LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SMUGGLING BY THE DENMARK.

REASONS FOR SEIZING THE VESSEL—FLIGHT OF ALLEGED SMUGGLERS WHO WERE HELD IN SMALL BAIL.

Assistant District-Attorney Sherman was engaged yesterday in preparing a complaint against the steamship Denmark of the National Line, which is to be libelled by the Government on her arrival at this port, for bringing over smuggled silks and laces. It is expected that the vessel will first be seized by the Custom House officers, who will make formal complaint against her to the District-Attorney. Gen. Woodford will then file his complaint in the United States District Court in Admiralty, and begin proceedings for the forfeiture of the vessel and her machinery.

The action of the Government in libelling the Denmark is said to have been taken in consequence of what was considered to be an apparent effort of the National Steamship Company to shield its employés from prosecution. Immediately after the arrest of a number of the officers of the line, the company issued an order stating that any of the officers who should be detected in smuggling would be discharged. In accordance with this order, the storekeeper and other employés who had been arrested and admitted to bail, were dismissed from the service of the company on their return to Liverpool. John Wells, storekeeper of the Denmark, who was released on $1,000 bail, gave notice to his bondsman that he would not come back, and it is believed that seven other employés of the line will never return. Thomas Owen, purser of the England, was arrested on the steamer Italy as she was about to sail on Saturday last, and was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. He had been at large on $3,500 bail, and intended to forfeit his bond. He is now held in $10,000 bail. The bonds of the men who have returned to England and left the service of the steamship company range from $500 to $1,500.

At the Custom House much dissatisfaction is expressed by the officials at the action of the District-Attorney in allowing so small bail in these cases. They say that the men who have gone, or some of them, were to be used as Government witnesses, and that the whole prosecution has fallen through on account of their flight. Two eight men, whose bonds aggregate less than $15,000, it is alleged, by their own admissions, smuggled silks of the total value of $600,000, and the Government will recover little, if anything, from the forfeiture of bail. It is stated at the Custom House that protests, both written and verbal, were made to Gen. Woodford by prominent Custom House officials; but the District-Attorney thought it his duty, especially in the case of those men who had offered to become Government witnesses, to release the prisoners on small bonds. Among the escaped smugglers are John Wells, Edward H. Owens, Richard Williams, Charles Longbottom and James Nagle. They were all indicted by the last Grand Jury.

Mr. Hurst, the New-York agent of the National Line, stated on Tuesday to a TRIBUNE reporter that he knew nothing definitely about the men who had been arrested for smuggling. He did not even know whether or not they had returned to the old country. There was one thing certain, however—they would unquestionably be discharged from the company's service as soon as they returned. As evidence that the company would not retain them in its service, Mr. Hurst called the attention of the reporter to the following circular issued by the company:

"Captains, sailing officers, surgeons, pursers, engineers, stewards, and others employed on board the steamers are hereby apprised that the carriage by them of any articles whatever for either trading or smuggling purposes between Liverpool and New-York, and vice versa, is strictly prohibited, and that any infringement of this rule will be met by instant dismissal from the company's service. No parcels or packages for private delivery can be carried by captains or officers without the permission in writing of the manager."

Mr. Hurst finally admitted that he did not think the men would return, and said that they would be very foolish to come back and give themselves up to the Government, after having escaped with the payment of small sums.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

A spirited meeting of about 125 Republicans of the VIth Assembly District Association was held at No. 217 Spring-st. last evening, for the purpose of presenting charges of malfeasance in office against their President, Austin Leake. The meeting had been announced to be held at No. 130 Spring-st, the regular headquarters of the Association, but the Secretary, who was in sympathy with Mr. Leake, induced the owner of the hall to keep the independent members out, and they were compelled to adjourn to the hall in Spring-st. The Vice-President of the regular Association, Daniel Mooney, presided, and ex-Alderman John H. Brady presented the charges against Mr. Leake. He asserted that there was positive proof that Mr. Leake had collected $3,072 belonging to the Association, and had expended only $1,100, appropriating the balance to his own use; that he had secured the appointment of night watchman in the Custom House for Charles Moncreiff, a member of a Tilden and Hendricks club, for a consideration of $5 a month; and that he had taken money for obtaining appointments for one Kelly as stenographer, and a Democrat named Ragan as officer, in Judge Parker's court. These charges, signed by Mr. Brady and sixty members of the Association, were referred to a special committee composed of Eugene Ward, Daniel Mooney, Charles Lynch, Abraham Lent and George Betts, with instructions to report at another meeting. A committee was appointed to revise the roll of members. John Forshay, a clerk in the Auditor's Office, resigned the office of Treasurer of the Association. The meeting was quiet and orderly, but the members were very outspoken in their denunciation of Mr. Leake's conduct. Mr. Leake is the proprietor of a hotel at Rockaway, and the members allege that among other transgressions he stripped the hall of the Association of its furniture to place in his hotel. The Secretary of the Association, Edward Hallock, who sympathizes with Mr. Leake, remained in possession of the Prince-st. hall, and pronounced the meeting unconstitutional. He says that Mr. Leake will call a meeting of the Association next Tuesday night.

A special meeting of the XIVth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 90 Third-ave. The resignations, in accordance with President Hayes's order, of the following officers were presented and accepted: Mathew Hicks, Vice-President, Night Inspector on the Custom House; George Osborne, Secretary, revenue officer in the Third District; John Robert Nugent, member of the Central Committee, Chief Clerk Eighth Division of the Custom House; Robert B. Boyd, member of Central Committee, Deputy Collector for the Second District of Internal Revenue; William Rickard, Sergeant-at-Arms, clerk in the Third Division of the Appraiser's Office; Thomas W. Robertson, clerk in the Eighth Division of the Custom House. The President, John H. Brady, and the Treasurer, Hiram Merritt, have held Government offices. A primary is called for to-night, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of last evening.

The XVth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-st. The meeting was called and presided over by the Vice-President, A. P. Kenfield, who holds his office under a protest made by a dissatisfied section of the Association. The proceedings were characterized by some disorder, but on the whole were considered to be an improvement, in this respect, over previous meetings of the Association. The resignation of the President, Henry J. Lacker, a Custom House Inspector, was accepted.

The Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District held an election last evening at Beecher's st. and the Boulevard, to fill the vacancies caused by obedience to the President's order. Printed tickets were on a table in the large hall. There was no opposition and consequently no enthusiasm. The members straggled in and deposited the only ticket there was—which therefore was elected. Following are the new officers: Second Vice-President, John W. Davis; Treasurer, William B. Eldridge; Secretary, P. H. Dunn; Doorkeeper, Thomas Mulhern; Inspector of Election, George Fleetner; Delegates to the General Committee, Charles F. Brudie, Prof. John I. Hunt, John L. Tonnelle and William Gage. Those elected are all personal friends of the retiring officers and the management of the Association will be little changed.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Association met last evening at Hamilton's Hall Fourth-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and the only Federal office-holders who are members of the Association, William Maddox of the Custom House and James Lockwood a Brooklyn letter-carrier, tendered their resignations. Mr. Maddox in offering his resignation said that all present understood that it was a necessity with him to do so; that he was sorry to withdraw from active work in the Association, of which he had been a member since 1856, but he was still, as always, a Republican. Mr. Maddox then withdrew, and the Chairman, John H. Jeffers, said that it was a pity to lose the best members through one man's erroneous ideas of reform. He thought that Government employés had the right to spend the time they were paid for as citizens and citizens, but it was outrageous for any man or set of men to oblige servants of the Government to sever their closest and dearest associations, and three years hence, at the ballot-box, the folly of the movement would be rebuked. The Chairman was about to put the motion to accept the resignations of Messrs. Maddox and Lockwood, when Robert W. Potter arose and moved that the resignation of Mr. Maddox be laid on the table, urging his amendment by saying that that course would clear Mr. Maddox from the penalty of disobeying the President's order. Mr. Maddox was the founder of the Association, and it could not afford to altogether lose his valuable counsel. The President could without doubt cause members who were Federal office-holders to resign, but could not dictate to Republican Associations what they should do. Joseph Warrick feared that placing Mr. Maddox's resignation on the table would inure to the disadvantage of that gentleman against whom he had no ill will. J. Simpson said "Yes you have, and I'll put you down stairs." This created confusion, but the matter was finally settled, by tabling the resignation.

THE PEACH TRADE.

The receipts yesterday by trains and steamer were 28,000 baskets. Six additional car-loads went direct to Boston. Delaware crates were sold at $1 @$1 25, with a few choice ones at $1 50; baskets of plum fruit brought from 60 to 70 cents; of extra, from 80 to 90 cents. New-Jersey fruit ranged from 35 cents to $1 for choice selections. North Carolina crates had a wide range—40 cents to $2 50—the highest price not covering losses. Some of the latter peaches were detained on the way. The shipping trade from New-York is light, and is not likely to be the feature it has been in former years, as many peach-growers have arranged to send car-loads when telegraphed from the principal Eastern cities. The weather yesterday was bad for tender fruit, and commission men were anxious to sell.

IMPORTING COLORED SUGARS.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER HAY'S OPINION.

"I do not believe that there are any frauds in colored sugars," said Assistant Appraiser Hay of the Eighth Division (in which all sugars coming to this port are classified), in response to an inquiry by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "There has been a great deal of talk in regard to the matter," he continued, "but it is something which can only be determined by close and careful investigation. Centrifugal sugars can be made of almost any color, and as the refiners here prefer to have them dark, the manufacturers make them dark. That is the secret of the whole matter. It is true that a great part of the sugar imported here is under the grade of seven, according to the Dutch standard, but dark sugar has always been brought here. We are pursuing the even tenor of our way, and shall continue to pass these sugars until we have orders not to do so. There are various reasons why the dark color is least in the sugar. One is that on account of the troubles in Cuba the manufacturers send it away hurriedly, without waiting to put it through all the processes, and besides, all sugar contains a trace of caramel, more or less."

"But Dr. Moore, Prof. Henry and Prof. Sadler say that some other coloring-matter than caramel is used."

"Well, if you have seen that report of Dr. Moore, you know as much about it as I do. I don't profess to be a chemist, but my idea is that this whole acid which they claim to find, comes from the soil in which the cane is grown, or from the decaying fibres of the cane, and thus belongs to the normal process of manufacture. Any decaying vegetable matter will produce this acid. But I am going to have an analysis made of some samples of sugar, and submit it to the Secretary of the Treasury. Now here are two samples of sugar which I am just going to take down to Mr. Habrshaw, the chemist. One is a centrifugal sugar, and the other is a muscovado, which has never been near a centrifugal machine."

Mr. Hay here unwrapped the papers containing the two samples; the muscovado being of a light brown color, while the other was a dark brown.

"Centrifugal sugars are made much darker than that—almost black—are they not?" inquired the reporter.

"There is no necessity for making them of a darker color," responded the Assistant Appraiser, "for this sample is below seven, and pays the lowest rate of duty on sugars—1¾ cents a pound. Now I claim that if the analysis shows the same amount of acid in the two samples—one being a centrifugal sugar and the other not—it is a proof that the acid is developed in the process of manufacture, coming from some peculiarity of the soil or from some other natural source, and is not applied for the purpose of defrauding the revenue."

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

Efforts have been renewed to bring about a union between the two rival Telegraph Companies. It is suggested at present to limit the proposed combination to a pooling of the receipts, each Company to act independently in procuring business, extending telegraph lines, etc.

A Committee of Conference was appointed yesterday by the Executive Committees of the two companies, and will meet next Tuesday for the purpose of agreeing upon a scheme that will be acceptable to the Directors of both companies. The Committee consists of William H. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan and Augustus Schell, representing the Western Union, and Sidney Dillon, G. G. Sampson and Russel Sage representing the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

Repeated efforts have been made heretofore to effect a united or harmonious working of the companies, but always without success, and no one could be found last evening who was willing to assert that the new attempt would result any more satisfactorily, although several of the directors expressed a hope that the present effort would prove successful. One of the results of the pooling scheme, it was stated, would be to reduce materially the number of offices in the large cities—where frequently both companies are represented in the same building—and in this way to lessen the expenses. The business of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, at present, it was further stated, amounts to one-fifth of the whole telegraphic business of the country.

ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

Thomas Rogers, 19 years of age, and John Smart, 18 years of age, two convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, managed to elude their keepers on Wednesday night and reached the river unseen by the guards. They swam across the river to the New-York shore. The tide ran very strong and both, exhausted by the long swim, crawled into the shadow of some low bushes in a yard in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., near Ninth-ave., and both fell into the sound sleep induced by utter fatigue. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning they awoke, startled at their proximity to frequented parts of the city and realizing the danger of recapture, hastened to make good their escape to the Hudson River, intending to cross to New-Jersey where they would have been in comparative safety. At the corner of Ninth-ave., they ran into the arms of Officer Carroll of the Thirteenth Precinct Police. He at once recognized them as escaped prisoners, and took them to the Police Station. There they were given some breakfast, and soon afterward two keepers from the Penitentiary took them back to Blackwell's Island.

COTTON GOODS IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

English journals are lamenting because cotton goods of American manufacture excel in quality those of English make, and are sold in England at a less price. A dealer in cotton goods in this city said to a TRIBUNE reporter that some time ago our cotton goods were shipped to England because the staple of American bleaching caused a demand for them. The English manufacturers were not slow to recognize their shortcomings, and would readily adopt any improvements in bleaching. Woodward, Lawrence & Co., agents of the Lonsdale Mills, which have been reported to be sending large shipments to England, deny that any heavy exportations of cotton goods are being made by these mills. They believe that this country is depriving England of her former Mexican, South American and Canadian trade, because American goods are as good a quality as English can be bought for at the same price, and with less risk and less of time. The agents are of the opinion that England will hold the bulk of her own trade in cotton goods.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Orlando W. Joslyn, a prominent banker, of the late firm of Joslyn, Bush & Co., of No. 78 Broadway, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, before Register Dwight, with liabilities of $173,000 and no assets. The following are the principal creditors: R. B. Marlay, $30,000; W. W. Glenn, $17,500; James Wallace, $15,000; Henry N. Smith, $13,000; Henry F. Hall, $10,000; Continental National Bank, $4,250; A. P. Lowery, $3,375.

Theodore J. Miller, dealer in teas at No. 87 Water-st., has been adjudged a bankrupt by Register Dayton. His liabilities are $18,000, and he has no assets. The largest creditors are: C. A. Miller, $3,821; Tradesmen's National Bank, $3,853.

George Law and John Berry, Receivers of the Brooklyn Ferry Company have called a meeting of the creditors to be held at No. 73 William-st. on September 10.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors of Michael R. Phelan and Charles C. Valentine (Phelan & Valentine), grocers at No. 462 Greenwich-st., to Hugh Porter, was filed yesterday with the County Clerk.

CAPT. LEONARD CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT.

On the evening of August 2 there was a collision between the large Oil City, in tow of the steamer James N. Thompson, commanded by Capt. Peter Leonard, and the steam launch George Chase, commanded by Capt. George Chase. In this accident Nicholas Musick was drowned. His body was recovered on the following day. The full particulars in the case were brought out at the inquest yesterday, which was held by Coroner Flanagan. Some of the testimony was extremely conflicting, but the evidence was deemed conclusive as to the gross negligence of Capt. Leonard. The jury found a verdict charging Capt. Leonard with criminal negligence in failing to have the lights required by law properly exhibited on the barge at the time of the collision. Coroner Flanagan ordered Capt. Leonard to find bail in $2,000, or in default to be committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BEATEN WITH A BILLET OF WOOD.

John and Margaret Lorden, an English couple living at No. 120 Johnson-ave., Williamsburgh, have been wont to quarrel fiercely. Last evening the cry of "murder" was heard, and some of the neighbors rushing in found Mrs. Lorden lying senseless on the floor with a terrible wound in her head. Other neighbors captured Lorden, who attempted to escape. He was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station House and locked up. From the statement made by his wife when she recovered consciousness, it appeared that Lorden had struck her on the head with a large billet of wood. Her injuries are severe, and may prove fatal.

LOUISIANA COTTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for the New-Orleans department of Louisiana states that fifty-eight answers have been received from twenty-eight parishes under dates ranging from July 28 to August 3. The weather during the early part of July has been dry, towards the latter portion rainy, and up to this period decidedly more favorable than last year. Stands are universally good, and compared with last year are much better. The plant is forming, blooming and bolling well, and its present condition is as satisfactory as could be desired and much better than it was at this time last year. The present condition of the crop is as favorable as last year, with the exception of it being ten days late. Some complaints of shedding, rust and grass-worms are reported, but there is no danger yet.

Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "Hear, hear." He took an opportunity to allude to a well-known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue but only had sense enough to play the fool. "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear!" was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid the convulsions of laughter of all but the unfortunate malgnan.

TRADE UNION VIOLENCE.

TROOPS NECESSARY IN MARYLAND.

THE NEW 7TH EN ROUTE FOR HANCOCK—PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—The 7th Regiment Maryland National Guard, Col. James Howard commanding, numbering over 300 muskets, left this city this morning for Hancock, Md., to open the canal blockade at that point, and protect all boatmen who desire to navigate the canal. The United States troops under Gen. Getty, at Cumberland, will coöperate with the State militia. Hancock is fifty-seven miles east of Cumberland. About 200 boats are tied up there, obstructing all navigation. Gov. Carroll to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been represented to me by the State's Attorney of Washington County, that the travel upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a public highway of this State, is impeded by riotous persons who, in open violation of law, have conspired to resist the passage of the boats engaged in their legitimate business; and,

Whereas, Valuable property belonging to citizens of this State has been unlawfully burned and destroyed, and the civil authorities represent that it is impossible for them to arrest and bring to justice the offenders;

Therefore, I, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all persons who are engaged in unlawfully obstructing legitimate travel upon the said canal to disperse at once; and I hereby call upon all law-abiding citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law, and in the arrest of persons who have been engaged in rioting and the destruction of property. And I further give full notice and warning that every means which the laws place in the hands of the Executive shall be used, if necessary, to vindicate the authority of the State and protect its citizens in their right to use this public highway for purposes of travel and trade.

Given at the City of Baltimore, under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th day of August, 1877. JOHN LEE CARROLL.

By order of the Governor.
R. C. HOLLIDAY, Secretary of State.

Governor Carroll received a dispatch from Sir John's Run to-day stating that the Sheriff of Washington County had arrested seven men charged with the burning of the steam canal-boat at Dam No. 6 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on Monday, July 30, and that canal navigation was open. The arrested persons were taken to Hagerstown, the county-seat of Washington County.

A POSSE IN DANGER AT SCRANTON.

TO SAVE THEM FROM THE MOB THE MILITARY TAKE CHARGE OF THEM—GOV. HARTRANFT ON THE SPOT.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 9.—A diabolical attempt was made last night about 9 o'clock to surrender six of the Mayor's late posse into the hands of the mob upon a writ of commitment. Carriages were provided, and the mob assembled at Taylorville, but their plan was thwarted by the prompt action of the military, which took possession of the posse. During the morning the Vigilance Committee, escorted by two companies of militia, went to Wilkesbarre by special train to surrender themselves there, and give bail for their appearance at the trial. They took with them bailsmen representing several millions of dollars. The Constables refused to surrender their warrants, and wished to take the committee before the Alderman in the Sixth Ward, which would certainly have caused a serious riot. The committee went before the Judge at Wilkesbarre, therefore, to avoid arrest here.

This evening Governor Hartranft arrives by special train, accompanied by his staff and a body guard of militia. He remains in his palace car with an engine attached, ready to start at a moment's notice. The two companies of militia have returned from Wilkesbarre, having left the Vigilantes there under a nominal sheriff's arrest. They will return to Wilkesbarre in the morning to take witnesses against the Vigilantes. Alderman Mahon has been notified to go to Wilkesbarre in the morning with his witnesses. It is considered doubtful whether he will go or not, as the Alderman claims that his commitment to the county jail is valid, and that no witnesses are required before the Judge at Wilkesbarre. The city is perfectly quiet.

THE ENGINEERS IN OHIO.

RUMORS AS TO A COMING STRIKE—TROOPS AGAIN CONCENTRATING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—There is much talk of the proposed strike of engineers, firemen, and trainmen all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its branches. The engineers say very little, giving no answer of a positive character in reply to the various inquiries, and it is impossible to form any decided opinion from them. The railroad officials at this point are also non-committal and little if any information can be gained. There is strong reason to believe that there is more in the reports than idle rumor from the fact that troops are being concentrated at various points on the line. Three companies of militia passed through here to-day en-route for Newark, there being five companies there already. One report is that the men will stop work until they have received their back pay. Another is that all hands will absolutely leave their trains at the end of their divisions and refused to work longer at the present wages. The latter mode of procedure seems to gain more general credence.

NO STRIKE ON THE CENTRAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Information of a positive character puts at rest all rumors of an intended strike of engineers, firemen and brakemen on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. The leading engineers give an unqualified denial of the report.

PEACE RESTORED AT BERGEN POINT.

The strike of the 400 coal-wheelers at Bergen Point, after furnishing a two week's sensation for the village and bringing much suffering to the idle workmen and their families, was terminated last night in what is considered a victory for the strikers. Yesterday morning a committee of five of the dissatisfied workmen, headed by Father Killeen, the Catholic priest of the Bergen Point parish, who has been the counsellor of the laborers, held a conference in the city with Receiver Tillinghast. The delegation said that it would be impossible for them to make a living at the reduced rate of 10 cents per hour. All that they asked was to be paid at the rate of 15 cents an hour.

The Receiver replied that the company was disposed to deal justly with the employés, and that it had always treated them liberally, paying them, in fact, more than was paid by other companies. One result of this was that between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 invested in the company had paid only two small dividends in thirteen years. Mr. Tillinghast finally proposed that the men should return to their work for thirty days at the reduced rates. If the wheelers did not make fifteen cents an hour by working for ten cents a ton, the Receiver guaranteed to pay them, if necessary, from his own pocket a sufficient sum to raise their wages to fifteen cents an hour. With this proposition the committee retired to report to the workmen. Upon their arrival at Bergen Point, a meeting of the strikers was called for the evening. Meanwhile the 74 Germans and other workmen continued to wheel the coal on the docks. Many of the new men were entirely disappointed, having been engaged yesterday morning. Five were prostrated by the heat and others dropped work in the course of the day, dissatisfied with their wages.

The wives of the strikers were much more turbulent than their husbands, and they used threats freely against the men who were working in the places of the old employés. Some of the new men went to the work, which is among the causes of the strikers, and were driven back by a mob of howling infuriated wives and women, who declared that they had been deprived of their bread, and that the men who aided in robbing them should not have a drop of water. The women were fleet of foot, but the Germans showed more celerity in running for the docks than in handling the wheelbarrows. The female guardians of the town returned disappointed, renewing their threats and abusing their husbands for not assaulting the new workmen. The women were not armed with stones in their stockings, as reported, because there was not a whole pair of stockings in that part of Bergen Point. At 2 o'clock a man was seen approaching the well with a bucket. Instantly a war whoop went up from a hundred throats, and an army of women with streaming hair ran across the open plot, and pouncing upon the intruder beat him in a cruel manner with clubs and broomsticks. One woman, snatching the bucket from his hand, smashed it over his head. The man broke away, and was chased by the excited women for a long distance. The poor fellow was a railroad employé who did not take part with the strikers. He went to the City Hall for protection. Subsequently the women attacked several men from Elizabethport, and imbibing them new recruits for the docks, drove them out of town.

In the evening the strikers held an enthusiastic meeting, and after listening to Father Killeen's account of the interview with Receiver Tillinghast, they adopted the latter's proposition unanimously. Father Killeen sent a dispatch to the State Agent, John F. Wilson, at Plainfield, stating that the men will resume work to-day. Although the compromise is for one month only, it is known that the company will not insist on lower wages than the men now demand. Peace accordingly reigns at Bergen Point.

FEMALE SHOEMAKERS ON STRIKE.

The girls employed in Kings County Penitentiary by the Bay State Manufacturing Company to assist the prisoners, for whose labor they have a contract with the county, struck yesterday on account of a reduction of their wages. Mr. Buck the Superintendent, and Mr. Decker the foreman assured the girls that the company had carefully considered the question and would not reached the resolution to reduce. The girls express their determination to stand out.

STRIKING SILK WEAVERS IN NEW-YORK.

Striking women are at least undemonstrative in their dissatisfaction. The women and girls employed by Joan N. Stearns at his silk manufactory at Third-ave. and Forty-second-st., were informed on Wednesday that the weavers thereafter would receive nine cents a yard for their work. They had formerly received sixteen, then fourteen, then twelve. So they quietly refused to work. Mr. Stearns, the proprietor, said that they always did so for two or three days, and then accepted the situation. He regretted the necessity, but it could not be helped. He had kept his factory running during all these hard times, and now it was "stop" or "reduce." The other employés had had their wages lowered in proportion and the weavers ought not to complain. Mr. Stearns thought the difficulty would soon be settled by the girls returning to work. It was true that he was building a new manufactory. This would give employment for other hands, and working people should not begrudge that. About 200 employés of the branch establishment at New-Brighton are thrown out of work by this strike.

SYMPATHY FOR DONAHUE.

The Socialist agitators among the workingmen seem disposed to make a martyr of Donahue, the Hornellsville striker, who is still held in Ludlow Street Jail. They allege that good bail for his release has been offered, but has been refused on various pretexts and technicalities, and accordingly the matter is being agitated among the trades union organizations to create sympathy for him, and to raise funds for his personal comfort during his incarceration. Several committees have been appointed for that purpose at the meetings held during the past week, and in some instances, as in the case of the Cigarmakers' Union, small sums have been appropriated from the funds of the societies. Among the Socialist and International agitators there seems to be a disposition not to loose the present opportunity to spread additional discontent and ill-feeling among the workingmen.

MILLIONS LOCKED UP IN SUGAR.

SPECULATORS IN DISTRESS.

STAGGERING UNDER THE LOAD OF IMMENSE STOCKS WHICH THEY CANNOT SELL.

The excitement in the sugar market, which was described in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, continues, but very little business is being transacted. William Neilson Secretary of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the importations thus far during August had been light, and that the withdrawals from warehouse had exceeded the importations by a very large amount, probably from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds. In June the importations were 190,000,000 pounds, and in July only 130,000,000 pounds, "and this falling-off," he stated, "will continue to a greater or less extent every month. The advance in prices brought sugars from all parts of the world to New-York, and the natural results are a largely over-stocked market, a fearful depression in prices, and the worsting of the speculators."

In answer to inquiries concerning the true history of the present troubles, Mr. Neilson said: "In former years all the sugar arriving here came directly to the importers, who furnished brokers with a printed list of the stock on hand, in bond and to arrive, and refiners made purchases through the brokers. Last year a few refiners imported directly and made money, and early in the present year most of the refiners went into the importing business. Expecting a large demand and a high market, they made unusually heavy orders, importers following suit. The refiners made no reports to brokers, reserving their stock for their own consumption, and it has been very difficult to secure accurate returns of the quantity of sugars held by refiners. This action on the part of refiners and importers has resulted in an open rupture with the brokers. The brokers have lost heavily in the falling off in their usual business as middle-men, and the importers and refiners have suffered serious losses from the decline in prices."

In regard to the possibility that some of the speculating firms would be unable to carry their stock long enough to bridge over the present difficulties, Mr. Neilson said: "Most of the importers and refiners are very wealthy, and can easily control millions of dollars, but precisely how long they can stand up, if a further decline should occur—which is probable—it is difficult to say, but I think most of them can weather the storm." Mr. Neilson furnished the following figures, showing the number of pounds of sugar entered and withdrawn in July, and the stocks on hand Aug. 1, 1876, and Aug. 1, 1877:

		Pounds.
Stock in New-York July 1, 1877		249,959,690
Entries for July 1, 1877		132,836,824
Total		382,796,514
Withdrawn for consumption July 1, 1877	$1,816,066	
Re-exports for consumption July 1, 1877	281,769	
		82,097,975
Stock in New-York, Aug. 1, 1877		300,698,539
Stock in New-York, Aug. 1, 1876		145,201,552
Excess over 1876		155,496,987

At the office of E. W. Durant & Son, large sugar refiners, the junior member of the firm entered very freely into conversation, and gave substantially the same view of the cause of the present condition of the market as Mr. Neilson. He added: "There are as many chances of loss in speculating in sugar as at faro or roulette. The shrinkage of sugar is heavy, and other losses result from its running into syrup, from heavy duties and from warehouse charges, so that when there is an actual advance in price of one and a half cents a pound, the net profit will not exceed half a cent a pound. The market now is over-stocked. When this speculation began, it was supposed that the demand would be fully equal to if not in excess of that of 1876, and that the market could be easily forced. The sales of refined sugar for the first seven months of this year, however, have shown a falling off of fully sixteen per cent in the consumption—a decrease equal to many thousands of hogsheads. I think the price will still further decline, and in many cases the losses must be very heavy. I know of one house whose loss on this season's importations will not fall short of a million of dollars. Others will suffer heavy losses, but not quite so large as the firm I speak of."

Mr. Durant said that the demand for sugars had fallen off all over the country, merchants being afraid to purchase except in quantities for present use, fearing loss from a further decline. As to the amount of money invested in sugar in this city, a large proportion of which is locked up on account of the break in the market, Mr. Durant stated that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 would not be far from the actual figures. The aggregate losses from this speculation he thought would reach several millions of dollars. If a further fall in prices should occur,

"Will not some of these heavy operators be forced to unload?" inquired the reporter. The response was: "There is no market at present. One importing firm made the attempt and offered to dispose of their entire stock at a loss of one cent a pound, and it was a failure. Where they expected to dispose of hogsheads they only sold a few barrels to small purchasers. There is only one alternative left. The excessive stock must be carried, and capital be locked up to avoid ruin. When asked if all purchases abroad had ceased, Mr. Durant said: "One house has made a heavy purchase to arrive in September at the ruling rates of May and June, and the loss on that will probably reach three cents a pound."

Bowerman Brothers, sugar brokers at No. 104 Wall-st., took a more hopeful view of the condition of affairs, and while freely admitting that the market was largely overstocked owing to an unexpected falling off in the demand, stated that most of the sugars now held by firms in this city were bought at very low figures early in the season, and could be sold out to-day if a market could be found, at a comparatively small loss, in the aggregate not exceeding a million dollars.

The senior partner of the firm that Solon Humphreys, of the firm of Edwards & Morgan & Co., had made a careful calculation of the losses of the New-York importers of sugar thus far, and he was satisfied that they would not much exceed $750,000 as the market now stood. Mr. Bowerman said: "The stock of sugars in the country outside of New-York is small, and dealers are holding off until the market is settled. Much of the sugar held here is on consignment, and the loss will fall on the houses in Cuba and not on the importers. A few of the New-York firms may be operating with the consignors on joint account, but not much of this is done. The sale of 5,000 hogsheads of sugar reported at a decline of from 12 cents to 10 cents a pound, was in reality a sale of 5,000 barrels of refined sugar, and the ruling price now is 10½ cents a pound. While the stock on hand now is more than double that of the same period in 1876, it is not as heavy as in previous years."

Mr. Bowerman furnished the following tabulated statement of the stock of sugar at the four principal Atlantic ports on the first day of August, for the past four years:

	1877. Tons.	1876. Tons.	1875. Tons.	1874. Tons.
New-York	96,110	47,267	110,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Boston	26,000	21,000	40,000	21,000
Philadelphia	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Baltimore	7,261	3,000	13,[illegible]	8,740
Total	137,371	67,574	165,315	104,248

HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS ON TRIAL.

Two of the nurses of the Hospital for Incurables at Flatbush, L. I., made complaint to the Kings County Charity Commissioners of certain outrages which they claimed had been perpetrated by the steward and physicians of the institution. These charges were quietly investigated by the Charity Board, and an effort was made to keep the matter a secret. Yesterday the Supervisors' Supplies Committee took the matter in charge, and at the Hospital began an open investigation of the charges.

The affidavits of the two nurses were read. Catherine Riley swore that she was dismissed from her place as nurse because she had testified before the Charity Commissioners against Dr. Daly in reference to the attempted outrages upon the other nurse, Annie Hogan. The latter in her affidavit testified that she was dismissed because she refused to submit to improper liberties from Dr. Daly. The doctor, she swore, made two attempts to enter her room on the night of July 22, and attempted to inveigle her into his own room to commit an assault upon her. She also accused the physician of gross intoxication. On the witness stand the nurses corroborated the testimony in their affidavits. Mrs. Jane Purdy, the Matron of the Hospital, testified that Annie Hogan came into the room on the night when she claimed to have been assaulted by Dr. Daly, and remained with her all night, although she did not then complain of an outrage. Mrs. Purdy also testified that she had seen the doctor intoxicated. Other nurses employed in the institution corroborated Annie Hogan's story.

Dr. Daly denied all the charges against himself. He did not recollect ever having been intoxicated in his life. When he went to Annie Hogan's door on the night in question, he did not go to attention her as a patient's room. She afterward went to his door to report, but no undue familiarity was attempted by him toward her.

The investigation will be continued at the call of the Chairman of the committee.

INCENSED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

SUITS AGAINST THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS THREATENED—YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

The number of applicants at the offices of the Excise Commissioners yesterday was not nearly so large as on any one of the three preceding days. There were 185 applicants for licenses, and $8,648 was received. On account of the absence of Commissioner Murphy no meeting of the Board was held. The licenses that have been granted up to the present time have been given to those persons only whose places have been visited by inspectors and reported as inns, hotels or taverns. The Commissioners expect to hold a meeting this morning, when a large number of applications will be taken up.

The liquor dealers, who have paid over $150,000 to the Board of Excise for licenses, and have obtained only receipts, which do not protect them from arrest, threaten to bring suit against the Excise Commissioners to recover their money, together with interest. They claim that the Board has no authority to withhold the licenses for so long a time, and should either issue them or reject the applications and refund the money paid. Many of the applications have been on file with the Commissioners since May 1, and the liquor-dealers declare they cannot afford to let their money lie idle, and at the same time be subject to arrest. A conference of prominent liquor-dealers was held yesterday morning, and a committee was appointed to consult well-known lawyers as to the advisability of beginning legal action at once against the Board. The committee will report at a mass meeting of the trade, which may be held to-morrow night.

Superintendent Walling said yesterday that no additional orders had been issued to the Police force since the promulgation of the resolutions of the Police Commissioners on Thursday last. The captains have had the law explained to them, and the proper enforcement of the provisions has been left to their discretion. The entire number of arrests for violation of the Excise law up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning was 688.

Justice Smith of the Tombs Police Court states that he has been delayed by ill-health and the pressure of work in rendering his decision in the Mundy case against the Excise Commissioners, which relates to their right to issue ale and beer licenses. He expects to give his decision to-day or to-morrow.

The following liquor dealers at the Tombs Police Court yesterday were required to furnish bail each in $100:

Patrick Dunn, No. 31 Depuyster-st.; Joseph Moore, No. 1 Pine-st.; John Metcowen, No. 195 Madison-ave.; John Meyer, No. 29 Whitehall-st.; Michael Meagher, No. 149 Hudson-st.; John Carey, No. 118 Roosevelt-st.; Charles Grube, No. 58 Front-st.; William Murphy, No. 99 Cherry-st.; Charles Beck, No. 91 Oliver-st.; John Bremer, No. 1 Whitehall-st.; Hermon Menken, No. 195 Madison-ave.; John Clark, No. 107 Cherry-st.; Christopher Voeth, No. 2 South-st.; Henry Jews, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Oscar Foster, No. 299 Broadway; Henry Weil, No. 123 Madison-ave.; Louis Corder, No. 464 Pearl-st.; Simon Levi, No. 153 Chatham-st.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court the list of bailed liquor dealers was as follows:

John J. Browning, No. 131 Clinton-place; John Hofel, No. 74 Wooster-st