to form a reunion immediately after that of the convention. The surviving members of the last Legislature (1850) held under the old Constitution, and the surviving members of all previous Legislatures in this State, are in like manner invited to attend.

The proceedings are expected to occupy Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October.

GEORGE WHITFIELD CARR, President.
WM. H. ENGLISH, Principal Secretary.

The undersigned members of the convention cordially join in the foregoing call:

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.
WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN.
ALVIN P. HOVEY.
ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT.
JAMES B. FOLEY.
PHINEAS M. KENT.
GEORGE BERRY.
OLIVER P. DAVIS.
HORACE P. BIDDLE.

THE LEGISLATURE CALL.

To the surviving members and officers of the first Legislature of Indiana held under the present Constitution:

GENTLEMEN—A meeting of the surviving members of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850 has been called for the first Monday in October, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the meeting of that convention, and you are invited in the call to attend and form a reunion immediately thereafter. This would be in the order of the meeting of the two bodies in 1850-51, and appropriate for the further reason that the work of each was somewhat of like character, the important duty devolving upon that Legislature of making the entire code of laws conform to the new Constitution (the length of its session being left unrestricted for that purpose) and, besides, many members of the convention were also members of the Legislature.

It seems to us that a reunion of the surviving members should take place as above indicated, and you are therefore requested to be at Indianapolis by noon of the 5th of next October, to remain until the 7th, and the call heretofore made for a reunion on the last day of the State Fair is withdrawn, except that there will be a meeting at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday of State Fair week at Hotel English, of such members of the convention and Legislature as may then be in Indianapolis, for the purpose of arranging for the grand reunion on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of October:

WM. H. ENGLISH,
Speaker H. R.;
WM. E. NIBLACK,
MAHLON D. MANSON,
ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
JAMES A. CRAVENS,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
ROBERT D. LOGAN,
ROBERT N. HUDSON,
ANDREW J. HAY,
ANDREW HUMPHREYS,
JACOB DICE.

CONVENTION OF 1850.

The Men Who Framed the Present Constitution of Indiana.

*Charles Alexander—Pike County.
Hiram Allen—Carroll and Clinton.
*Samuel J. Anthony—Porter.
Oliver P. Badger—Putnam.
George H. Ballingall—Henry.
Gronwell W. Barbour—Vigo.
*Erasmus K. Bascom—Adams and Wells.
Water E. Beach—Elkhart.
John Beard—Wayne.
Othniel Beeson—Wayne.
George Berry—Franklin.
*Thompson P. Bicknell—Noble.
Horace P. Biddle—Cass, Howard, etc.
*James E. Blythe—Vanderburg.
*James W. Borden—Allen, etc.
*Thomas L. Bourne—Vigo.
*Henry J. Bowers—Ripley.
*William Bracken—Rush.
*Michael G. Bright—Jefferson.
Benjamin F. Brookbank—Union.
*James R. M. Bryant—Warren.
*Thomas Butler—Greene.
*John F. Carr—Jackson.
*Horace E. Carter—Montgomery.
Shadach Chandler—Brown.
*Jacob P. Chapman—Marion.
*Thomas Chenoweth—Vermillion.
*Raymond W. Clark—Hamilton.
*Othniel L. Clark—Tippecanoe.
*Joseph Coats—Fountain.
*Albert B. Cole—Hamilton.
*Schuyler Colfax—St. Joseph.
*Alexander E. Condit—Morgan.
*Grafton P. Cookerly—Vigo.
*James Crawford—Morgan.
Daniel Crumbacker—Lake and Porter.
*John Davis—Marion.
*Oliver P. Davis—Parke and Vermillion.
*Samuel Davis—Parke.
*James Dick—Knox.
*David M. Dobson—Owen and Greene.
*William McKee Dunn—Jefferson.
*John P. Dunn—Perry, etc.
*Mark A. Duzan—Boone.
*Ben R. Edmonston—Dubois.
*James Elliott (to fill vacancy)—Shelby.
*Alex. S. Farrow—Putnam.
*Jacob Fisher—Clark.
*James B. Foley—Decatur.
*William C. Foster—Monroe.

*Samuel Frisbie—Perry.
*James Garvin—Kosciusko.
*Thomas W. Gibson—Clark.
*Thomas Goette—Martin.
George A. Gordon—Howard and Cass.
John A. Graham—Miami.
*Chris C. Graham—Warwick.
*Milton Grez—Jefferson.
*William R. Hadden—Sullivan, etc.
*Samuel Hall—Gibson.
*William Holliday—Orange.
*Allen Hamilton—Alle.
*Jonathan Harbalt—White, etc.
Franklin Hardin—Johnson.
*Nathan B. Hawkins—Jay, etc.
Jefferson Helm—Rush.
*Melcher Helmer—Lawrence.
Thomas A. Hendricks—Shelby.
*Willi W. Hitt—Knox.
*Benoni C. Hoxan—Grant.
*Alvin P. Hovey—Posey.
*John B. Howar—Lagrange.
William S. Holman—Dearborn.
Wilson Huff—Spencer.
*John D. Johnson—Dearborn.
*Smith Jones—Bartholomew.
*Daniel Kelce—Switzerland, etc.
Phineas M. Kent—Floyd.
*Harrison Kendall—Wabash and Miami.
*Robert C. Kendall—White, etc.
*David Kilgore—Delaware.
Isaac Kinley—Wayne.
*James Lockhart—Vanderburg, etc.
*Ezekiel D. Logan—Washington.
*Douglas Macquire—Marion.
*Walter March—Delaware, etc.
*Joseph H. Mather—Elkhart, etc.
*John Mathe—Harrison.
*Edward R. May—Steuben.
Beattie McClelland—Randolph.
*Joel B. McFarland—Tippecanoe.
*Wm. McLean—Boone.
*Cornelius J. Miller—Clinton.
*Smith Miller—Gibson, etc.
*Hugh Miller—Fulton, etc.
*Dixon Milligan—Jay and Blackford.
*Robt. H. Milroy—Carroll.
*Samuel P. Mooney—Jackson.
*Geo. W. Moore—Owen.
*Jesse Morgan—Rush.
*Alex. F. Morrison—Marion.
*John F. Morrison—Washington.
Daniel Mower—Henry.
*Elias Murray—Huntington.
*Christian C. Nave—Hendricks.
*John S. Newman—Wayne.
*John N. Niles—Laporte.
*W. R. Nofstney—Parke.
*Robert Dale Owen—Posey.
*Abel C. Pepper—Ohio, etc.
*Samuel Pepper—Crawford.
*John Pettit—Tippecanoe.
*Hiram Prather—Johnson, etc.
*James Raliden—Wayne.
*Daniel Reed—Monroe and Brown.
*James G. Read—Clark.
*Joseph Ristine—Fountain.
*James Richey—Johnson.
*Joseph Robinson—Decatur.
*Rodolphus Schoonover—Washington.
*David A. Shannon—Montgomery.
*W. F. Sherrod—Orange, etc.
*George G. Shoup—Franklin.
*Stephen Sims—Clinton.
*Ross Smiley—Fayette.
*Thomas Smith—Ripley.
*Hezekiah S. Smith—Scott.
*Henry T. Snook—Montgomery.
*John L. Spann—Jennings.
*Wm. Steele—Wabash.
*Alex. C. Stevenson—Putnam.
*George Tagne—Hancock.
*Zachariah Tammill—Bartholomew.
*E. D. Taylor—Laporte.
*Elias S. Terry—Davies.
*Wm. W. Thomas—Fayette.
*Henry P. Thornton—Floyd.
*Henry G. Todd—Hendricks.
*Daniel Tembley—Fayette and Union.
*J. Van Benthusen—Shelby.
*David Wallace—Marion.
*Thomas D. Walpole—Hancock, etc.
*John Walts—Dearborn.
*Amzi L. Wheeler—Marshall, etc.
*Spencer Wily—Franklin.
*Benjamin Wolf—Sullivan.
Robert Work—DeKalb.
*Jacob Wonderlich—Whitley.
*Francis B. Yocum—Clay.
*John Zenor—Harrison.
George W. Carr, President—Lawrence.
Wm. H. English, Principal Secretary.
Robert M. Evans, Jr., Assistant Secretaries.
H. G. Barkwell.
George L. Sites.
Sam J. Johnson, Doorkeeper.
Samuel McKinley, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Harvey Fowler, Stenographer.
Austin H. Brown, Printer.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE OF 1851-52.

Senate.

*James H. Lane, President.
*S. S. Mickel—Adams and Allen Counties.
J. Kinard—Blackford.
J. Kinard—Carroll.
*G. B. Walker—Cass.
*J. M. Hamman—Clay.
*James S. Athon—Clark.
*Houston Miller—Crawford and Orange.
W. E. Niblack—Davies.
J. P. Mullikin—Dearborn.
*R. J. Dawson—De Kalb.
B. F. Goodman—Dubois.
Joseph H. Deftrees—Elkhart.
*J. S. Reed—Fayette and Union.
*J. B. Winstanly—Floyd.
*Solon Turman—Fountain.
George Berry—Franklin.
J. J. Alexander—Green and Owen.
John Hunt—Hancock and Madison.
*Joseph G. Marshall—Jefferson.
A. Leard—Laporte.
*George G. Dunn—Lawrence.
*Nicholas McCarty—Marion.
*Benjamin Henton—Miami and Wabash.
Alfred M. Delevan—Morgan.
Joseph Allen—Montgomery.
J. Wood—Ohio and Switzerland.
E. R. James—Posey and Vanderburg.
Hiwan Knowlton—Ripley.
R. D. Logan—Rush.
*Norman Eddy—St. Joseph.
J. W. Odell—Tippecanoe.
J. A. Cravens—Washington.
*D. P. Holloway—Wayne.
*I. L. Spann—Bartholomew and Jennings.
R. E. Kendall—Benton.
J. C. Dougherty—Boone.
*J. S. Hester—Brown and Monroe.
*R. H. Crawford—Decatur.
*W. M. Shaffer—Harrison.
John Withers—Hendricks.
E. T. Heckman—Henry.
*James R. Slack—Huntington and Wells.
Frank Emerson—Jackson and Scott.
*Gildroy Hicks—Johnson.
*Thomas Washburn—Kosciusko.
O. P. Davis—Parke and Vermillion.
Job Hatfield—Perry.
*Henry Secrest—Putnam.
*T. M. D. Longshore—Randolph and Jay.
James M. Sleeth—Shelby.

Members of the House.

*John W. Davis, Speaker—Sullivan County.
Wm. H. English, Speaker—Scott County.
John Crawford—Adams County.
Isaac D. G. Nelson—Allen.
*John S. Ruben—Boone.
*Jos. W. Holliday—Blackford.
Wm. B. Beach and Wm. Staton—Boone.
Wm. Taggart—Brown.
Albert G. Hanna—Carroll.
*Wm. Z. Stewart—Cass.
*Thos. W. Gibson and Andrew J. Hay—Clark.
Oliver Cromwell and Geo. Donham—Clay.
*Jas. r. Suit—Clinton.
*Joel Ray—Crawford.
*John Scudder—Davies.
*Oliver B. Torbit and Wm. S. Holman—Dearborn.
*John F. Stevens—Decatur.
Michael Thompson—Delaware.
Henry W. Barker—Dubois.
*Joseph Beane—Elkhart.
John V. Lindsay—Fayette.
Phineas M. Kent—Floyd.
Jacob Dice—Fountain.
Samuel Davis and Emanuel Withers—Franklin.
*Hugh Miller—Fulton.
Zimri Reynolds—Grant.
Andrew Humphreys—Greene.
James W. Cockrum—Gibson.
James H. Donthit—Hamilton.
John Foster—Hancock.
Thomas S. Gunn—Harrison.
Ebenezer S. Watson—Hendricks.
Isaac H. Morris—Hendricks.
*Nathaniel R. Lindsay—Howard and Tipton.
*George McDowell—Huntington and Wells.
Samuel T. Wells—Jackson.
Robert Huey—Jay.
John Lyle King and Francis F. Mayfield—Jefferson.
Edward P. Hicks—Jennings.
Samuel Eccles—Johnson.
*James D. Williams—Knox.
*Robert Geddes—Kosciusko.
Francis Henry—Lagrange.
*Alexander McDonald—Lake.

*Franklin W. Hunt—Laporte.
*Melcher Helmer—Lawrence.
*Thomas McAllister and *Andrew Shanklin—Madison.
*Isaac Smith and *Henry Brady—Marion.
*Thomas Sumner—Marshall and Starke.
Martin D. Crum—Miami.
Richard F. Donaldson—Miami.
*Samuel H. Buskirk—Monroe.
John Lavery—Morgan.
Mahlon D. Manson and Daniel C. Stover—Montgomery.
*Jerome Sweet—Noble.
David S. Huffstetter—Orange.
*James W. Dobson—Owen.
*Elias G. Holliday—Parke.
*Milton Walker—Perry.
James C. Graham—Pike.
William M. Harrison—Porter.
*Robert Dale Owen and *Urban Marrs—Posey.
A. M. C. Goudy—Pulaski and Jasper.
*Bradford Glazebrook and D. C. Donahue—Putnam.
John Wilson—Randolph.
Hiram H. Hart—Ripley.
Junius Beeson—Rush.
*Thomas S. Stanfield—St. Joseph.
William Major—Shelby.
*Thomas M. Smith—Spencer.
Theophilus Chowning—Sullivan.
Samuel Porter and John W. Spencer—Switzerland and Ohio.
*Gliman C. Mudgett and George W. McConnell—Steuben and DeKalb.
Godlove O. Behm—Tippecanoe.
James Leviston—Union.
*Willard Carpenter—Vanderburg.
Henry Hostetter—Vermillion.
*Samuel B. Gookins and Robert M. Hudson—Vigo.
Calvin Cowrill—Wabash.
*James H. M. Brant—Warren.
Eli Lewis—Warwick.
*Rodolphus Schoonover—Washington.
*John C. Doughty, *Edmund Lawrence, and Joseph M. Bulla—Wayne.
Solomon Hays—White and Benton.
David Litchfield—Whitley.

*Supposed to be dead.

If any mistakes are discovered in the foregoing list of members of the Convention or Legislature please report the same to Hon. William H. English, Indianapolis. The relatives and friends of any deceased member of either body are requested to have prepared and forward to Mr. English by the 20th of September a biographical sketch of such deceased member, and please inform him, at once, that such sketch will be forwarded. The same is expected to be used at the reunion of surviving members, which is to be held at Indianapolis the 5th, 6th and 7th of next October, and will probably be published with the proceedings. It is desirable that the sketch should be of such length as will not consume more than five minutes in reading.

State Items.

—The Presbyterian Church at Richmond was struck by lightning and entirely consumed.

—Charles Gillinger was shot and mortally wounded at Penville by Wm. Keiser in a quarrel about a young lady to whom they were suitors.

—Samuel McCutcheon, aged fourteen, was killed at Goshen by a bridge giving way while he was crossing with a load of logs. His brother was severely injured and one horse was drowned.

—Mrs. Annie F. English, wife of Hon. William E. English, died at Indianapolis last week. She had been an invalid for two years past. The immediate cause of her death was chronic dysentery.

—The second reunion of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers (Eighth Cavalry) will be held at Kokomo on Sept. 22 and 23, instead of on the 19th and 20th of September, the date having been changed.

—At Indianapolis a manufacturer is turning out log wagons for service in the mahogany woods of South America. Each weighs twenty-five hundred pounds, and is up to a ten-ton load on a rough road; the wheels have tires four inches wide and an inch thick, and the motive power will be ox teams of from eight to twenty yoke.

—Judge Woods, of the United States Court, at Indianapolis, has ordered a foreclosure and sale of the Chicago and Great Southern Railway in satisfaction of the mortgage of \$1,474,680, and the order stipulates that no bid under \$300,000, including above liabilities, be entertained. William P. Fishback is appointed master in chancery to make the sale after the same shall have been advertised.

—To meet the requirements of a classic figure," says a writer in the Indianapolis Journal, "a lady should be 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall, 32 inches bust measurement, 24 inches waist, 9 inches from armpit to waist, long arms and neck. A queenly woman, however, should be 5 feet 5 inches tall, 31 inches about the bust, 26 1/2 inches about the waist, 35 over the hips, 11 1/2 inches around the ball of the arm, 6 1/2 inches around the wrist. Her hands and feet should not be too small."

—The statement of the Michigan City Penitentiary shows: Receipts during May, June, and July from convict labor, \$24,534.68; expenditures, \$21,065.86; excess of earnings, \$3,468.82. The total excess of earnings in the Warden's hands now amounts to \$21,514.19. The Warden and Auditor differ somewhat as to the proper disposition of this surplus. The Auditor is of the opinion that under the law it should be turned into the State Treasury, and drawn out upon the Auditor's warrant as occasion might require. The Warden falls back upon a legislative enactment whereby he is authorized to expend surplus earnings in improvements, additions, etc. He claims that better contracts can be made for cash, and that he is authorized to hold and expend properly this money under the above act. The prison is self-supporting.

EVERY now and then you fall in with people who seem to have the habit of looking at everything through the wrong end of the telescope. The man who is always running down his own town and surroundings is one of this kind.

A PROMINENT Mormon elder, who is the father of twenty-seven grown-up boys, says he is in the "wholesale gents furnishing business."

AN ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

Extraordinary Movement Among the Mohammedans of the Nigrilian Regions in Africa.

A Mandingo Named Samudu Engaged in Suppressing Paganism and Killing Off Bad People.

[Washington telegram.]

Secretary of State Bayard is in receipt of a dispatch from Sierra Leone, West Africa, giving accounts of the movements of an army of 100,000 men in the interior of Africa. The dispatch is dated July 14 last and was sent by United States Consul Lewis. Mr. Lewis says:

"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of State the fact of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigrilian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the West Coast. It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called of God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and for the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army consisting of foot and horse of about 100,000. Mohammedan host, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter promised to those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win.

"It is said that Samudu's army is divided into three portions. One is operating near the headwaters of the Niger. This portion recently drove certain French troops from the gold regions of Boosaa, of which they had taken possession. Boosaa is a large town, the capital of a province of the same name west of Soudan, on an island in the Niger, about latitude 10 deg. 14 min. north, longitude 5 deg. 20 min. east, and at one time had a population of 20,000 souls. Here Mungo Park met his death. Samudu's followers are now besieging Bammakkoo, a large town on the Niger, in the State of Pambarna, occupied about three years by the French, who have erected fortifications there.

"Another portion of the army is operating in the regions east of Liberia, and, by suppressing the disturbing elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters, is in one sense opening the country for negro immigrants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the African-American republic to the healthy and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is forestalling the whole region for Mohammedanism, and making it difficult, if indeed, it is desirable, to convert that country to the faith imported from America by the immigrants.

"The third portion of the army is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Leone. It has secured the submission by force or by voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for 500 miles back.

"The largest and most important pagan kingdom on this side of the Niger was Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subdue this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior. Last year Samudu's army in overwhelming numbers surrounded it and called upon the king to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested and after a terrible siege of five months the king assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his powder-house and informed them that he could hold out no longer, as his resources were exhausted; but having for more than two hundred years belonged to the ruling element, he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice, either to die with him or go out of the town and give themselves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the powder and they were all blown up. This ended the Soolima power, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts, and had commanded the principal highways to the coast.

"Another very important achievement of this army is the destruction of the Hoooboo power, an irresponsible organization, which for thirty years has been a source of annoyance and loss to caravans passing from the interior to the coast. Samudu gave orders to attack them in their mountain strongholds, which until then had proved inaccessible to the neighboring forces. They were surprised, their chief, Abal, was captured and decapitated, and his arms and legs, severed from the trunk, were sent to the various countries whose inhabitants had suffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings. The Hooobos are described as renegade Fulahs in rebellion against the King of Timboo. The roads have now been cleared of these thieves and murderers, so that an unprotected child or female may travel in safety all through that district.

"These operations will not be without a salutary effect upon American commerce, for there is in that country an increasing demand for American productions, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade. Samudu's army is now only a few miles from the coast northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be their purpose now to deal with the Timuch and Sherbro countries, whose constant war kept the maritime regions in such a state of ferment that often the caravans have struggled through obstructions for hundreds of miles. They find that their greatest difficulty is among the coast tribes and often fall victims to the latter."

SPLINTERS.

SARAH BERNHARDT is 45 years old.

CARL SCHURZ is writing a life of Henry Clay.

SIR MOSAS MONTEFIORE bequeathed his horses to his coachman.

CARMI, Ill., boasts of a sprightly colored widow 113 years of age.

HENRY IRVING says Edwin Booth is a master of the art of elocution.

PIERCE AND FURIOUS.

Charleston and Other Southern Points Devastated by a Cyclonic Visitor.

Wharves and Other Buildings Wrecked, and Church Spires Blown Down.

[Charleston (S. C.) dispatch.]

Charleston was struck by a cyclone this morning, and one-fourth of the houses in the city are unroofed. Parts of the spires of St. Michael's and St. Matthew's Churches were blown down, and the spire of the Citadel Square Baptist Church is demolished. The wharves and warehouses are badly damaged. At Sullivan's Island two steamers are aground, and the New Ashley River bridge now constructing is swept away. Four vessels which arrived yesterday are wrecked. The telegraph wires are down and there are no cars running.

The loss is still estimated at \$1,000,000, including wharves and churches. Merchants are already rebuilding. The phosphate works near the city are but little injured, except the Atlantic, which loses its acid chambers. The Norwegian bark Medbor, from Liverpool, was dismasted in the storm, and the German bark H. Peters was driven ashore. The German brig Freiheit was sunk in collision. The dry-dock schooner William E. Lee was blown ashore and the Norwegian bark Veritas and the Italian brig San Prisco are ashore at Castle Pinckney, with a three-masted schooner, name unknown. No lives were lost.

A number of houses on Sullivan's Island were blown away. The New Brighton Hotel had over a hundred guests, and great fears were entertained for their safety. At 9 o'clock this morning the storm reached its greatest velocity. At that hour, while the hotel people were at breakfast, the Casino fell with a great crash. Fortunately, all the rooms in that building had been vacated. There were grave apprehensions that the dining-room and main building would soon succumb to the violence of the storm. At 9 o'clock the wind changed from the southeast and the storm increased from the southwest. When the Casino fell it is thought that the maximum of the storm was from sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. The main building of the hotel is intact, having stood the storm without very serious damage. At 1 o'clock it was entirely over. The loss to the New Brighton will be \$30,000. There has been very general destruction of property on the island. The island was in the main submerged, but when the wind changed the waters receded.

In the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., the storm was very severe. At Tybee a dwelling house was blown down, but no one was injured. The Caroline Chalmers went ashore on the knoll inside of Tybee, and the bark N. Mosher on the north beach, half a mile south of Tybee light.

At Mayport, Fla., the Atlantic House was blown down, and Mrs. Gilbert Hunter severely injured. All the guests of the house, about thirty women and children, were exposed for hours to the furious, driving wind and rain. News from Fernandina shows great damage done to buildings, boats, and shipping, and the guests at the Strathmore House, on the beach, were driven into town for refuge. No lives were lost there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Ruling That Will Embarrass the Court of Commissioners for Some Time.

[Washington telegram.]

The First Comptroller of the Treasury to-day made a ruling that is likely to embarrass the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for some time to come. It is in effect that the employment of twenty-four persons borne on the rolls of the court is entirely without warrant of law, and that no payments can legally be made from the Treasury on their account in the future. Mr. Andrew H. Allen, disbursing agent of the court, recently made requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$9,000 to meet the current expenses of the court. In the usual course of business the requisitions came before the First Comptroller, and he decided to make an investigation of the affairs of the court before authorizing the issue of the necessary warrants. His conclusions are summarized in the following statement, prepared by him for publication:

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was created in 1874, to hear proof of claims to be paid out of the \$16,000,000 awarded by the Geneva Commission, and was continued by various acts until Dec. 31, 1877. It was constituted of five Judges, with an annual salary of \$6,000 each, a clerk at \$3,000, a stenographer at \$2,500, and an attorney to represent the United States at \$8,000. Provision was also made for rent of court-room, furniture, stationery, fuel, and other necessary incidental expenses, all of which was to be paid out of said fund before judgments were paid. The court was reorganized in 1882, with the same officers and salaries as before, except that the number of Judges was reduced to three. The Comptroller, in investigating the case, found that outside of the above-named officials there were on the pay-rolls the names of assistant counsel for the United States, clerk to said counsel, experts, clerks to experts, messengers, watchmen, etc., whose aggregate salaries amounted to about \$34,500 per year. He also found in the quarterly returns that there has been paid to other assistant counsel over \$8,000 for the quarter ending December 31, 1884, and about \$1,000 for the quarter ending March 31, 1885, besides other alleged illegal payments. He says he finds no law authorizing said payments, and after consulting with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and with the Solicitor of the Treasury, he has decided to stop all future payments of the same.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

Progress Made by the Party Under Charge of Lieut. Stoney—A New Volcano.

[San Francisco dispatch.]

Lieut. Purcell, who went with Lieut. Stoney to Alaska to explore the Great Putnam River, returned here yesterday on the whaling tender Thomas Pope. Purcell reports that before proceeding up the river the party visited the newly found Bogoslar volcano. They noticed little change in it, except less smoke and a sand-spit was forming to the westward of it. July 8 Stoney reached Hotham Inlet, into which the Putnam River empties. He intended to ascend the river as far as his large steam-launch would carry him and then go into winter quarters. The party would then divide up into sledging parties for the purpose of exploring Northern Alaska as soon as navigation reopens. He intended to come down the Putnam River and explore Noatak River, which empties into an inlet north of Putnam. Purcell reports the party all well at the time he left. The expedition intends returning here next fall.