CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from Khiva by Way of Orenburg and London.

The Russian Conquest of the Khanate---Its Cost, Profits and Consequences.

General Kaufmann's Report of the Imperialist Losses.

Soldier Scions of the Royal House in Action.

PERSIAN SLAVES MADE FREE.

Treacherous Turkomans and Their Future Treatment.

Camp Courtesy to the American Special Correspondent.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our corre spondent at Khiva, by way of London: -

LONDON, August 3, 1873. The HERALD special correspondent at Khiva has forwarded the following report from the Khanate capital, under date of June 11, by

way of Orenburg: -THE RUSSIANS AFTER VICTORY.

Full details of the capture of Khiva by the Russian troops have been anticipated by previous despatches. General Kaufmann is well satisfied with the result of the campaign.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The entire Russian loss is twenty-one killed and ninety-two wounded, including twentysix casualties incurred among the naval supporting force on land, by reason of its having been decoyed into a Turkoman camp, where two officers and fourteen men were massacred.

SOLDIER SCIONS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Leuchtenberg were greatly distinguished in the affair of the 29th of May. They were under fire during a space of two hours. Both princes are great favorites with the army.

CAMP SPOILS AND TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS. The Russians captured twenty cannons and a large quantity of munitions of war.

Khiva city is a dirty, squalid town. The palace of the Khan is shabby. The environs of the metropolis are very rich and the country delightful. The vegetation in the rural districts is rapid and fruitful and the product

There is a strong pro-Russian party among the trading community. The population is very quiet and respectful.

SLAVES SET FREE.

Forty thousand slaves were let free by the

conquerors. TREATY MAKING AND TERROR.

General Kaufmann will remain until the terms of the Russo-Khivan Treaty are fulfilled by the Khan, and also in view of a probable contingent necessity which may present for further service on his part in marching a Russian expedition to chastise the Turkoman tribes and break down their military and feudatory power; they having proved themselves cowardly and treacherous in their lealings with the Czar and brutal and cruel loward the Persian slaves.

MARTIAL LAW EXECUTIONS. Two slave masters have been hanged for

commission of theft and violence.

ALONE AMONG FRIENDS.

The HERALD correspondent is the only stranger in the Russian camp. He is treated with great kindness by General Kaufmann and the officers of his command, because of the sincere friendship which the Russians entertain for Americans.

THE SHAH.

His Majesty of Persia in the Austrian Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, August 3, 1873. The Shah of Persia and suite have arrived here. and been received by His Majesty the Emperor of The Shah visited the Exhibition to-day.

ENGLAND.

Radical Opposition to the Royal Dowry Bill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 3, 1873, A meeting was held in liyde Park to-day to pro iest against the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Bradlaugh presided. It was resolved that the Queen be petitioned to refuse her assent to the bill.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Opinion of the Policy Towards Spain.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 3, 1873. Ex-President Thiers yesterday, in the course of reply to Mme, Koeching, who presented him hat "the attitude of France towards foreign n Spain were purely internal. If France claimed nyiolability of her territory she ought to respect that of Spain."

THE CONEY ISLAND ROUGHS.

While the eight o'clock boat from Coney Island was coming to the city last evening John H. Davis, Philadelphian, was set upon and beaten by two roughs named John Reed and Timothy Hays.
Davis was so sadly injured that on the boat's arrival at her dock it was found accessary to remove
him to Park Hospital. Hays and Reed were arrestor.

SPAIN.

Cortes' Consideration of the Cantonal Plan of Territorial Government.

The Insurgent Chieftain Contreras Held on Board a German Ship of War.

Foreign Naval Prevention of Radical Action Against Cadiz.

CARLIST CONCENTRATION

SEVILLE UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 3, 1873. The Spanish Cortes has under consideration and seems to view lavorably, a scheme for dividing Spain into forty-nine cantons. It is not improbable that the new federal constitution will be amended to that effect.

AN INSURGENT LEADER HELD BY THE GREMANS. The insurgent chieftain Contreras and staff are detained on board the German man-f-war Freder

PORKIGN NAVAL POLICING FOR PRACE. The vessels of the foreign powers in the harbon of Cadiz bave interposed to prevent the insurgents from attacking the arsenal.

INVOKING THE LAW. The Chief Justice of Almanza has asked the Cortes for authority to prosecute insurgent Deputies.

CARLIST CONCENTRATION. The Carlists are increasing in numbers in the Basque Provinces, Navarre and Catalonia.

General Sickles, the Minister of the United States. had an interview with President Salmeron vesterday

AMERICAN MINISTERIAL AUDIENCE.

The Intransigentes Becoming Fearful of Their "Red" Flag.

MADRID, August 3, 1873 An intransigente demonstration, which was extensively advertised for to-day, fell through, because some of its promoters objected to the use of

In the Cortes to-morrow Senor Castelar will move the adjournment of debate on the federal constitution until the provinces have been sufficiently heard from with regard to the division of the Republic into States or Cantons.

The republican batteries have opened on the insurgents' position in Seville. The troops only wait for reinforcements before making a final

COLOMBIA.

State Action Against Revolt and for the Next Presidency-Report from the Steamship Virginius-The Army.

PANAMA, July 25, 1873. The Montigo, which was despatched to put down the revolt in Chiriqui, arrived there on the 10th. The force was disembarked and succeded in capturing Captain Nesiquira and most of his followers. The Montigo returned to Panama on the 22d with

the prisoners. The State of Panama has given its vote for Santiago Peroz, as next President of the Confeders

THE VIRGINIUS.

Captain James F. Williams, of the steamship Virginius, left her at Kingston, Jamaica, and came over here in the royal mail packet. He succeeded in evading the Spanish cruisers and landing the cargo of arms and munitions of war on the coast Mr. Jose Antonio Cespedes, Vice Consul for Peru

and Costa Rica at Aspinwall, has had his exequatur withdrawn by the Colombian government. MILITARY.

About sixty men and officers of the battalion 'Sapadones' have arrived Here from Bogota, to take the place of the "Pichinchas" in protecting the interoceanic transit. The majority of the revolution, have been recalled to Bogota,

Central America.

Palacies has issued a manifesto at Trajillo declaring himself and the Ministers of his appointment the legitimate constitutional government of Honduras. There is no doubt he is aided by the induence and friends of the clerical party in Nicaragua and Guatemala. There does not however, seem to be much prospect that he will succeed in overturning the liberal government, Reports, if true, say that the present President of Guatemala is exciting great discontent by his harsh and tyrannical measures. If such is the case, of course it favors the success of Palacios and his party.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Guatemala has

addressed a note to Mr. Henry Houden, the United States Consul, complaining that the General Sher. man had transported men and arms under the American flag to attack Guatemala and the democratic institutions of that State. At last accounts the fillibusters of the Sherman

had not taken Omoa, in Honduras. The working of the telegraphs, as well as the railroad in Costa Rica, was progressing satisfac-

South America.

PERU. A company has been formed in Peru, with the sanction of the government, for the purchase and exportation of nitrate of soda on a large scale.

A great earthquake was felt at Valparaiso at twenty-two minutes after two o'clock on the morning of July 8. The shocks were worse than those 1837. A great deal of damage has been done to many houses and churches, though nothing to be Salvador. Some few lives have been lost by falling walls and one lady died from fear. The prisoners tried to break out of jail, but did not manage it, and a fire began in the warehouse of Craig & Co., but was soon extinguished damage was done beyond the breaking of mirrors and rending of some walls. The bells tolled of their own accord, and the train was stopped by

the large rocks thrown down on the track. LEAD FOR HUSBANDS.

Mrs. West Shoots Her Other Half in a Crowded Street Car-Connubial Forgiveness-The Victim Gives Bail for LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 3, 1873.

A Mrs. West shot her husband in a street car in this city yesterday alternoon, indicting a severe wound. The parties came to this city Louis a few days since and secured rooms at a hotel. On Friday the wife secretly left town and started for St. Louis, but was arrested by a telegram and brought back. Yesterday, while going home to-gether in a street car, the woman suddenly drew a gether in a street car, the woman suddenly grew a platol, placed it directly against her husband's person and fired, when the other passengers interfered and she was disarmed. The husband asserts that his wife is subject to attacks of emotional insanity, and went her bail. The bail ranged around the hip and has not yet been found. The victim is J. S. West, and formerly fixed in this city

PERU.

Terrible Rain Storm and Most Disastrous Consequences.

The City of Lima Inundated and Damages Half a Million of Dollars.

Sudden Surprise and Suffering-A New Fact in Natural History-Movements of the United States Squadron on the Coast.

LIMA. July 13, 1873. A proverb has long been popular in Peru tha no rainfall occurs along the coast. The believers in this tradition, and their name was Legion, were painfully disappointed on the night of the 9th instant, when the cities of Lima and Callao were fairly flooded by the drippings from the clouds, which fell in such quantities as to cause a damage in a few hours of more than half a million of hard dollars. The general idea is that when Pizarro landed in Pern one of the officers in his train pretended to a certain knowledge of architecture and to the climateric influences on different zones. Supposing that Lima was exempt from all heavenly moisture, this would-be savant advised that the roofs of the dwellings should be constructed as lightly as possible, in order to afford free ventilation, no lears being en-tertained of watery visitations. The indication was adopted and the houses were covered with slight canes, on which was placed a composition of mud and refuse, technically known as "torta," and through the interstices of which a new Asmodeus could easily perceive the peculiarities of the family circle. This compound offers no resistance to the rain, and, indeed, no barricade was deemed necessary.

At about four o'clock P. M. on the day I have mentioned the sky assumed a threatening aspect, and a few moments after the streets bore eloquent evidence of the strength of the waterfall. People might have been seen in every quarter of the town hurrying to their dwellings, or from thence to the nearest shops in serrch of India rubber cloth and other impermeable aids. But of no avail; the rain poured down, causing as much consternation as would a snow storm in the Havana; the fragile roofs immediately confessed themselves vanquished by their unexpected enemy and would gladly have thrown up the sponge had they possessed that desirable object, for the preservation of the goods they were supposed to protect. The magnificent interior of the Lims houses, furnished, as possibly are those of few capi. tals in the world, with the most extravagant products of the looms of Brussels and the most expensive articles from Parisian factories, speedily assumed disheartening aspect. The water rushed unin terruptedly through the fragile defences; the acumulated fith of centuries was filtered through on the velvet carpets, the silken curtains and the ormulu furniture of the old palaces, raised in acordance with the suggestions of the conqueror's architect. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters aided by the inevitable heatnen Chinee, an exotic plant flourishing finely in Peru, organized into battalions for home defence, and the instruments used against the foe were laughable enough Under the streams of water falling on their de voted heads were placed bathtubs, spittoons pitchers, basins, glasses, fishbowls, washstands, mats and extraordinary looking objects of China ware. Beds and bedding were of second considera tion. First the family crucifix, or saint, was removed to a place of safety; secondly, the carpe

moved to a place of safety; secondly, the carpets and plane were placed under guard, and lastly the distracted parents were induced to bestow some of their attention on the wardrobes of their afficted daughters.

Wishing for an earthquake.

The church bells tolled out the plegaria or the prayer to Heaven for a cessation of the dire invasion; the people begged the elements to change their attack; even an earthquake would have been hailed as a relief to such an infliction. But the heavens seemed pitiless.

About one o'clock in the morning the deluge ceased, and then the miserable inhabitants of the city found that there was no rest, no comfort for them in their dripping beds.

THE DAMAGE is twofold. The public health has been seriously endangered. Physicians say that colds and coughs are unprecedentedly general, and no place in the world is more fatal for lung sufferers than Lima.

The injury to household goods is stopendous, Many walls were undermined and fell to the ground, burying all beneath the debris. "All," fortunately, does not imply a loss of life. In one establishment alone, that of one of the most wealthy bankers of the city, \$30,000 worth of sumptons surribure was utterly unined.

weathy bankers of the city, 30,000 worth of sumptuous furniture was utterly ruined.

The Palace of Justice, where the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their sittings, was converted into a lake, and the litigants have been compelled to abstain from their legal quarrels until the floors are dry enough for the continuance of the business.

wealthy bankers of the city, \$30,000 worth of sump

The great library was drenched from the topmost

to the bottom shelves. Many mestimable volumes of manuscript relating to the early history of Peru are now but masses of worthless pulp. The stree's were intransitable, and even at the

of manuscript relating to the early history of Peru are now but masses of worthless pulp.

The stree's were intransitable, and even at the present moment iccomotion is dangerous over the muddy and slippery stones. People in the United States, provided against such events, regard a rainstorm with equalinity, secure in their well fortified homes, while Peruvians, unacquainted with the fury of tempests, look upon them with as much awe as the denizens of New York would the shock of an earthquake. The parallel is correct. Rain in Lima and the learful rocking of the earth in New York are comparatively equally destructive. For earthquake Lima is prepared and watchful—I may say to the manor born; for rainfail New York has her patent roofing and her umbrelias.

The total damage will reach the neighborhood of half a million of soles, or hard dollars. What the result will be as respects the health of the population the records of the cemetery will declare. But THE LESSON

has been salutary. Householders have unanimously decided to throw overboard the teachings of the old Spanish builder, and the romantic dwellings of Lima will shortly be covered by substantial defences of corrugated iron, a sufficient obstacle to the new antagonist. One of the principal canses of so general a disaster was the fact that many families were residing in Chonilos, the iashionable watering place about nine miles distant from Lima, and had their houses closed here; consequently, when the doors were opened on the morning atter, the discomfited proprietors gazed gloomily upon the wreck of what was once spicudor and elegance. Speaking Commence on the morning atter, the discomfited proprietors gazed gloomily upon the wreck of what was once spicudor and elegance. Speaking that the sensitive and observant country, were as courteous as the officers of the American naval forces in these waters, left Callaco on the 9th instant, for Coquimbo, Chile, where sae will remain for some weeks to await the arrival of the Omaha, Captain Febriger, now en route from

Santa Fe Shocked by an Earthquake SANTA FE. Mexico, August 3, 1873. A slight shock of earthquake was feit in this city about ten o'clock P. M. yesterday. The first rais of any consequence during the present season feil last night.

It is reported that the Southern Apaches have left their reservation on account of one of their chiefs being arrested for their; but the troops are after them and will soon return them to the reservation.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE

DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionist reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visit-ing places of interest. They leave here in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

A MONSTER MASONIC TEMPLE.

A Quaker City Enterprise and Its Peculiarities.

Grand Preparation for Its Dedication-Members of the "Mystic Tie" from All Parts of the World.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1878. The Masonic brotherhood of the Quaker City are making extraordinary preparations for the dedica tion of their magnificent temple in Broad street. Invitations have been extended to every lodge throughout the country, and many delegates are expected from France, Germany and England. The jubilee attending its completion will com mence on the 25th of September and will be kept up until the evening of the 27th. The dedicatory remontes will be conducted by the Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania, assisted by the masters and subordinates of other lodges, and it is estimated that 100,000 members of the mystic tie will participate in the festivities. The temple is now in an advanced state of completion, and from its immense size and imposing style of architecture one of the most conspicuous public buildings in the city. Much has been said by New Yorkers and Bostonians in praise of their respective Masonic temples, but it is now generally conceded that the Philadelphia structure lar surpasses both as respects size, cost and beauty. It will make two of that at Boston, and is a third targer than the temple in Sixth avenue and Twenty-third It is of such immense size, and is filled with so many lodge, chapter and com mandery rooms, that to those uninitiated it is almost a labyrinth. As it has never been fully described a running sketch may not be amiss, as it gives evidence that the Masons throughout the country are on the high road to prosperity, and as a brotherhood are marching on in irrepressibl phalanxes to success. It is composed entirely of finely dressed granite of a whitish lead-colored tint, is 250 feet in length, is 150 feet wide and is three lofty stories in height. The grounds upon which it is buist, in Broad street, near Market, together with the structure, cost the Masons upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars. The architecture of the building is a combination of the old and new schools admirably blended, and is pleasing to the eve. Its

THREE UNIQUE TOWERS, reaching heavenward, can be seen from the four quarters of the compass, and are as conspicuous landmarks to the Philadelphians as the HERALD building is to those of the Long Island and Jersey shores. The inner masonry alone involved the consumption of 10,000,000 bricks, and the number of cubic feet of granite in the outer walls, if known, would probably seem to the reader fabu lous. The main entrance, on Broad street, is of

known, would probably seem to the reader fabulous. The main entrance, on Broad street, is of the Venetian style of architecture, and resembles perfectly the doorway to St. Mark's, at Venice. Once inside, the magnitude and beauty of the edifice becomes apparent. Broad and massive stairways, richly carved pillars and heavy and peculiarly shaped doors and cornices of the Norman and Gothic pattern, with carved Masonic cabalastic signs in each, afford to the uninitiated unlimited sources of wonder and conjecture.

The main hall, upon entering, is twenty feet wide from end to end, and 250 test in length. The floors of this hall and of all the hails and passages on both this and the principal floor above are laid with black and white marble tiles, in patterns, with borders, and there is a continuous wainscoting, four feet in height, of the finest Lisbon marble, highly polished, to the various halls.

Two magnificent stairways lead to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter rooms, lodge halls and the asylum of the Commandery. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer's, and the Grand Lodge Library and numerous other offices are situated on the right and southern side of the main hall. Walking to the northeast corner of the structure, the suite of rooms of the Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania is encountered. They are three in number, and consist of a reception, private secretary's and his own room, all of which are claborately fitted up and would charm Solomon himself could he but once have an opportunity of recilning in one of the richly carved divans and surveying the architect's and masons' handiwork. Among the numerous apartments none attract more attention than

THE ECYPTIAN HALL.

It is a marvel of massive grandeur and solidity, with twelve elephantine columns extending around the hall, and are face similes of those in the principal temples on the Nile. Each of the walls of the hall is divided by columns, which stand clear of it, into five sections, all of which are enriched with panel decorations, consisting of var upon the surroundings. This hall has a seating capacity for 230 persons. Wandering around among the habyrinthian passages of this huge pile or mortar a curiously carved door, with symbolic decorations, is met in the northeast corner of the principal floor. Once thrown open the interior of the

tar a curiously carved door, with symbolic decorations, is met in the northeast corner of the principal floor. Once thrown open the interior of the
NORMAN HALL.

Is visible. This is a large apartment, richly wainscotted, and is furnished with quaint and substantions are substantially as a large apartment, richly wainscotted, and is furnished with quaint and substantial styles of furniture. It is well ventilated, and
has accommodations for over one hundred
persons. Not a great distance from this is the
lonic Hall. Its style is pure, graceful and elegant,
but unclaborate. Its natural ventilation is perfect,
by its exposure on two sides by numerous windows
to the open air. Its furniture is composed exclusively of wood, and the beauty of the room is further entranced by twenty odd marble columns,
carved and plain, which extend around its walls.
It is seventy-five feet long by firty feet wide, and is
thirty feet high. Next in dimensions and beauty of
design is the Banqueting Hall, on the north
side of the structure. This hall is 150 feet in length
by 50 feet in breadth, and will seat comfortably upwards of five hundred persons. It will be used
during the dedicatory ceremonies, and is now being
rapidly overhauled. The sixteen unique columns
that stretch through it in pairs give it a grand
aspect, and when its heavily carved tables groon
beneath the bountiful repast that will be spread for
the distinguished guests, and its immense chandehers are illumined, it will show off to greater advantage. The cuisine department of this hall is
located in the basement beneath, and for size and
appointments will compare favorably with the
largest hotels in the country.

Next in point of interest to the body Masonic, as
well as the stranger, is the Grand Lodge Hall.
Every feature of this large chamber is of interest,
from its massive columns down to the heavily tiled
floor of marbie. Its architectural style throughout
is purely Corinthian, the distinguishing feature of
which is the deep and polished capital, tog

evitable square and compass. Over the grand south and grand west is the sun at high noon and shedding his parting rays at eventide.

south and grand west is the sun at high noon and shedding his parting rays at eventide.

Another and beautiff leature of the Temple is the Asylum of the Commanderies, which is located at the east end of the principal floor. It is of the Gothic style of Architecture, and is, without a doubt, one of the handsomest apartments in the Temple. It is reached by two stairways, which lead to a vestibule, where are placed fountains, which will flow ice water in its season. The dothic Hall, the Red Cross or Connell Chamber, the Central Main Hall, Northwest Hall, Regalia Room, Oriental Hall and the Grand Lodge Library, each of which, if mentioned in detail, would fill a column of the Heraldo, are splendilly arranged apartments, both as regards size, fitting up and their styles of architecture. They will soon be thrown open to the public, and then will remain closed until the grand event (the dedication day) rolls round. On the evening of September 23 there will be a grand Templar tournir in the Temple, and the Grand Lodge banquet will come off on the 25th.

DEFIANT GERMAN WORCESTER DEALERS IN LAGER RESISTING THE LAWS.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. by the local officers, visited a large number of saloons in this city where Schenck's beer is sold and seized all that could be found, the total amount being about one hundred kers. Most of the saloons visited were kept by Germans, who the saloods visited were kept by Germans, who had already been twice arraigned for dealing in the article, but their stock had never before been taken. Immediately after the seizure some of the saloon keepers got in a new stock, and a second seizure was made. In the evening nearly all of the saloons were open and doing business until their stock was exhausted,

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 3, 1873. Patrick Barnes, laborer, died here of sunstroke on

MASSACHUSETTS MARTYRS.

Wholesale Decapitation of Whiskey-Spoiling Constables.

Prohibitionists at the Hub Fighting "Spiritual" Elements.

CROOKED MEN IN STRAIGHT PLACES.

Virtue Soars Above Bunker Hill and Stampedes the Liquor Dealers.

Butler Sour to Supersede "Soup" Santa Cruz and Leer.

Last days of the State constabulary! The Chairnan blew the keynote, the second member echoed the edict and the third gentleman of the triumvirate who control the official destinies of the little band of brothers on Pemberton square protested in vain against the untimely notes and urged that the constables "had done the State some service." and he knew it; but the edict went forth notwithstanding the objections, and tweive valiant chairs and desks are awaiting occupants at the headquarters of the constabulary on Pemberton square. Then farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content Farewell the gallant raids and seizures grand, in which they all delighted! Oh, farewell! Oh, farewell, gambling dens the grand! No more they'll No more they'll trouble you! No more they'll seize! "Othello's occupation's

This action of the Police Commissioners in officially decapitating twelve members of the State constabulary force located in Boston gave rise to a little conjecture and surmise on Saturday, and the subjects of the guillotine of the Commission frequently submitted to interviews relative to the cause of the sweeping edict of the Police Commissioners. The ex-constables take the matter very coolly, but feel they have been treated unjustly in being cischarged without any stated cause being given. The prevailing opinion is that their commission had been revoked because of their INBAILITY TO CLOSE UP ALL THE BARS

and liquor saloons in the city, and in this opinion they were partly correct; but they declare that the Commissioners seldom or ever visited headquar-ters to see the men and to instruct them in what course to pursue, holding aloof from them as if they were unworthy to be instructed or talked to. The Commissioners do not deny that their time has een limited, and that in consequence of private business they cannot devote sufficient time to the duties of their official positions. The recent action of the Commissioners had been brewing for quite a long time, however, and the facts in the matter, as gleaned from conversations with the Commissioners and others, demonstrate that harmony has not existed in the cloister of the triumvirate. At the time Mr. Martin Griffin became a member of the Commission a deep-rooted feeling existed against the Boston officers, and particularly against four or five members of the force, two of whom Mr. Griffin had known personally for years. The matter was talked over in secret session, and it appeared that the men against whom objection was made by Genera General were officers recommended A. H. Rice, Judge Russell and other prominent Mr. Grimn objected to making scapegoats of these men, unless a direct charge of malfeasance in office or neglect of duty was made. Colonel Kimball did not take sides with either of

Colonel Kimball did not take sides with either of his brother commissioners and remained somewhat neutral. It was claimed by one member of the Commission that the county officers were doing more execution than the Metropolitan constables, and while the former were culogized as immaculate, as lar as pricery was concerned, the Boston officers were looked upon with district and suspicion. At one time it was contemplated to MAKE A GENERAL BAID UTON BOSTON liquor dealers, and to accomplish this successfully it was proposed to concentrate the entire constablinary force in the capital. The members were agreeable to this course, but Mr. Graffin insisted that, not only Boston, but all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, should be subjected to the same inglorious treatment. Why the programme was not carried out does not appear, but two of the members of the Board are not residents of Boston, and, perhaps, some construction might be placed on that fact. A tour of the placed on that lact. A tour of the city was made by the Commissioners, and they found a large number of open bars, a lar greater number, in fact, than they had any idea of. This naturally led to a council of war, and it was the unanimous opinion that the work of prohibition was not being carried out as faithuilly as it should be. The sequence of the visit work of prohibition was not being carried out as faithfully as it should be. The sequence of the visit was that circulars were sent to the constables informing them that they were laggard in their duties, and that if greater energy was not used in closing up and keeping closed all the barrooms their commissions would be revoked. This was subsequent to the passage of the act PLACING LAGER BEER UNDER THE BAN, and the Commissioners expected considerable from the constables. The deputtes anticipated assistance from the county towns, a force of sixteen men

and the Commissioners expected considerable from the constables. The deputies anticipated assistance from the county towns, a force of sixteen men being deemed inadequate to prevent liquor and beer selling in the city, and they waited for further instructions. The Commissioners said not another word on the subject until the resignations of the Metropolitan constables were called for. Meanwhile the feeling against the constables alfuded to took deep root and occasioned several conferences anoug the members of the Commission, the same argument being used on either side, and finally Colonel Kimball suggested that a clean sweep be made of all the old officers. To this proposition General Bates, the chairman, assented, and Mr. Griffin arged that such a course wonld be impositive and would occasion a great deal of remark and many wrong opinions and impressions. He thought that cach man's course and record should be inquired into, and those who were negligent and remiss in the discharge of their dunles should be dropped, one by one, until a healthy resident was the wholesale discharge of twelve Boston officers.

PRODIBITION IMPRACTICABLE.

The members of the commission, or at least two

solo would not agree with ar. Attribut, and the suit was the wholesale discharge of twelve Boston officers.

PROBIBITION IMPRACTICABLE.

The members of the commission, or at least two of them, do not pretend to say that the sale of the flagor can be prevented, and they even think it impracticable for so small a force as now exists to close all the bars; but they favor the enforcement of the law to as great an extent as possible, while it remains upon the statute books. With regard to the Springfield constables recently discharged, the Commissioners say that for weeks previous to the college regatta complaints had been frequent that gambling salocal and houses of prestitution were doing a thriving business in that city and that the constables closed their eyes to all this wickedness, it was therefore determined to begin the process of "weeding out" in Springfield, and arran couriers were despatched to take the soundings of the place. Captain Boynton was expected to take charge of the Springfield business, and it was demonstrated that the reports and complaints were correct in nearly every particular. This led to cogitation on the part of the members of the Commission. The conclusions drawn were that Boston was as budly looked after as Springfield, and the action which had been brewing for several months was thereupon precipitated. The Commissioners ridicule the idea that politics either in the

idea that politics either in the INTEREST OF GOVERNOR WASHBURN OR GENERAL SUTLER had anything to do with the discharges, but they are in possession of information to the effect that a good deal of Butlerism existed among the officers decapitated. General Bates stated to a reporter that an effort was made some time ago to rovoke the ficenses of Constables Meade, Marsh, Noonan and Foley, and that being friends of Mr. Griffin, that gentleman objected, on the ground that they were intelligent and competent men and were well recommended. This seems to have been one of the causes of the present onslaught upon the Baston officers, and it is charged that the opposition to the officers named originated in animosity, not against them particularly, but against some of the men by whom they were recommended for appointment. General Bates states that prima facile evidence has been received from time to time that Boston officers were dishonest—that they did not prosecute the donors. To show how honest the bucoile constable has been he states that many countrymen appointed on the force during the past lew years frequently report that money has been offered and sont to them in various ways. All such transactions have been reported to the Commissioners and the moneys were in all cases turned over to Sargeon General Dale for the relief of poor soldiers. Boston officers, on the contrary, have never in a single instance reported anything of the kind, although the field for bribery is broader and more prolific.

The course for the future has not as yet been mapped out. The Chief Constable will immediately order in a sufficient number of constables from the

other counties to keep Boston in a nearing condition. A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners will be held on Monday afternoon to consider the programme for the future, but it is not the present intention to appoint officers to fill the vacancies till the regular meeting of the Board, which will be held on Friday next. One of the members of the Commission thinks the officers performed all the duties which they supposed were required of them. The impracticability of enforcing the present law is conceded and blame laid to inconsistent legislators, who privately drink to excess while supporting the dectrine of prohibition, and then clog the whoels by voting against the increase of the force so that the law may be properly enforced.

How SAY VE TWELVE?

It is quite proper to state in this connection that the officers who made the old guard of coastables in this city, and who have done all the work that has been done in the way of making seizures and prosecuting inquer dealers before the courts, emphatically deny the statement made by the Commissioners to the effect that they have faited to make seizures at the leading howls and to prosecute the proprietors as common sellers. Their version of the affair in this direction is that they have never been ordered to make seizures at these hotels or as wholesale houses; that

catte the proprietors as common sellers. Their version of the affair in this direction is that they have never been ordered to make setzures at these hotels or at wholesale houses; that the practice of the Department has always been to give special orders to officers when it was deemed expedient to bring the law to bear on these parties; that, when acting under the Mayor, he took the trouble to personally notify officers when and how to visit these places; but that under the new administration thas had not been done, and they were never informed of any change in the policy of the department towards these hotels and other large vendors. They also claim that such work as they were directed and expected to do they have done, and the records of the Court are vouchers that they have done all that was delegated to them to perform. They have made procentions against dealers within their respective destricts, under every form of complaint that the statute provides for, these complains their gor single sales, for keeping with intent to sell, for selling on Sunday, for maintaining liquor nuisances and tor being common sellers. All the work that a dozen men could be expected to do in this direction they claim they have fairly and honestly performed, and that an analysis of their work mace from the mon sellers. All the work that a dozen men could be expected to do in this direction they claim they have lairly and honestly performed, and that an analysis of their work made from the Court records will show that each man, when not assigned to other duty, has made on an average from ten to twenty prosecutions daily under the law; that these prosecutions, though mostly made as first offences, were prosecuted in that form under authority, and were, indeed, "first offences," so far as the prosecuting officer was concerned. So these officers utterly ignore the attempt of the Commissioners to put upon their shoulders the odium that a non-enforcement of the law has naturally generated and so caused the neeple to very correctly speak of the law as a farce and a franc. In substance that is the interprestition that the old guard makes of the whole prohibition programme. They are willing to be saided with all blame that can justly be put upon them for non-performance of duty; but they feel saie in saving that when the people know all they will said, underneath the froth of the bitter cup they have been forced to drink, drugs and nostrums of no mean potency, that are freesh from the political laboratories, where aspirants for office are made and unmade. TEMERITY OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS

laboratories, where aspirants for office are made and unmade.

TEMERITY OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Perhaps no class of men in this community feels a greater anxiety to know about the slate that will be framed out of this action of the Commissioners than the liquor dealers themselves. They fully understand that what has been done and what may yet be done as part of the programme in decapitating the Old Guard means this—that it is all to take further advantage of them and their business. This being the feeling among these men they are simply acting as all men would do under like circumstances, when they seek by all means to foil the Commissioners in this direction. And this they confidently expect to do and in an open and fair manner. I am simply then, unfoiding the plea of defence adopted by many of the leading men engaged in the liquor traffic when I say that bereafter, when brought to Court to plead on charges preferred against them for any violation of the provisions of the liquor traffic when I say that bereafter, when brought to Court to plead on charges preferred against them for any violation of the provisions of the liquor traffic when I say that bereafter, when brought to Court to plead on charges preferred against them for any violation of the provisions of the liquor traffic when I say that bereafter, when brought to conflict the same, and then and there make a stand and fight with the Commissioners and their corps of rustic constables.

Of what avail such a course may be it is difficult to determine, though it is quite probable that in many cases the rustic officials will not be able to put in such evidence as will secure a conviction. It takes men of some tact and experience to do this, and these officers will soon learn that their experience before justices among the hills of Berkshire, or any other hills, will be of little worth this, though it may not have occurred to the dealers themselves, it is very clear to the writer, who has had some experience in the Municipal Court, that such a course would Even now the work of that Court is very laborious upon all connected with it, and if these prosecutions against liquor sellers are to be contested and long-winded lawyers employed to fight every case, inch by inch, then, indeed, will this plan of attack upon venders fail, for it would be simply impossible to do the daily work of the Court, even if all the Judges should take a hand in it. Such a state of affairs may not have been thought of by the men who have resolved to make this sort of a fight, but it is very evident that such would be the result.

INSURANCE. THE CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

An article has lately appeared in your paper entitled "Reply to the Card of Sheppard Homans."
In this article is a suggestion that the Chamber of Life insurance was created in hostility to a company not a member of the Chamber. I desire to correct this error.
This Chamber was created and has been conducted simply in the interest of the institution of life insurance, and not in hostility to the company indicated, or at all with reference thereto.

Chairman of Executive Committee Chamber of Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I have but a word to say in regard to the communication purporting to be a reply to my card published in your columns. I call attention to the fact that it is anonymous, while at the same time so contrived as to deceive the public into the impression that it is signed by the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is dated as from the office of that company and is so arranged as to bring in the names of the Trustees at the usual place for signature. Having exposed the deceit in this respect I do not consider that the article without signature requires any further notice at my hands as it does not undertake to specifically answer any statement of facts made by me, but only reiterates Mr. Winstou's stereotyped certificates of character procured from indulgent friends. ShelpPard Homans, 251 Broadway.

New York, August 2, 1873.

Benth trom Kupture.

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Has Cured more diseases of bladder and kinneys, gravel, diabetes, female weaknesses, dyspepsia and nervous debility than all other remedies combined. Depot 104 Duane street.

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