SERMON.

Friendly Counsel to Both Parties in the Unhappy Labor Struggle in the Mining Regions is Offered by Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage in This Sermon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Friendly counsel to both parties in the unhappy labor struggle in the mining region is offered by Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage in this sermon on the text Luke x., 27, "Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself."

A startling telegram was lying upon my desk as I sat down to write this sermon. It was direct information, sent to one of the Chicago newspapers, and it read: "Fifty thousand employes of Pittsburg's mills and factories face loss of work through a famine in fuel as a result of the prolonged miners' strike. Coal and coke stacks are nearly exhausted. It is asserted that some of the largest plants will be forced to close in a few days."

Terrible is the suffering which is being caused in the little towns and villages where the Pennsylvania miners live. A lady who just left the village of Shickshinny, which is situated in the heart of the coal region, told me that there the men and the women and the children were practically starving. Even the dogs, gaunt and haggard, were running through the streets like famished wolves. More serious to the national welfare is it to think that hundreds of thousands and even millions of men, women and children all over the east are being indirectly affected on account of this miners' strike in addition to those who directly earn their daily wages in the mines.

But the social disturbances attending the Pennsylvania strike of 1902 are no worse than the Pullman strike of 1894, when the troops had to be ordered out and the fire bells ceased ringing lest they should summon together a crown of starving men and women. Then President Cleveland sent the United States troops to clear the tracks for the mails, and the Gatling guns were unlimbered and made ready to "shoot to kill." The present disturbance is no worse than the famous Homestead strike of 1892, when the Pinkerton men guarded the works night and day and when H. C. Frick, the superintendent, was nearly murdered, and the strikes of this year and those of 1894 and 1892 are as mere bagatelles compared to the awful railroad strike of 1878, when every great city—north, east and west—was terrorized and when human blood was being shed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The troubles between capital and labor on account of the strike are no worse here than in foreign lands. John Burns, the labor leader and a member of the present British parliament, told me that during the famous London dock strikes of a few years ago the men under his leadership were so pressed by hunger that at times they became almost uncontrollable. It was only by the most level headed leadership that anarchy and riot were averted. One day he saw a large crowd of strikers assembled together. There were murmurings and curses uttered upon every side. He heard an anarchist in a nearby wagon pleading with the strikers to end their hunger by the torch and the murderer's weapon. Then John Burns, the labor leader, cried out in a loud voice: "Stand back, men! Stand back and let me pass!" The men stood back. John Burns passed through the opened lines until he came to the wagon and climbed up. Then he turned and said: "Men, you know I am your friend. You know my wife and children and myself are suffering hardship, just as you are. But, men, if you will hold out a little longer in this strike you will surely win—not, however, in the way my anarchist friend wants you to hold out. He says for you to use the anarchist's torch and the murderer's dagger; he says to use that means which will surely tie the hangman's noose about your neck and turn the artilleryman's guns upon your homes. Is he willing to do what he wants us to do?" With that John Burns took a daily newspaper out of his pocket, twisted it up as a torch, struck a match and lighted it. Then he turned to the anarchist and said, "Now, friend, take that torch and burn younder building if you dare." The man's face became as white as death. "Then," said John Burns, "I lifted my fist and knocked him down as a butcher might fell an ox. With my foot I thrust him out of that wagon as though he were a mad dog, frothing at the mouth, trying to bite my heel."

Strikes among the bricklayers, strikes among the freight men, strikes among the builders, strikes among the sewing girls, strikes up and down this land in every direction. Strikes in times of financial prosperity. Strikes in times of panic. What are the causes of al lthese strikes? The object of this sermon is to try to adduce some reasons for the labor agitations, present and past, and to show capital and labor that each has selfishly erred and sinned. My object is also to show that if the employers, as well as the employes, would equally live by the Golden Rule and love their neighbors as themselves an era of national as well as individual prosperity, both financial and spiritual, would result such as the world has never seen.

CHANGED SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Capital has sinned and helped to cause the present social agitation because it has ceased to make the laborers' interest its own interest. The present social conditions prevailing between capital and labor could not have existed fifty or a hundred years ago. In olden times the employer associated with his employes. The small factory towns of England nearly always had the manufacturer's homestead within a stone's throw of the men and women who worked in his factory. The result was that if a workman had sickness in his family he could go to his employer and get financial help. If he was in trouble and did not know what to do he could go to his employer and get advice. If he was an honest, energetic employe, he could always feel that his employer's eye was upon him and that he would be deservedly rewarded. And if he did wrong the workman also knew that his employer's eye was upon him and that he would suffer accordingly. The result was that the manufacturer's mansion and mechanic's cottage were in such close touch that the owners looked upon each other as brothers and members of a large family, in which the employer was the elder brother, or head of the house.

Employer and employe in olden times used to live together in a community in the same confidential relationship that Andrew Jackson held toward the people of his plantation. One night at evening prayers the wife of his overseer happened to enter the room. Mrs. Jackson beckoned to her to come and sit by her side. An important national official, visiting there at the time, turned to one of the friends and asked, "Does Mrs. Jackson treat all her employes as courteously as that?" "Yes," answered the friend, "and if Mrs. Jackson had not done as she did the general would have arisen and given to the woman his own chair."

But though the relations in olden times between the employer and the employe may have been very friendly and fraternal, I do not believe that the heart of the capitalist today is naturally any less kind and loving and helpful than that of his predecessor. I believe that most of the trouble between the employer and the employe is directly attributable not, as many suppose, to the capitalist's hardness of heart, but to the infinite misfortune that now the employer rarely if ever comes in direct touch with his employe.

By the time the capitalist's money, which he gives for labor, reaches the employe the money as well as all the sweets that ought naturally to come as a result of that labor is scattered right and left. The superintendent who can run the mill or foundry at the lowest cost gets the biggest salary. The big officers of the trusts get their millions. The little men, who do the hard work, receive pittances which are hardly enough to allow them to eke out a bare physical existence. The capitalist ought to see that the money he pays for labor reaches the men who work and that it is not lost on the way to their pockets.

PROSPERITY MUST BE SHARED.

Men and women of the capitalistic class, these labor agitations and troubles will never be settled until you are willing to share your prosperity with those who are working for you so faithfully to make a living. The labor troubles will never be settled until a man willing to work can earn enough money not only to care for his children while he is alive, but to fit them for becoming self-supporting after he is dead.

Hunger is demoralizing; it is maddening when it is witnessed driving its fangs into those a man loves. Howsoever honest a man may be his principles are in danger of failing if his wife and children through no fault of his are starving. I heard of one case that must be typical of the impulses of many who are controlling them with difficulty. It occurred a few years ago, when the silver mines of the west were closed down. A man walked into the village store and drew a pistol. Then he flung a bag of flour across his shoulder as he pointed his revolver at the man, saying: "When I could find work. I was always willing to work, and then I paid my bills. But now I cannot find work and my babies are starving. I am going to get them something to eat. I am going to take this flour home. If any man tries to stop me, I will put a hole through his heart." That may be anarchy, but that will be the anarchy this country will have to face if the times ever comes when the laboring classes cannot earn enough to buy their daily bread. The world does not owe a lazy, good-for-nothing loafer any lodgings better than the poor house or the county jail when he is alive or the potter's field when he is dead, but the world does owe every honest, faithful man who is willing to work the opportunity to work, and, furthermore, capital does owe this to its employes—when the good times come and capital prospers then wages should be increased and labor should prosper also.

"Now," answers some capitalist, "you are advocating a lot of high sounding nonsense. You are practically saying that every capitalist should become a philanthropist. He should turn his business into a co-operative concern and let his employes share as much as possible in the wealth. That does not go in business. Religion and business, like oil and water, do not mix. Business is not run on the principle of the Goden Rule, but up on the law of supply and demand. We hire where we can hire the cheapest so we can manufacture the cheapest. We sell where we can sell the dearest. We make all the money we can. Then, if we want to be philanthropists and not business men, we give away as much as we please."

MIX GOSPEL WITH BUSINESS.

My capitalistic friend your statements are wrong. The gospel and business do financially mix well. The capitalist who practices the Golden Rule in his business and lets his employes share in his prosperity will "will out" every time. What was the history of George W. Childs? There never was a man who receive happier financial results from practicing the Golden Rule than did he. When Mr. Child's, a young man, took hold of the Philadlephia Ledger, it was a financial failure. All the employes of that concern were placed upon the lowset possible wages. The trusted men were deserting at every possible chance and finding other places. What did George W. Child's do? He gathered his new employes about him and practically said: "Men I cannot pay you much in the beginning but I promise you one thing—as I prosper you shall prosper. Furthermore when any of you become disabled by advancing years from work I will pension you for life, so that you can live in ease and support your children. If you will be true to me, I will be true to you. We should go up together or go down together. I will consider the Ledger staff a big family and as far as possible I shall find my future head men from those who are now working in the ranks."

Did the Golden Rule mean a failure in George W. Childs' life? As soon as the new employes heard the ringing words of their chief they went to work with a will. The subscription list of the Philadelphia Ledger doubled and trebled and quadrupled. Why? Because when George W. Childs prospered the employes knew that they would prosper also. Because of their own prosperity as well as of his they worked as they never worked before. Those employes made thousands of dollars for themselves. They made millions upon millions of dollars for Mr. Childs. The magnificent results from practicing the Golden Rule in the Philadelphia Ledger can be duplicated in every other big business corporation in any part of the world.

But the trouble with most capitalists of the present day is that they refuse to do as Mr. Childs did. They shirk their individual responsibility. As your moneys are collected into a great trust or corporation and you hold only a few shares you say you are not responsible for what the whole concern may do. You are like the members of an execution squad who have been detailed to shoot a spy caught within the military lines. You say no individual is responsible for the execution, because 25 bullets instead of one strike the doomed man's heart, but every capitalist who has his money invested in a corporation where starvation salaries are being paid to its employes is responsible for the damage that his money helps to do. He is responsible if the child-labor is engaged in his factory. He is responsible if men and women, on account of his indifference, go to their mental and physical and perhaps spiritual doom. He is his brother's keeper in so far that he is bound to see that the man whose toil adds to his wealth has fair wages.

CAUSE OF SOCIAL UPHEAVAL.

But the laboring classes as well as the capitalists have sinned and helped to cause the present social upheaval. The employe is not any more a saint than his employer. They both at times seem to be tarred with the same black stick. Yet the average laboring man pretends to think that all the cause for the present social upheaval is to be laid at the rich man's door and not at his own. In his own blind egotism he seems to be almost as contented with himself and his actions as was the old Quaker, grumbling against the peculiarities of the human race, when he said to his wife, "All the world is queer except me and thee, Mary, and thou art a little queer."

Do the laboring classes always make their employer's interest their own interest? Oh, no. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of them who show little, if any, sense of moral responsibility. When engaging their services to a man, they do not for one instant stop to consider the money which that employer has invested in his plant. They do not stop to think of the financial risk he is running, of the seven years of financial depression which may come to him when he may have to run his works at a practical dead loss, as when the seven years of famine came to Joseph in the land of Egypt. They do not seem to realize that when they shirk their work they are stealing their employer's money, for time means money.

The different labor associations like the Bricklayers' Union, the Stone Cutters' the Carpenters' and Builders', the Steam Fitters', Gas Fitters' and Plumbers unions, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Fireman, Brakemen and Conductors, all have their beneficient mission. They ought to benefit capital as well as labor. They ought to be the means of putting through the different state legislatures laws to prevent the employment of children, to limit the hours of labor and to prevent flagrant injustices against their members. But the work of the modern labor union does not stop there. It often goes to the capitalist and tries to dictate what men he shall or shall not employ. It goes to the capitalist and says: "You must look upon every one of our members as an equal and pay all alike. You must pay just as much to the unskilled as to the skilled worker." Or the labor union goes to the capitalist who is paying satisfactory wages and whose employes are all contented and says: "Mr. So-and-So, we have got to call your men off on a sympathetic strike. We cannot make your neighbors pay the union rate. Therefore we shall stop work until the pressure compels your neighbors to yield."

"Well," answers some walking delegate, "that is an exaggerated illustration, but uniform wages to all union workers, and, when necessary, sympathetic strikes are absolutely indispensable in their way, and we are only following the example of capitalists and employers in making such combinations. We must look after the interests of the laboring man and keep our labor unions intact. It is only by the co-operation of the union, fighting for the interests of other labor unions, that the pressure is applied and our reasonable demands are granted. The laboring men cannot practice the Golden Rule of looking after the interests of his employer or else he will starve to death. The first thought the laboring man must have is for himself, and himself alone."

MUTUAL TRUST.

My laboring friend, if you cannot reach the light Christian standard of loving your employer as you would love yourself, you are simply heading toward the social economic wilderness. The greatest inspiration for future national prosperity is not to be found in the gold bricks which are stored away in the vaults of our national banks; it is in the mutual trust which the capitalistic and laboring classes ought to have in each other. If the average business firm could not trust its customers or was in such condition that the wholesale business houses could not trust it, that average business house would be wrecked within 30 days. The amount of money which is in circulation today is as nothing when compared to the billions upon billions of dollars' worth of business done in America every year. I was once told by a keen, shrewd business man that at least 98 per cent. of all business is done upon trust—upon the promise to pay or to do.

Now, if the capitalist cannot trust the laborer; if he feels that at any time a walking delegate might come into his establishment and command his men to cease work on account of some unreasonable demand, what does he do? Why, he naturally and wisely soliloquizes: "I cannot trust the labor market. If I should invest my money in a plant, my men may go out on a strike. Then I will be left high and dry with my property upon my hands, like a horse kept in the stable 'eating his head off.' I will not risk my $150,000. I will buy government bonds or real estate first mortgages and take life easy." What is the result? Why, this rich man builds no factory, as he would have done, and masons, carpenters, gas fitters and the plumbers lose the contracts they would have had upon that building, and a great number of men and women who might have worked there go without steady employment. Then the commercial travellers and the merchants who would have been able to sell goods of that factory cannot sell them because the goods are not made, and the people who might have worked in those factories have earned no money with which to buy. Such evils are often a direct result of that capitalist refusing to build that one factory because of his distrust of labor. It is a wrong distrust and arises from blunders and lack of sympathy on both sides. All these evils accrue from the fact that neither the capitalist nor the laboring man will practice the Golden Rule and love his neighbor as himself.

THE DOVE OF PEACE.

As a student of social economics I have carefully studied the prevailing conditions in Chicago during the years in which I have lived in the Queen City of the west. During the last five years scores of manufacturers have left our city and transplanted their factories into the little towns far away from the labor centres because they could not trust the laboring classes.

Thus the white winged dove of peace today brings a practical gospel message to the capitalist and the laborer alike. She brings the same kind of practical help as the falcon of chivalric times did to his master. This knight, being very thirsty, would have drunk from a poisoned well. Again and again when his master lifted the cup filled with the deadly water to his lips the powerful wing of the falcon smote it out of his hand. At last the soldier examined the brook and found it filled with the waters of death. So the white wing of the gospel dove of peace would knock the chalice of selfish sin from the white hand of the capitalist as well as from the horny hand of toil.

Rich men, are you ready to have the words of my text translated and brought home to your hearts? Are you ready to cease lifting up the golden chalice of selfish sin? Are you ready to be changed so that your lives may become a blessing like those of Peter Cooper and William E. Dodge and Baron Hirsch and Montefiore? If you are, then you will look upon your money as a gift from God for the helping of mankind. One of our presidents defined public office as a public trust. Your possessions you should regard as a sacred trust, held not for your own gratification or indulgence, but for the glory of God and the benefit of humanity. If you are ready for the lessons of the text, then you are ready to say: "Here is my money which God has given to me. By this money I can give many men employment and pay them sufficient wages whereby they can build comfortable homes. I can surround them with books and instruments of music. I can make it possible for them, to develop their boys and girls into good men and good women." Capitalists, are you ready to do that? Workers, are you ready to feel you can never be true to your employers and give to them the best service unless you do all in your power to develop your physical, mental and spiritual lives? Are you ready to say, "I will work and be true to my earthly employer because I am ready to work and be true to my Heavenly King? If you are both equally ready to surrender your lives to the influence of the Golden Rule, then the words of my text will have accomplished their mission upon earth. Then the dark, wide, yawning, fathomless gulf between the employers and employes shall be bridged over by the straight beam of the cross. Then this land shal lsee its greatest era of temporal and spiritual prosperity. Then the millennium shall be ushered in. Then the capitalist and the laborer shall clasp hands as Christian brothers.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Sept 16—Str Penobscot, Allen, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass.

Str St Croix, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass.

Coastwise—Sch H R Emerson, 98, Christopher, from River Hebert; str Brunswick, 73, Potter, from Canning; schs Margaret, 49, Phinney, from L'Etang; Maggie, 34, Scott, from Windsor; Alice May, 18, Murray, from fishing; barge No 4, 439, McLeod, from Parrsboro.

Sept. 17.—Sch Domain, 91, Wilson, from Boston, J W McAlary Co, bal.

Sch Temperance Bell, 76, Tufts, from Boston, F and L Tufts, bal.

Sch Wm L Elkins (Am), 229, Heator, from New York, J W Smith, bal.

Sch Clifford C, 96, Seaman, from Bridgeport, master, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Annie Pearl, 40, Starratt, from Bear River; Maudie, 25, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Jessie, 17, Spicer, from Harborville; Nellie Watters, 98, Bishop, from River Hebert; Essie C, 72, Reid, from Alma; Annie Coggins, 22, West, from Canning; Bess, 24, Bezanson, from Hantsport; Thelma, 48, Apt, from Annapolis; Mabel, 38, Coll, from Sackville; Comrade, 76, Glaspy, from Albert.

Sept 18—Str State of Maine, Thompson, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass.

Sch S A Downes, 123, Ward, from Newark, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Priscilla, 101, Granville, from New Bedford, master, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; G H Perry, 99, Robbins, from Joggins; Effort, 63, Milner, from Annapolis; Anna, 11, Ellis, from fishing, and cld; Mayfield, 74, Merriam, from Parrsboro; Clarissa, 55, Robichau, from Meteghan; James Barber, 80, Ellis, from Quaco; Kedron, 21, Snow, from Thorne's Cove; Temple Bar, 44, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Packet, 49, Longmire, from do.

Cleared.

Sept 16—Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.

Str Cacouna, McPhail, for Sydney.

Sch Wood Bros, Golding, for Eastport.

Sch Swallow, Brancomb, for Salem f o.

Sch Annie Harper, Tufts, for Eastport.

Coastwise—Str Aurora, Ingersoll, for Campobello; schs Star, Smythe, for Parrsboro; Howard, Trahan, for Meteghan; John and Frank, Teare, for Point Wolfe; Maggie, Scott, for Noel; Margaret, Sawyer, for St George; Hattie, Parks, for Port George; str Brunswick, Potter, for Canning.

Sept. 17.—Sch Lizzie B, Shields, for Eastport, Paterson Downing Co.

Sch Romeo, Williams, for Pawtucket, A Cushing and Co.

Sch Valette, Cameron, for Lubec, Paterson Downing Co.

Sch John Stroup, Campbell, for Vineyard Haven; f o, J E Moore.

Sch Temperance Bell, Tutts, for Eastport, Andrew Malcolm.

Sch W H Waters, Belyea, for New Haven, Stetson, Cutler and Co.

Coastwise—Schs Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Jessie, Spicer, for Harborville; Mabel, Cole, for Sackville; Maudie, Beardsley, for Port Lorne; Ocean Bird, Ray, for Margaretville; Annie Pearl, Starret, for River Hebert; Rowdy, Amiro, for Publico; Eveline, Robicheau, for Meteghan.

Sept 18—Sch Pansy, Akerley, for Eastport.

Coastwise—Schs Packet, Longmire, for Bridgetown; E Mayfield, Merriam, for Parrsboro; Ripple, Mitchell, for Hampton; Trader, Ogilvie, for Wolfville; G H Perry, Robinson, for River Hebert; Nina Blanche, Crocker, for Freeport; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Thelma, Apt, for Annapolis; Hains Bros, Hains, for Freeport.

Sailed.

Sept. 17.—Str Penobscot, Allan, for Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

LIVERPOOL, NS, Sept 13—Ard, sch Myosotis, from Boston, and cleared for Sydney.

HALIFAX, NS, Sept 15—Ard, str Halifax, from Charlottetown and Hawkesbury, and sailed for Boston.

Cld, strs Beta, Hopkins, for Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica; Nethergate, for Brow Head; bark Drop, for Alexander Dock, GB.

Sld, str Rosalind, Clark, for New York.

HALIFAX, NS, Sept 14—Ard, strs Olivette, from Boston; Louisana (Dan), from Dantzic.

At Campbellton, Sept 13, strs Neva, from West Hartlepool; Lysaker, from Tyne.

At Parrsboro, Sept 13, sch Emma D Endicott, Johnson, from St John.

At Hillsboro, Sept 15, sch Benjamin C Crowell, McClearn, from Rockland; str. Nora, Stabell, from Philadelphia; bktn Enterprise, Calhoun, from Preston.

At Parrsboro, N. S., Sept. 16, schs George H Ames, Wall, from Portland; Thelma, Shalford, and Cygnet, Burgess, from Boston; Ray G, Christopher, from Stonington.

HALIFAX, N S, Sept 17—Ard, strs Minia, from Charlottetown and Hawkesbury, and sailed for Boston; Halifax, from Boston, and sailed for Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; sch Urania, Viena, from Portugal.

Cld, str Louisiana, for New York.

At Hillsboro, Sept 16, schs C C Lane, Kelley, from Portland, Me; Nimrod, Haley, from Saco.

At Vancouver, Sept 16, str Empress of India.

Cleared.

At Newcastle, Sept 13, sch Clayola, Berry, for New York.

At Parrsboro, Sept 13, schs R S Graham, Weldon, for Gardiner; W R Huntley, Merriam, for Rockport; Hattie C, Benjamin, for do; bktn Glenrosa, Findley, for Portland.

At Campbellton, Sept 15, bark Northern Empire, for Plymouth.

At Newcastle, Sept 15, sch Lois V Chaples, Webb, for New York.

At Parrsboro, Sept. 16, schs Levi S Andrews, Thompson, and Mary E Pennell, Frye, for Portland; Corinto, McNamara, for St. Stephen; Urbain B, Llewelyn, for Yarmouth.

At Hillsboro, Sept 15, sch Pearl, Edgett, for St John; 16th, sch Sarah D Fell, Loveland, for Philadelphia.

At Newcastle, Sept 16, sch McClure, Weston, for New York.

At Newcastle, Sept 17, bktn Culdoon, Turnbull, for Clare Castle Quay, Ireland.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

BARROW, Sept 11—Ard, str Skallagrim, from St John, NB, via Sydney, CB.

MANCHESTER, Sept 13—Ard, str Kentigern, from Newcastle, NB, via Sydney, CB.

SWANSEA, Sept 13—Ard, str Nordkap, from Tilt Cove.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 16—Ard, strs Bohemian, from New York; Pretorian, from Montreal via Moville.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept 16—Ard, str Westernland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

KING ROAD, Sept 16—Ard, str Blackheath, from Pensacola via Sydney, CB, for Sharpness.

At Durban, Sept 16, ship Creedmoor, Kennedy, from Buenos Ayres—ordered to Delagoa Bay to discharge.

At Fleetwood, Sept 14, str Helsingborg, Schrell, from Newcastle, N B.

At Mauritius, June 27, bark Altona, Collins, from New York via Reunion.

KINSALE, Sept 17—Psd, str Daphne, from Boston via Parrsboro for Manchester.

MALIN HEAD, Sept 17—Psd, str Manchester Importer, from Montreal for Manchester.

At Brisbane, Sept 17, str Miowera, from Vancouver.

Sailed.

From Manchester, Sept 15, str Cunaxa, for St John.

From Liverpool, Sept 15, bark Dunstaffnage, Forbes, for Philadelphia.

From Greenock, Sept 13, str Tugela, Schlossman, for Quebec.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

PORTLAND, Me, Sept 14—Ard, str Californian, from Liverpool.

Sld, sch Brookline, for Hantsport, NS.

BOSTON, Sept 13—Ard, schs Lizzie Dyas, from Littlebrook, NS; Capola, and Belmont, from Weymouth, NS; Emma E Potter, from Clementsport, NS; Carrie Belle, from Hillsboro for New York.

Cld, schs Earl D, for French Cross, NS; Herbert Rice, for Meteghan, NS; Benefit, for Parrsboro, NS.

BOSTON, Sept 14—Sld, schs Benefit, for Parrsboro, NS; Herbert Rice, for Meteghan, NS; Earl D, for French Cross, NS; J B Martin, for St Pierre, Miq, via Bangor, Me; Lena Maud, for St John, NB; George L Slipp, for do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 13—Ard, schs S M Bird, from Windsor for New York; Evolution, from Liscomb, NS, for do; Lyra, from St John, NB, for Fall River; Ophir, from Walton, NS, for New Haven; Baden Powell, from Northport, LI, for Pictou, NS.

Passed, sch Elwood Burton, from Hillsboro, NB, for New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Sept 14—Ard, schs Ada G Shortland, from Providence for St John, NB; Sam Slick, from Saybrook, Conn, for Sackville, NB.

Sld, schs S M Bird, from Windsor, NS, for New York; Evolution, from Liscomb, NS, for do; Georgie D Loud, from Calais for do; Ophir, from Walton, NS, for New Haven; Baden Powell, from Northport, LI, for Pictou.

Passed, schs Hunter, from Raritan River for Boston; Avalon, from New York for Halifax, NS.

Wind northerly, fresh.

PROVIDENCE, RI, Sept 13—Ard, sch Maggie Miller, from St John.

SALEM, Mass, Sept 13—Ard, sch Ellis, from Windsor, NS, for Providence.

SALEM, Mass, Sept 14—Sld, schs Sebago, for Washington; A Heaton, James L Molloy, for New York; Riverdale, for Wickford; Eltie, for Providence.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 13—Bound south, schs Harry, for Walton, NS; Alert, for St John, NB.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 14—Bound south, schs Omega, from Cheverie, NS; Alma, from St John, NB; Sarah C Smith, from Hillsboro, NB; Wm Jones, from Hillsboro, NB.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Sept 14—Sld, tug Flushing, towing bark Giovanna, for St John; sch Irene, for do.

FALL RIVER, Mass, Sept 13—Ard, sch Cora May, from St John, NB.

BERGEN, Sept 8—Ard, str Captain Bennett, from Boston via Sydney, CB.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Sept 13—Ard, brigt Aquila, from Richibucto; schs Silver Heels, from New York for Newcastle, NB.

LYNN, Mass, Sept 13—Ard, sch Audacieux, from Digby, NS.

NEW YORK, Sept 13—Ard, str Cymric, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept 14—Ard, schs A P Emerson, from South Amboy for Barrington; Chas H Trickey, from Wilmington.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Sept 14—Sld, sch Elwood Burton, for a coal port.

NANTASKET ROADS, Sept 14—Sld, sch Carrie Belle, from Hillsboro, NB, for New York.

At Pascagoula, Sept 14, sch Vera B Roberts, Butterwell, from Havana.

At New York, Sept 14, sch Moama, Calhoun, from Aquin.

PORTLAND, Me, Sept 10—Ard, sch Endeavor, from Weymouth, NS.

Sld, tug Springhill, towing barges No 1 and 3, for Parrsboro, NS.

CADIZ, Sept 11—Sld, sch Maud, for Gloucester.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 16—Bound south, schs Rewa, from St John; Evolution, from Liscombe, NS; S M Bird, from Windsor, NS.

NEW YORK, Sept 16—Ard, strs Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, etc; Laurentian, from Glasgow.

CALAIS, Me, Sept 16—Sld, sch Edwin, for New York.

EASTPORT, Me, Sept 16—Ard, sch R L Kenney, from St John, NB.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 16—Ard, sch Bessie Parker, from St John, NB.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 16—Ard and sld, schs E Merriam, from New York for Parrsboro, NS; Alaska, from River Hebert for New York.

Ard, schs Thomas B Reed, from South Amboy for Dorchester, Mass; Seth W Smith, from New Haven for Calais.

Sld, schs Sam Slick, from Saybrook for Sackville, NB.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Sept 16—Sld, sch Fanny, from St John.

HYANNIS, Mass, Sept 16—Ard, str Utility, from Nova Scotia.

MACHIAS, Me, Sept 16—Ard, sch Mineola, from Ellworth.

Sld, schs D J Ingraham, for Calais; James A Webster, for Eastport.

At Bridgeport, Conn, Sept. 15, sch Blanche Morgan, Wasson from New York (and sailed for New Haven).

At Fernandina, Sept 15, sch Annie M Parker, Carter, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Sept 17—Cld, schs Gypsum King, for Windsor, NS; Georgia, for Bathurst.

FALL RIVER, Mass, Sept 17—Ard, schs Lyra, from St John; Luta Price, from Dorchester, NB.

SALEM, Mass, Sept 17—Ard, sch Yreka, from Boston for Ellsworth; Ina, from Parrsboro for Salem for orders.

LYNN, Mass, Sept 17—Ard, sch Canning Packet, from Saulnierville, NS.

EASTPORT, Me Sept 17—Ard, sch Wood Bros, from St John; Annie Harper, from do.

Sld, sch R L Kenney, for St John.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Sept 17—Ard, schs Manuel R Cuza, from Philadelphia for Boothbay; Avalon, from New York for Halifax.

Psd, schs Decorra, from Apple River, NS, for New York; Abner Taylor, from Calais for do; Julia and Martha, from do for New London; Helen G King, from do, bound west; Maggie Todd, from do, bound west; Walter Miller, from St John; Agnes May, from St John for Westerly RI.

BOSTON, Sept 17—Ard, schs Harry Morris, from Quaco; Annie Gus, from Calais.

Sld, sch Island City, for supposed eastern port.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 17—Bound south, sch Jas L Maloy, from St John; Sanford, from Wentworth, NS; Orozimbo, from Calais; Georgie D Loud, from Calais; Carrie Belle, from Hillsboro.