THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.-NO, 127.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

-Full Details of the Affair, and What Led to It.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

At about five and a half o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, an old and valued attacke of the Tribune, well known to the country as one of the war correspondents of the paper during the Rebellion, and as the au-thor of "Beyond the Mississippi," and other works, was fired upon and shot in the office of the Tribune by Daniel McFarland. Mr. McFarland, it appears, had been in the office about an hour before Mr. Richardson's arrival, and seemed to have known that the latter would call at or about five o'clock. At the time of Mr. Richard-son's entrance into the room, McFarland was anding behind the desk opposite the right hand door opening on Nassan st., and was therefore concealed from view. Mr. Richardson, entirely onscious of the danger impending over him, and ignorant of the presence of McFarland, ad-vanced to the lower end of the counter, and sked for his letters Between him and McFarland, and outside the counter, a gentleman was reading the paper, or searching the pages of the Directory. As Mr. Richardson leaned over to-Directory. As Mr. Richardson leaned over to-wards the desk of the advertising clerk, McFar-land rushed from his hiding place, raised his pistol, and aiming directly over the head of the stranger at Mr. Kichardson, fired. The ball en-tered the body of the victim at a point midway between the breast and the abdo-men, and lodged in the stomach. The wounded man turned, and for the first time

naw his assailant. Without speaking a word he walked to the Spruce street door, thence into the street, and up four flights of stairs to the editorial rooms, where he quietly lay down upon sofa, called a gentleman to him, remarked that he was hadly wounded, and asked to have a surgeon sent for at once. In a few minutes a physician arrived, and Mr. Richardson was removed to the Astor House. So apparently un-moved was he on leaving the publication room, that the fact of his being wounded was not known geon. In the meantime McFarland had es-Detectives were put upon his track, and at 10 o'clock he was arrested at the corner of Irving place and Sixteenth street by Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, and Detective Finn, who at once carried their prisoner to the room of the wounded man, at the Astor House. On being asked whether the prisoner was the man who shot him, Mr. Richardson answered quietly in the affirmative, and McFarland was then taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House

The trouble which led to this unfortunate occurrence dates back to the spring of 1867, when Mr. Richardson occupied rooms in the same house in which Mrs. McFarland, wife of Daniel McFarland, was a boarder. The lady was a member of a theatrical company, and was at this time living on bad terms with her husband. Mr. Richardson frequently escorted Mrs. McFarland home from the theatre in which she was employed; and this fact, coupled with the desire of his wife to be separated from him, in-furiated McFarland. On the evening of the 13th of March, 1867, as Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were returning to the boarding-house, they were met by McFarland, who, with-out a word of warning, drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in Mr. Richardson's thigh. March, 1867, as Mr. Richardson and Mrs. some excitement at the tim but as the wound did not prove fatal, and as it was not deemed advisable to give the matter more publicity, the assassin was not molested. Long after Mr. Richardson's recovery, Mr McFarland asked for an insertion of his version of the difficulty in the Tribune. The request was granted. Mr. Richardson, a few days later. published in reply the following card, which we reproduce, as containing a succinct statement of position in reference to the assailant and to Mrs. McFarland:-

FIRST EDITION | McFarland, who has never once in his presence manifested the slightest desire to molest or inmanifested the slightest desire to molest or in-jure him. Six weeks ago Mrs. McFarland-through her counsel, the Hon. A. G. Porter, of A TRIBUNE TRAGEDY. Attempted Assassination of One of the New York Tribune Staff in the Business Office of that Paper have any communication whatever with Mr. McFarland.

At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Richardson was still in a very critical condition, but his physi-cians, Drs. Sayre and Swand, entertained strong

hopes of his recovery. M'Farland in the Station House. A representative of the *Tribune* called on Mr. A representative of the *Prioune* called of sit-McFarland last evening, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he saw him comfortably quartered in Captain Allaire's private room. The only person present was a policeman, who had been detailed to watch the prisoner. Mr. McFar-land was smoking, and seemed calm and quite unconcerned. He was indisposed to converse about the shooting or the circumstances attending it, and remarked that the whole affair seemed like a dream, and that he was very much confused at the time.

When asked if there was any additional pro-vocation for the deed beyond that which had been made public by his shooting Mr. Richardson in March, 1867, he answered that he had just been informed that Mr. Richardson had procured for his wife a fraudulent divorce somewhere in the State of Illinois, and that he (Richardson) had been married to her. Not having the means legally to prosecute Mr. Richardson, he had been compelled to accept the situation of affairs, and content himself with the possession of one of his children, allowing the other to remain with his wife. Being informed that Mr. Richardson was making preparations to leave the country, that he had sold his property in New Jersey, and believing that he contemplated tak-ing with him his wife and child he became frenzied, and coamitted the deed which he claimed was but the law of nature. Mr. Mc-Farland objected to being interrogated with re-ference to the circumstances which caused him to visit the Tribune office last evening. He said he did not notice which way Mr. Richardson went after the shooting. On leaving the office, which he did immediately after, he walked up Centre street, and feeling weak and hungry he stepped into a restaurant—he did not know ex-actly the location—and partook of a stew and a cup of coffee.

Proceeding up town he called on his brother, and in company with him went to the West-moreland Hotel, where he registered his name and was given a room. He arrived at the hotel at 7 o'clock, and was arrested about 10 o'clock by Captain Allaire. Mr. McFarland received a number of reporters last evening, to whom he gave many particulars of his trouble with Mr. Richardson. He inquired of the *Tribune* re-porter the condition of Mr. Richardson, it being then midnight, and when told that he would probably recover, he received the news with apparent indifference, although he had previously expressed his sorrow for the act he had com-He seemed quite comfortable, and mitted. was smoking the entire time, and evidently sought to assume a nonchalant air.

Mr. Richardson as a Journalist.

Mr. Richardson is a native of New England, and a brother of the editor and proprietor of a religious journal in Boston. He was the secret correspondent of the *Tribune* in the South while the acts of secession were being passed there, and the army correspondent of the *Tribune* in the West during the war. While in the discharge of the duties of that position he was cap-tured, and suffered confinement for a time in both Libby and Salisbury prisons. He escaped from them, and, crossing the country, reached the Union lines. Soon afterwards he published the "Field, Dungeon, and Escape," a book which the extraordina 96,000 copies. He subsequently published the life of General Grant, regarded as one of the most complete of the many books written about that distinguished General. On the opening of the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Richardson was sent over that road by the Tribune, and gave to this newspaper much interesting correspondence, rewith facts not previously known in relation plete to the Far West. He has also published a work "Beyond the Mississippi," entitled which already has obtained a circulation of 70,000 copies Recently Mr. Richardson was sent by the Tribune to Chicago, St. Louis, and other places in the West and Southwest, from whence he has only returned about a week, and the results o his observations in those sections of the country have appeared in these columns. Mr. Richard-son has for many years been known as one of the most industrious workers on the press, and his writings have always been noted for their simplicity and power of expression, and for the great amount of valuable and interesting information they contain.

minutes past five in the afternoon. The latter was so violent that chimneys tumbled over, the plaster feil off the ceilings, and lamps and bottles on the table nad to be held fast by the hand. Dogs ran ter-rified to their masters, horses broke loose from their mangers, and men, women, and children ran out into the streets. The wealthier inhubitants took the railway train to seek refuge in the adjoining towns; the remainder passed a weary and anxious night listening to the low and continued rumbling beneath their feet. After this the shocks, though frequent, were less severe till a quarter to tweive on the night of first of November, when a violent andulation was of first of November, when a violent undulation was again felt, followed by a succession of minor earth waves. The inhabitants are in the greatest terror, and apprehend for their little town the face of Lish

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER.

What Caused the Building to Fall. From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 24,

From the Missouri Democrat, Noc. 24. It will be seen that the inquest occasioned by the terrible calamity of Friday last stands adjourned until further notice. The amount of testimony already taken shows many points of interest, and throws light upon the facts. Influenced by the pub-lic discussion upon all matters relating to the sad affair, we took occasion yesterday to go down into the rains and observe for ourselves what we could and draw our own conclusions as to the result and its causes. Among the *debris* we found the co-lumn standing at an angle as it was caught when it fell, with the top flange broken off. We saw also the ends of the girders, with about two feet of both the under and the upper channel plates with their rivets sheared off as smooth as if cut by a sharp knife, and the plates bent upwards by some force that had driven some obstacle through them. We noticed also the jackscrews, one in position as used, and the other broken in two, and from a com-parison of all the facts and evidence about us, we come the following conclusions on the the the debris we found form a com-parison of all the facts and evidence about us, we parison of all the facts and evidence about us, we came to the following conclusions, which the evidence adduced yesterday convinces us is the true

solution of the calamity. The cause of the fall of the building may be re-duced to two connected facts:-First, the foundation of a supporting column had

First, the foundation of a supporting column had settled slightly. Second, to remedy this, an attempt was made to lift the column by means of jack-screws, that a new plate might be inserted beneath it. On this column rested the ends of lateral girders that supported the upper part of the building. These girders were of wrought iron, in the form of a square tube, the slides of which were iron plates, the top and bottom being channel plates, which were inserted between the side plates and riveted to them. The jack-screws were of unequal threads, and as a result the column was thrown out of the perpendicular, which broke the flange on which the ends of the girders rested, and then the broken column head tore its way through the ends of the griders, the weight above cutting off the rivets as the column passed through as cleanly as if shaved off by a razor. The support

as cleanly as if shaved off by a razor. The support gone, the girders fell, carrying floorings, walls, and roof in one general ruin. The responsibility of the disaster rests in two di-rections. First, the insecure foundation of the column which had settled. Second, the throwing out of the perpendicular the column by the nnequal jackscrews. We do not believe that any amount of testimony and of discovery will ever show any other reasonable solution to the disaster, and this accounts for it all upon scientific principles, wherever the blame may upon scientific principles, wherever the blame may

fail. Threats are made of holding the builders liable for all pecuniary damages, and with some show of rea-son, and there is not much immediate prospect of any great profit to accrue to the owners of this unfortunate building. The community may in the end be benefited, however, if this event secures for us safe and solid foundations for buildings in the future, for there has been enough of loss of property and life from failing buildings and walls the past year to last for a generation.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Two Men Fall into a Vat of Bolling Oil.

street, which resulted in the death of one man and dangerous if not fatal injuries to another. In the "trying-room" of the establishment there is a large vat three or four feet deep, six or eight feet wide, and about ten feet long, into which the refuse water and oil is drawn from the tanks after the lard had been drawn oil for the purpose of being skimmed. Two of the tanks of boiling water and oil had been semited when the foreman called to Ed. ward Welsh and Dennis Quinian, "skimmers," who were standing near the edge of the vat, to get out of the way. This they attempted to do; but the floor being greasy and slippery, Welsh, who is quite an old man, missed his footing and fell into the vat. Quinian immediately rushed to his rescue and seized him lan immediately rushed to his rescue and seized him by the shoulder, but Welsh, frantic with pain, seized Quinlan by the legs and dragged him headforemost into the bolling caldron. Mr. Graves and Mr. Franklin, employes of the establishment, hearing the shricks of suffering, extricated them from the vat as soon as possible and before life was extinct. Both were horribly scalded. Quinlan was entirely submerged, and when his clothing was re-moved nearly every particle of skin came with it. The men were removed to another part of the The men were removed to another part of the building, Drs. Knapp and Shadburn summoned, and everything done that could be to alleviate their sufferings, after which Quiniain was removed to his residence on Hancock, between Breckinridge and Lampton, and Weish to his home on Main, between Freston and Jackson. Quinian ingered in great agony until 5 o'clock last evening, when death came to his relief. Weish was living, in a critical condition, last night, and, as he inhaled the steam, his recovery is considered doubtful. Both were steady, industrious men, and had families de-pendent upon them. Their employers, Messrs. Thomas & Co., did everything in their power to mitigate their sufferings, calling in medical aid, and sparing nothing that would tend to their relief. They also furnished money to the afflicted families, and will defray the expenses of the funeral of Quinlan. There were many rumors affoat yesterday as to the cause of the accident, but we are satisfied, from the statement of Mr. Franklin, the only eye-witness, that the accident was caused solely by the carelessness of the unfortunate men in approaching too near the vat while it was being filled, and the insecure footing, rendered doubly insecure by the clouds of steam from it, which prevented them from seeing their way clearly.

confessed all, and gave a yet more siekening de-scription of the transaction. The officers, fearing the mob at Ellenville, took the prisoner a round about way to a barn on the outskirts of the village. An examination was held before the Police Magistrate, where Schoepmans again confessed the crime, and also said he intended to have killed her, but had not the time to accomplish the double crime of outrage and marder. He was hurried off to the Kingston jail for fear of the mob, to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday he was indicted for the crime of rape, and the case was tried at Kingston to-day, before his Honer August Schoonmaker, Judge of Sessions. During the trial great excitement prevailed, the

day, before his Honor August Schoonmaker, Judge of Sessions. During the trial great excitement prevailed, the conthouse was filled to overflowing, and as the horrible details were brought out in evidence, the audience stood with bated breath wondering what new horror would be disclosed. It was with the greatest difficulty the prisoner was kept from the hands of the enraged people, and had it not been for the extra force of police, no doubt his body would now be "dangling in the air," and his soul have gone before the great Judge of all men. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of the crime for which he stood charged, and he was at once sentenced to hard labor at Sing Sing for the term of fifteen years, and to-morrow (Friday) morning will be on his way thither, if he is not mobbed to-night. A large and excited crowd surround the Court House, and fears are entertained that an attempt will be made to

excited erowd surround the Court House, and fears are entertained that an attempt will be made to lynch the prisoner. Measures have been taken by the Sheriff to frustrate any such movement. It is hoped that reason and better judgment will prevail, and justice, stern and unrelenting, will be adminis-tered in a lawful manner. The prisoner is twenty-seven years of age, was born in Kingston, had served a short time in the United States army during the late war, descried and oined Moseby's troops, and since the war has been

joined Moseby's troops, and since the war has been working upon the canal. His whole make up showed more brute than man-the forchead low and recording, Hps sensual, and, all in all, is one of the hardest sp imens of humanity ever beheld .- Cor. N. Y. Herald.

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The United States Marshal in Full Possession The Application to Bond the Gamboats. From the N. Y. Heraid of this morning,

As was reported in these columns yesterday, United States Marshal Barlow took possession late on Wednesday afternoon of all the thirty boats, Athwart the dock, at the foot of Thirteenth street, Athwart the dock, at the foot of Thirteenth street, hy moored the United States gunboat Maria, Ensign John Bleecker commanding, which had been sta-tioned there to watch the boats and prevent their leaving. In the evening Marshal Barlow visited Ad-miral Godon, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in order to make some temporary atrangement for the con-tinuance of that vessel at her post until furthr orders should have been received from Washington. The Maria remained there, in consequence of this np-plication, during Wednesday night. Yesterday morning Admiral Godon received instructions from the Navy Department to place a sufficient force at the disposal of the United States District Attorney to keep guard of the gunboats. The navy yard the deposition of the Critical States District Attorney to keep guard of the guilboats. The navy yard tug Catalpa was at once ordered into service, under command of Ensign Kelley, who reported for duty to the District Attorney, and he again placed the boat under the order of the United States Marshal. The armament and animunition of the Maria ward transformed to the two transformed and States Marshal. The armament and ammunition of the Maria were transferred to the tag Catalpa, and the former vessel relieved from duty at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock in the atternoon the Marshal, undoubtedly under orders, had made other arrangements. He had chartered the tag Martin Kalbheisch, said to be owned by C. H. Dela-mater, placed her in charge of officers of his own, ordered the armament and ammunition transferred from the Catalpa to the Kalbheisch, and discharged the Navy Yard tag from further service. The Ca-talpa obeyed orders and steamed back to the Brook-lyn Navy Yard, thus ceasing all connection of the naval authorities with the safe keeping of the Span-ish gunboats, leaving Marshal Harlow in exclusive and full possession of them.

WORK ON THE BOATS TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

It was also stated yesterday that upon the seture of the boats on Wednesday, work upon them was at once stopped. Mr. Delamater applied to continue as herefosore the work necessary for the fitting-out of the boats for sea; but Marshal Harlow said that he must first confer with the District Attorney. He did so existed as morphing, and Judge Plerrepont not Must must conter with the District Attorney. He dai so yesterday morning, and Judge Pierrepont, not wishing to increase the hardship attending the sei-zure by any unnecessary severity, promptly gave the Marshal written instructions to that effect. Mr. Delamater was notified of this, and was preparing yesterday afternoon to resume work on the unfin-ished boats this morning, and to proceed as usual unfill the case shall have been decided one was or until the case shall have been decided one way of

the other, | THE AMENDED LIDEL. Judge Pierrep receive from the proper department at Washington letters of instruction upon various points involved in the case; but upon that most important of all-whether the fact that these gunboats are to be emfrom ployed by Spain in carrying on bostilities against proved by Spain in carrying on hostilities against a "colony, district, or people" with which the United States are at peace-to wit, the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba-should be presented to the court in an amended libel and as an additional ground for the seizure-the authori-ties at Washington seem as yet undecided, for no definite instructions have reached the District Attorney on this point, and he is unwil ing to act on his own responsibility, and precipitate matters, without the consent of the administratio though he has laid the foundation of an amended libel, with this additional count, in the adidavit of Ignacio Alfaro, which fully covers the point. Th supplemental libel is already prepared, and when-ever the Government at Washington decides to pro-ceed against the gunboats for this ground also, a brief telegram to Judge Pierrepont will bring it at once into court.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPE, Friday, Nov. 26, 1860.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Accident on the Mississippi-A Steamer Snagged and Sunk-The Catholic Jubilee.

Several Persons Injured by the Fall of a Bridge-A Monument to Christopher Columbus to be Erected in Boston.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Monuments to be Erected in Boston. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

the dimension of the sense being restricted, by the force of circumstances, to a close field of operations. Call loans are active at 667 per cent., and dis-counts at 106 ib per cent., according to credits. Gold suffered a further decline, opening at 124%, but closing rather steady at noon at about 124%. There is no movement in our market in Govern-ment loans to fix prices, but they are quoted in New York this morning as weak. There was quite an active movement in stocks, and prices of most of the speculative shares were higher. State loans were steady, with sales of the first ceries at 101%, and the second series at 105%. City 68 were without change, selling at 192; Pennsylva-nia Railroad was in demand and advanced %, seeling at 49% 550, closing at about 49%; Pennsylva-nia Railroad was steady at 54%; Lengh Valley Rail-rond at 55%; and Ol Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 58. 119% was hid for Camden and Amboy; 70% for Norristown; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 29% or Philadelphia and Erie. Boston, Nov. 26 .- The Italians of this city have inaugurated measures to erect a statue of Columbus in the public gardens, and the citizens of Cambridge last night decided to erect a for Philadelphia and Eric. Canal stocks were without essential change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34. monumental memorial of the late Dr. Anson Hooker.

A Robber Pardoned.

Edward P. Rockwood, sentenced to the State Prison from Fitchburg, for robbery, has been pardoned.

Pension Fraud.

Bridget Dougherty, with half a dozen aliases, was asrested at Winchester yesterday for fraud upon the United States Pension Bureau, in this city, and of subornation of perjury. Serious Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 26.-Alexander Doe, a brakeman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, had both legs crushed last evening. He fell off the train.

FROM THE WEST.

Fall of a Bridge-Several Persons Injured. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 26 .- At the battleground a few miles north of this city, on Wednesday night, while a party of young people were gathering and crossing a small foot suspension bridge over a creek, the bridge broke, precipitating ten persons about fifteen feet upon the rocks below. A son of Dr. Bicks had his head badly injured, and last night had not yet recovered his senses; a young man, named Head, had a leg broken in two places and several smaller bones fractured; a young lady, a school teacher of the place, was also badly hurt. The others were all considerably, but less severely

Catholic Jubilee. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 26.-The Catholic Jubilee has been going on prosperously this week. There have been daily four masses and four sermons, two of which have been preached by Father Garesche, of St. Louis, whose eloquence has attracted general attention.

Bishop Lucers, of this diocese, has been part of the time in attendance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi. Despatch to the Reening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26 .- The steamer Only Chance, with a cargo of five hundred bales of cotton, from Pine Bluff to New Orleans, struck a snag near Douglass Landing, Arkansas river, Wed-

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 18% was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 43% for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; 27% for Girard College: and 27 for Germantown College; and 27 for Germantown. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
 FIRST BOARD.

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JAY COOKE & Co. anote		

Friday, Nov. 26, 1863. 1 There is very little improvement in the condition of our local money imarket, except that the demand for discounts is gradually failing off. Stringency will probably continue to be the main feature for the balance of the year, or until there shall be a spirited during the week, are not the result of discount, noted during the week, are not the result of distrust on the part of lenders of mercantile credits. These con-time remarkably staunch after a trying ordeal, but the difficulty consists in the banks being restricted, by the force of circumstances, to a close field of operations.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities an follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 116% @117%; 5-205 of 1862, 1141/@114%; do., 1864, 112% @112%; do., 1865, 112% 1123; do., July, 1865, 114% @115; do. do., 1867, 1143; @115%; do., 1868, 114% @114%; 10-408, 107% @ 107%; Cur. 6s, 107% @107%; Gold, 124%.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. K 68 of 1851, 1163; @1174; do. 1862, 1144; @1144; do. 1964, 1124; @1124; do. 1865, 1124; @1124; do. 1868, new, 1144; @1145; do. 1865, 1074; @1074; do. 1968, do., 1144; @1145; do. 1867, do. 1143; @116; do. 1968, do., 1144; @1145; i0-408, 1074; @1074; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1074; @1074; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 124; @125; Silver, 123; 1244; MESSES, WinLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 68 of 1831, 117; @1174; 5-308 of 1862, 1144; @1145; do. 1866, 1124; @1125; do. Jack, 1125; Elize; do. July, 1865, 1143; @1125; do. July, 1867, 1142; @115; do. July, 1868, 1145; @115; 58, 10-40, 1074; @1125; d. July, 1866, 1143; @115; 58, 10-40, 1074; @1075; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 68, 1075; @1075; Gold, 1245; @1245; .-NARE & LADNEE, Bankers, report this morning's MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

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SCHUYLEILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the

week ending Inurshay, November 20, 180	1 ·	
From Port Carbon From Pottsville From Schuylkill Haven From Port Clinton	Tons, Cu 9,963 435 15,092 725	ALC: NOT THE OWNER OF
Total for week. Previously this year.	26,206 620,129	
Total	648;836	2
To same time last year	946,6.5	į

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26 .- The Flour market is without

special change. There is no demand for shipment,

and only a few hundred barrels were taken in jots

by the local trade at \$5@5 25 for superfine ; \$5 \$7 10

5-6214 for extras; \$5-75@6-25 for Iowa, Wisconsin,

and Minnesota extra family ; \$5.75 26 50 for Pennsyl-

vania do. do.; \$6@675 for Ohio and Indiana do.

do.; and \$7@7:50 for fancy brands, according to

The Wheat market is without improvement in

either price or demand; sales of Western and

Pennsylvania red at \$1:34(61:36; white ranges from

\$1.07@1'10. Corn is quiet but firm ; sales of oid yellow \$1.18; new do. at 57@95c., and Western mixed at @1.09@1'11. Oats move slowly, but prices are well

sustained; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western

sold at 606262c. Barley is quiet. 3000 bushels two-rowed New

Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$30

Seeds-Cloverseed is in good request at full prices. 250 bushels prime sold at \$7 59(3)5. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at

Whisky is inactive, and ranges from \$1.04 & gallon for iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from

Bremen. (By Anglo-American Cable.) SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 25. – Arrived, steamship West-phalia, from New York. GLASGOW, Nov. 26. – Arrived, steamship Cambria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 26.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Chyde&Co, Barque Lochee, Wade, Dublin, L. Westergaard & Oo. Schr Boston, Nickerson, East Cambridge, Scott, Walter & Co.

Co. Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Charleston, do. Schr W. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do. Schr W. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do. Schr Richard Peterson, English, Norfolk, do. Schr Richard Peterson, English, Norfolk, do. Barge Bob Davidson, Marin, New York, do. Barge J. E. Barnard, Bigelow, New York, do. Barge David Lucy, Esgan, New York, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Olyde & Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & U.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARTIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Centipede, Fonton, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to W. D. Orane & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with make. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tog Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tog Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

York sold on private terms, and 1000 bushels

'ed do, at \$1.25.

Tton.

quality. Rye flour may be quoted at \$6.

injured.

The M'Farland Shooting Affair of 1867-Card from Mr. Richardson.

A statement has just appeared from McFarland, who attempted to assassinate me two years ago. He al eges that he was a "temperate, kind-hearted, good man," and "a kind, affectionate and generous hus-band," but that I "seduced the affections of his wife" from him, "and enticed her from his home." Both

From him, "and enticed her from his home." Both allegations against me are utterly and preposterons-ly faise. These are the facts:--I. With full sanction of her family and friends Mrs. McFarland lett her husband, charging him with gross cruelty during his paroxysms of intempe-rance; with neglecting to support her, and with living upon and sometimes squandering her own hard-won earnings. The charge of ill-treatment did not rest solely upon her statement, but stood, and yet stands, explicitly admitted in his own hand-writing and over his own signature long before I writing and over his own signature, long before I inew either of them. That will appear in due time before the proper tribunal. At their last interview, in presence of several witnesses, she distinctly an-nonneed that the separation was final and irrevocable, and he as distinctly acquiesced.

2 After this formal and final separation, ule she was beginning life anew, with two dren dependent upon her, it came to be under-od between her and myself that whenever she uid be legally free she was to become my wife, eral of my friends and some of hers were fully with the fact.

About three weeks after the separation McFar-ind intercepted a letter from me to her—such a ttor as one would naturally write to the woman he specied to marry. McFarland claims that it "fren-led" him, but there was method, not to say delibein his "frenzy."

nstead of seeking mc face to face, he kept this ter in his pocket for three days, and finally at 11 lock on a dark rainy night, crept up behind me in rest, and with his revolver within fourteen es of my back began to shoot. Before he could cure of my back began to shoot. Before he could e again. I succeeded in throwing him to the ound, where I held him till the police came up and cured him. One ball only took effect, keeping me bed for a week. I refrained from prosecuting m, partly because I knew I had been rash, but lefty to withhold the lady's name from any addi-used and avoidable publicity.

chiefy to withhold the lady's name from any addi-tional and avoidable publicity. 1. For weeks and months after this he carnestly nought to induce her to return to her "kind" and "affectionate" husband. Finding this hopeless, he weems since to have devoted himsoif chiedy to slan-dering her, and reading an alleged copy of my letter, with many dramatic accompaniments, to every ac-quaintance or stratger who will listen to it. Some-times he ends his tale:--"And now, after all, I don't believe the sconndrei will ever warry her." Bat his eve the scoundrel will ever marry her." But his peroration is that if I do, he will kill me

lly he has brought suit against me for civil ges, rating the money value of his affections at by \$45,000. That at least ought to prove some alent for being deprived of the "affectionate" ege of striking a helpless woman in the face, or ying her with a brandished knife, and barfled "temperate" act of stealing up in the dark bean unarmed man and shooting him in the back. Intever the intercepted letter really contains, cuid better print it, and save himself the trouble any future readings and declaimings. I wrote it for one person; yet I did write it, and I pro-to stand by it. Whatever fault there was in

ing such an still the toward a lady who had very ing such an still the toward a lady who had very net, and I shall not try to palliate it. Whatever in twelve unbiassed men may determine that I we the "good" and "temperate" antagonist I shall the active pay, if it comes within my modest and And, finally, whatever violence he may re-tation or rentempt, should the lady ever be legally or reattempt, should the lady ever be legally ring my lifetime, she will certainly become if she will accept so poor a man as I. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

New York, March 12, 1869.

Since that time McFarland has been heard frentiv to threaten that when the opportunity red he would kill Mr. Richardson; but within the past year, both before and since his trip to

EARTHQUAKE.

Cause of the Commotion in Germany-Alarm in the Cities.

From a North German Correspondent.

We now learn that the shocks of carthouske of the soth and sist of October were most distinctly felt at Frankfort, Weisbaden, Darmstadt, Mayence, Offenbach, Eberstadt, and Giessen. A correspondent de-scribes the shock of the 31st of October, in Frank-fort, as follows:--"At twenty-six minutes past 5 o'clock we experienced a shock of such severity that every object in the room began to oscillate in a strange and alarming manner. This continued for three or four seconds, the direction being from east to west. The house was shaken to its very foundation." The writer of this letter adds that he tottered on his chair before the secretary he tottered on his chair before the heatened at which he was sitting. The movement, as well as he could judge, was undulatory. The shock far surpassed in violence anything of the kind pre-vionsive experienced in that part of Germany. We viously experienced in that part of Germany. We find in another communication from Frankfort:--"Five of us were sitting at a round table in the second-story of the house, when something like an electric shock seemed to pass through us all simul-taneously. At the same moment our chairs and the ground under our feet began to oscillate in an incomprehensible manner; the windows of the new solid stone house clicked as if struck by a sudden blast from without, and the doors creaked as if a more distant door on the same floor had been closed by some one with a violent class. There was, how-ever, neither wind outside nor any person in the ad-joining room. After giving vent to our astonishment and affright in a cry uttered in unison, we observed that the lustre in the middle of the room was swingby some one with a violent clash. There was, howng like a slow pendulum. In Russelsheim an chwanheim several chimneys were overturned by the shock.

On the 1st inst another shock of earthquake was felt at Frankfort, and is described by a correspon-dent of the Cologne Gazette, in a letter dated 2d of November, in the following terms: —The inhabitants of Frankfort and its neighborhood were startled last night at a quarter to 12 by an earthquake shock more serious than any of the preceding. Your cor-respondent will not easily forget the feeling of ter-ror with which he aweke from sleep, nor the sensa-tion of giddikess with which he was suddenly seized. The/shaking was so violent that the furniture rocked, and I have heard that in a house on the May-ence road the plaster of the ceiling fell, and the terrified inmates sprang out of their beds, believing the house was about to fail, and hastily struck a light. On the 1st inst, another shock of earthquake was

The grand focus of the subterranean commotion appears, however, to have been Gross-Gerau, be-tween Mayence and Darmstadt, as we learn by the tween Maychee and Darmstadt, as we learn by the following interesting details in the Frankfurter Zei-tung:—"The numerous shocks of earthquake to which Gross-Gerau has been exposed for the last six days are beginning to assume an alarming char-acter. Since the night of the 26th to the 27th Octo-ber, in which the first gentle heaving was percepti-ble, not less than 200 shocks, seven of them violent, been in which the subtravance hunder have been ble, not less than 200 shocks, seven of them violent, accompanied by subternazeous thunder, have been experienced. On the 29th the undulations were frequent, but more ourions than disquieting. On the evening of the 30th, however, a violent shock was felt at 8 o'clock, which was repeated at half-past 11 and again at 1 o'clock in the morning. On the 31st two severe shocks occurred at quarter part 12 and a quarter to 4 respectively, and a third at twenty

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Terrible Enormity Practised Upon a Child-An Entire Town Turns Out to Capture the Villain.

KINGSTON, N. Y., NOV. 24.-Near the quiet. ful vulage of Ellenville lives a family named Mit and on Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by his two bright-eyed little girls, aged respectively eleven and nine years, went into the village to procure a low groceries. The children started a little ahead of their father to re-turn home, he stopping for a few moments to get some meat, intending to overtake his little ones on the way

After the children had gone a short distance out of tewn they met the demon Schoepmans, who com-menced talking with them, and said he would take them home. Schoepmans, catching the younger child, aged nine years, in uis arms, put his hand over her mouth to smother ker cries; told her he would give her some candies if she would stop her crying, and would also take her home. Instead of doing so he carried her across two large fields to the woods, out of sight and hearing of men.

The father returning home was much surprised at not finding both the chiliren; the older one being in such a state of fright he could only get from her the intelligence that her little sister had been taken of a man. Mr. Mitchell and son at once alarmed the neigh

borhood, and a search was instituted in every direc-tion. After a search of nearly five hours, it then being half-past 2 o clock at night, sobs were heard and the cries of the little one calling "Papa! papa! ome! oh! do come!" They hastened their steps and the little one was found. The sight which met their gaze was too horrible to

The sight which met ther gaze was too horrible to contemplate. It would require the pencil of an artist to portray the fiendishness of the work. The little one was found entirely naked, bleeding pro-fusely, bruised and mutilated, her eyes closed, black and blue from the demon's bratal blows, weak, en-tirely exhansted, shivering from the cold and fear, erazed from the intense pain and suffering. Upon the approach of the party Schoepmans made his

On Sunday morning intense excitement prevailed On Sunday morning intense excitement prevailed in Elienville; the news of the outrage spread like wild fire, and soon hundreds were gathered together, and many were the threats of vengeance uttered against the calprit should he be captured. Divine service was suspended for the day, and the whole village and neighborhood went in pursuit of the criminal. Such an intensity of feeling is seidom, if

ever shown. The little one's description was such that Schoep-The fittle data description was such thatjechoep-mans was tracked down the canal, and about noon the brute was captured on his way to Fort Bend. After his arrest he was accused of the crime, and he

WILL THE GUNBOATS BE BONDED ?

It is understood that an application will in all pro-bility be made this forenoon to Judge Blatchford, either by Mr. Delamater or by the representatives of Spain, that the vessels selzed be released on bonds given that they shall not be used, on leaving New York, in violation of the neutrality act. Inquiry was More than a set of the neutrancy act. Indury was made yesterday afternoon of Judge Pierrepont whether he would oppose the application on behalf of the Government. His answer was evasive, being simply "I don't know yet." He is awaiting instructions from Washington how to act, and since he looked upon it as being a matter rather of political than of legal import, to the political authorities of the country, to the administration at present, and to Congress when it shall have met, must be left the final decision.

THE "COMING" FLEET.

Some stir has been created in certain circles by the Some set mas been created in certain circles by the sensational announcement that a formidable Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Macaimpo, is under orders to assemble in New York harbor, and by the insane outbursts of wrath and fory of a Spanish sheet published in this city. "If it be true," said a prominent Federal officer yesterday to a repre-sentative of the *Herald*, "if it be true, as some of the Spaniards allege, that this ancounced arrival of a strong naval force is intended as a demonstration, it

strong havas force is intended as a demonstration, it may complicate matters very much. American spirit and spunk are not given to tolerate any, such menaces from a foreign power; and if the courts should decree the release of the gunboats under such cir-cumstances there will not be few who may consider it as a submission to threats—a thing guite unpopu-lar with the American people." lar with the American people."

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Movements of the Spanish Mosquito Fleet-Non-combatants Shot.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.-From Manzanillo the news is that the Spanish mosquito flect for the Cauto has gone up the river as high as Embarcadero, after destroying the obstructions placed on its route by the insurgents. Should this fleet succeed in preserving the navigation of the river, it will be of great profit and importance to the Spaniards in rendering com-munications with Las Tunas and the Guana country

much more facile for them. Don Mateo Luis Perez, a Cuban non-combatant, was shot by the authorities in Santo Espiritu City on the 10th for disloyalty, and eight more Cubans, con-victed by a court-martial of the same offense, are to suffer the same fate, unless petitions to Captain-General Rodas for a commutation of their sentences

of greatest interest. With the torol the insurgents are warring more successfully against the Spaniards are warring more successfully against the Spanning than they ever, did with the sword. No less than eleven of the twenty-three sugar mills ordered to be burned by General Federico Cavada, insurgent Com-mander-in-Chief of the Cuban State of Las Villas, burned by deneral rederico cavada, insurgent com-mander-in-Chief of the Cuban State of Las Villas, have aircady been destroyed, and the firing of the others appears to be only a question of time. The Spaniards view these burning tactics of their energy with anger and alarm. On Thursday night the Guardias Civiles and volunteers of Marianas, ten miles from here, forced their way into a house of the village in which a number of Cubans were as-sembled, and killed two of them, wounded six, and captured six more. From discoveries made in the house and elsewhere, it is established that the Cubans had met to leave in a body to join the in-surgent forces of Colonel Lamadrid, in the district of Colon. Most of the fourteen were from Havana, and among them are representatives of our best and weathlest families—the Ponces de Leon, the Hodriguezes, the Abrens, and Macianes. —Cor. N. Y. World. E. CARADOR.

nesday night, and sunk in ten feet of water. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss. The former is supposed to be insured in St. Louie offices.

The Tiptanville Outrage.

Farther information from Tiptonviile represents that section as in the greatest imaginable excitement over the tragedy reported; on Wednesday. It is stated that threats have been made to drive all the negroes from that vicinity, but they will not be carried into execution. At last accounts search was being made for the other negroes who were believed to have been in the cabin when the attack was made, but so far the search has proved unsuccessful.

Stabbing Affair.

A cutting affray occurred on the levee Wednesday night, in which one of the combatants had his left arm split open with a knife from the shoulder to the wrist, severing the main artery, and nearly causing death.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Western Maryland Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 .- A private despatch from Annapolis states that the Court of Appeals this morning decided in the case of the taxpayers of Baltimore restraining the Mayor and City Council from paying one million dollars to complete the Western Maryland Rallroad, sustaining the injunction. This begets the necessity of preparing a new ordinance and having it passed, conforming to the Constitution, which will be done as soon as the Legislature meets.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Sales of Land. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 26 .- The Lincoln and Beatrice

Land officers report 52,000 acres of land sold. 29,000 of which were taken for homesteads, 25,000 pre-empted, and 740,000 acres selected as railroad subsidies during the month of October. The weather is warm and pleasant.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26-11 A. M.-Consols open at 94 for money and account. American securities firm. United States five-twenties of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 84%; 10-408, 78%. Eric, 21%; Illi-nois Central, 99%; Atlantic and Great Western, 26, PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes,

TAILS, FOUL REPORT Double opens unit. Refites, III, 40c.
 Liverroot, Nov. 26-11 A. M.-Cotton steady. Midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 55000 on speculation. Stock, 385,000 bales; of which 25,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 33,009 bales; of which 10,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 5d.; red Western, Ss. 2d.@Ss. 3d. BREMEN, Nov. 26.-Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers. IIAMBURG, Nov. 28.-Petroleum closed quiet last night.

night. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 26-1 P. M.-Consols, 98% for money and account. American securities quiet. Five-twentics of 1862, 83%; 1865s, old, 82%; 1867s, 84%.

Twenties of 1963, 654, 1969, 664, 1969, 642, 1969, 642, 1969, 642, 1969, 1979, 1970, 19

Dened firmer. HAVER, Nov. 26.-Cotton opened declining and

ANTWERP, Nov. 26 .- Petroleum opens flat at 69%f.

Special Despatch to Th. Evening Telegraph, HAVNE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 28.—Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:-Lebanon Transportation Co., Wm. H. Lippiscott, and Dawalaghin, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Lycoming, with lumber to Mollvain & Bush. O. M. Bianchard, with lumber to Oraig & Blanchard. Martha McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co. Susan, with lumber, for Chester. Charles & Wells, with lumber.

DISASTER. FORTHERS MONEOE, Nov. 26.—The schr G. W. Grant, from Philadelphia, with coal for Norfolk, went asbore on the night of the 26 dinst, on Machapungo Shoals, and is going to pieces. The captain and two men were drowned.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunstte, Tomlin, hence, at New York yes Steamship Arios, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Boston 21th inst. Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, remained at Turk's Island 21st inst. Brig Mary O. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Savannah yes-

Brig Mary O. Hascoli, Bassoli, Bassoli, Banco, at Savanas terday. Brig Renahaw, Sylvester, hence, at Charleston yests Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, for Philadelphia, du at Boston Mith inst. Schrs Albert Mason, Rose: A. Bartlett, Bartlett; F. Cornon, Cornon: Hannibal, Cor.; Hattle, Ratton; McAdam, Willard; and Rverglade, Leland, heuce, st ton 94th inst.

400

night.

are approved. From Clenfuegos and Villa Clara come the news