TITE DATEY EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLADELED V. WEDNERDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII-NO. 112.

FIBST EDITION

MIRS. MICFarland's Statement

How He Treated Her.

Specimens of Incompatibility.

Her Relations to Richardson.

THE END OF IT.

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's Manifesto-Some

Choice Extracts Showing Her Relations to

According to the announcement made in the

morning papers, the Tribune of to-day comes to

ns loaded down with an eight-column state-

ment, under oath, by Mrs. Abbie McFarland-

Richardson, setting forth the secrets of her

married life, and her relations to Mr. Richard-

son. The most we can do with this interminable

document is to give a few choice extracts, hur-

Object of Her Statement.

Net for any attempt at my own vindication do I write this explanation. But for the sake of the noble men and women who have stood by me through all

Her Marriage to McFarland.

I married Daniel McFarland in 1857. I was a girl of nineteen, born in Massachusetts and educated in

New England schools. I had been a teacher, and was just beginning to write a little for the press. Daniel McFarland was an Irishman, of thirty-seven

or thirty-eight, who had received a partial course at Dartmouth College, and had, seven years before I Knew him, been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. When I married him, he represented himself to be a member of the bar in Madison, Wisconsin, with a

flourishing law practice, brilliant political prospects, and possessed of property to the amount of \$20,000

to \$30,000. He also professed to be a man of tem-perate habits, of the purest morals, and, previous to

my marriage, appeared neither intemperate, no brutal, nor profane.

Beginning to Pawn Things Early.

Etc.,

Both Husbands.

riedly selected :--

keep silence forever after.

Model First Husband.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

# McFarland Endurable for a While,

McFarland Endurable for a While. Here Mr. McFarland's conduct was more endura-ble, for he was away nearly all day, and the quiet and pleasantness of the country when he came there I fancied had a good effect on him. In the summer of 66, however, he lost his place under Government, and seemed to make no further attempt to do anything. THEENDOFIT

# He Induiges in Profanity.

He infermed me one day that he was out of a place, and had no money. Then I told him I sup-posed I should have to give public readings again. As usual, when I made such suggestions, he swore at me in his terrible way, but made no other answer. I went on and made my arrangements to give dra-matic readings: gave asympthetic for heaving Conton matic readings; gave several before leaving Croton, and then, with some of the money I had raised, I went to my father's, who had now moved to Massa-chusetts, and from his house went away to give several other readings in New England, leaving the dren with mother

# He Strikes His Wife in the Face.

One morning during this winter which I am now describing, after Mr. McFarland had been out nearly all night in a drunken orgie and had risen from bed in one of his worst tempers, I approached him as he stood by the mirror finishing his toilet and began to say something soothing to prevent the outburst of ill temper which I leared was soon coming. He turned around and struck me a blow across my face which made me reel backward. Although he had often pinched and bit me in some of his fits of drunk-emness, he had never before struck me so cruel and cold-blooded a blow. I feit as I shall never forget. I think an American woman does not easily forgive I think an American woman does do cashy forgive a blow like that. At all events, I remember I said to him without raising my voice, "I shall never be able to forgive you such an outrage," and I think I never could forgive it. From that time I took an entirely different course with him when in one of these furies. I had shed a great many tears under his cruelty, had tried to reason with him, had tried entreaties and persuasions. After this, whenever he was in one of his paroxysms—as he himself called them—I never moved or spoke, but, keeping perfectly self-controlled as far as I could, I sat quiet, always keeping my eye on him, because I always fancied as long as I looked steadily at him he would not do me any mortal violence.

# He Gets in a Sanguinary Mood.

He Gets in a Sanguinary ficed. And I believe now as I believed then, that my life has been saved by this slience and self-control. He has sometimes approached me with his hands ex-tended, the fingers bent like claws, as if he were about to clutch my throat, and cried, "How I should like—like to strangic you." Or "Your life is bound some time to end in tragedy." Or "Your blood will be on your own head," and has, as I think, been re-strained because I simply looked at him without say-ing a word. men and women who have stood by me through all revilings, often without any explanation from me, and always in the full faith that I was most cruelly wronged; for their sakes, and for his who lost his life in my behalf. I wish to tell the whole story of my life. When I was once advised to do so and hesi-tated, a good woman said to me, "Do not be afraid to tell your story once to all the world. Tell it once exactly as you would tell it to your Maker, and then hence her the story of the story of

ing a word. In these furies he would often seize and break anything which was at hand-lamps, glasses, mir-rors, and sometimes the heavier furniture of the controllable attacks of passion, tearing away all the bed clothing, tearing in shreds his own night-clothing, throwing anything he could find which was breakable, crashing about the unlighted room, till it has seemed to me as if there could be no Pandemonium worse than that in which I lived. And all this he would do without explanation or even a pretext for complaint against me, and when I knew no more what excited his frenzy than a babe

 Incorn.
 He Gets "Beastly" Drunk but Promises to Reform.
 On the 20th of December I had an engagement to read at Salem, Mass., before the Lyceum Lecture Course. My mother had written us that if I would bring one of the children she would take him and take care of him for an indefluite period, because she feared I had too much to do with the two children and all my other duties. So I concluded to take the youngest child Danny to my own home on this journey to Salem. I played at the theatre the night before starting for Massachusetts,

theatre the night before starting for Massachusetts, and was obliged to sit up nearly all night to get my-self and child ready. About 1 o'clock in the night McFarland came home in a state of beastly intoxication. He was past talking then, but towards davlight, while I was getting ready to take the morning train for Boston, I roused him, and told him I had been intending to take Danny home, but how I though I would take both the children and leave them with mother till I could do something better, and come back and senarate myself from him entirely: that I could not We came to New York in February, 1865. I was taken ill on the way with a violent cold and fever, and we were detained in Rochester ten days. On separate myself from him entirely; that I could not possibly work as I was doing and bear his habits any longer. On this he professed great penitence. begged me to try him once more; said he weuld do better if I would give him this one trial, etc. etc. I did not believe him, but I hardly knew what to do, and I finally went off with Danny to my

point, but the allusion to his love for me being the "growth of years" was simply a sentimental ex-pression, as in point of fact I had known him only a few months, and had been acquainted with him no more than four months.

# RICHARDSON.

What He Thought of McFarland, the "Madman"-A Statement by Him Made Public for the First Time.

The New York Tribune of this morning, in addiion to the lengthy statement of Mrs. McFarland-Richardsen, the main portions of which are given elsewhere, publishes also a letter written by Albert D. Richardson to Junius Henri Browne in December, 1867, but which, according to an affidavit by Mr. Browne, was not opened by him until after Richardson's death, by instructions of the latter. Its contents are now for the first time made public. The most important portions of this document read as follews:-

follews:--Fordnam, N. Y., Sunday Night, Dec. 1, 1967.--My Dear Junus:--On the last nine pages of my "House-hold Expense Book," in my desk here, you will find a clear statement of my business affairs.

Should the madman who has once attempted my life-and who just now shows some symptom of renewing his attempt—succeed in killing me, as he has threatened so vehemently to scores of people, will you please set forth clearly a few of the facts will you please set forth clearly a few of the facts for the sake of the lady they involve (you know how hard, how self-sacrificing, and how pure her life has been) and of my own children, whom I wish to have know all about them, that they may see, in maturer years, that my conduct in this matter has at least left them nothing to blush for. Some of these car-dual facts are:dinal facts are:-

First. That he has inherited a taint of madness in his blood, his grandfather (maternal) having died a maniac, and one of his brothers having been for years notorious for his absolute madness when under the influence of liquor, and having so abused his wife at such times that she will carry the scars to her dying day. In his liquor fits his family have been obliged to keep him shut up like any other madman.

Second, That before Daniel McFarland had been married to his wife two years, he had, in a fit of passion, struck her so violently in the face that she

passion, struck her so violently in the face that she carried the marks for days, and that again and again, in his mad fits, he had terrified her with threats of violence to himself and her by the display of revolvers, knives, etc. etc. Third. That from pride and delicacy she had shielded him as far as possible, had kept his infirmi-ties secret in the vain hops that he might reform, had worked hard and uncomplainingly for the support of her children and of him; that finally she had ex-plained fully to two of her friends, about the lst of January last, the terrible life that was killing her, and asked their counsel; that the letter to one of them in which she did this is still in existence to be them in which she did this is still in existence to be seen by any one who has a right to inquire into the matter, and that it bears on its face such evidence of truth and candor and moderation that nobody with any knowledge of character can fail to be im-pressed with its judicial exactness. Fourth That all this was before I had anything but

al acquaintance with her. his frenzied fits, while I chanced to be rooming in the same house with them, I heard enough of his violence to give me the gravest apprehensions of

tragedy. Sixth. That she then separated from him ;sent for her father, and in his presence and that of other friends had an interview with him ; began to recount what had an interview with nim; began to recount what she had undergons; that he would hot hear her go into details which he knew so humiliating to him; that she told him in presence of these witnesses it was her inflexible determination never to live with him again; that in the same presence he acquiesced

him again ; that in the same presence he acquiesced in the separation, and voluntarily said that he con-sented for the present that the custody of the chil-dren should be with her father. Seventh. That in spite of all his asseverations that her story only a few weeks before they did separate he had himself proposed that they should separate ; that he wished to go and talk the matter over with a gentleman whom both knew (Mr. G.), and she kept him from comp because he was in liquor.

him from going because he was in liquor. Eighth. That she now has in her possession a letter of his written to her six years before I knew either party, in which, over his own signature and in his own hand, he fully admits his violence to her, and corroborates in general every word of her own statements about ii.

# NOT GUILTY! FINANCE AND COMMERCE, End of the McFarland Trial-Scenes in Court upon the Rendering of the Verdict.

From the New York Sun's report of the concluding scenes of the great trial we take the following passages:-WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

As soon as the jury had retired those favored por-tions of the sudience which were within the bar and the ladies' circle broke into groups and engaged in animated conversation and diverse speculations as to the minds of the jurors and the probabilities of their variant. their verdict.

their verdict. "The last point which Graham got in. just as the jury were going ont, will carry the verdict," said a gray-headed lawyer. "Yes," said another distinguished criminal law-yer, "that was a teiling point. If it was an accident, it was a happy one for the prisoner. But I suspect it was all planned by John, so as to get the last shot et the last shot at the jury.'

A POINT FREIGHTED WITH LIFE OR DEATH. The reader will remember that the point referred to was the additional "charge" which Mr. Graham requested the Conrt to give the jury, which was in these words :-

"I have been requested to charge you that, if the prison-er committed the act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree. I not only charge that proposition, but if his mind was in that condi-tion he cannot be convicted of any offense."

tion he cannot be convicted of any offense." Mr. Graham sent for the volume containing that point, and read it from the book to the Court and jury. Judge Hackett said, with emphasis:-"That has my entire approbation." And so the jury had retired with that point and the Judge's emphatic endorsement of it ringing in their ears. As time passed, and the jury didn't come in, doubts as to the result began to pervade the room. "Dear me!" said an old lady, looking at her watch for the —th time, "they've been out thirty-five minutes. I could make up my mind a dozen times in less time than that." "Down from the benches, there! Stand back! Give the jury room!" cried the officers.

## THE JURY ARE COMING.

"Oh, pa! the jary are coming!" exclaimed little Percy, hiding his face upon his father's knees. In the midst of the excitement the private or Judge's door was thrown open, and the foreman of the jury was seen standing on the threshold, with his eleven fellow-jurors grouped behind him. At a signal from Captain McCloskey they fied slowly in, and, amid a silence as of death, passed to their seats. A moment later, Judge Hackett came in and took his seat upon the bench.

### CALLING THE ROLL.

As Mr. Vanderpool called the rool, and the jurors successively answered "here," the spectators strained their cars as if to catch, if possible, some prophecy of the verdict from the tones of the jurors' voices. But their "heres" were not prophetic; they were low and unindicative, and no one could base a guess upon them. And now came the critical moment.

The Clerk-Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict? (A deathlike silence.) The Foreman-We have. (Profound sensation, and the sound of women sobbing.) The Clerk-Jurors, look upon the prisoner! Pris-

The jurors all turned and looked upon the prisoner. ner, and the prisoner, with haggard, ghastly coun-tenance, and sorrowful, appealing eyes, gazed at the twel/e men who, for the purposes of that occasion, held his destiny in their hands, and were about to

make it known. The Cierk-How say you, gentlemen; do find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

As the clerk was asking this question A VIVID FLASH OF LIGHTNING

streamed into the room, followed by a thunder-crash which overwhelmed human utterance, and which rolled mutteringly off down the horizon. The Clerk (repeating the question)—How say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

### The Foreman-"NOT GUILTY !"

Spontaneously there arose from the assembly such a shout of applause and prolonged cheering as probably never before filled the hall of the General

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 11, 1870. To-day money is freely offered on call at 416 A Grand Celebration. per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts per cent. on miscentaneous securities. Discounts are, as usual, extremely easy, and with light offerings, rates rule irregularly and invariably in favor of borrowers. 6 per cent. is the usual figure, and almost any amount can be obtained at 61-2 per cent. on choice names without refer-Arrangements for the Affair of This Evening. ence to time of maturing. Gold is again strong, opening with sales at 115, and advanced several times to 115%, but of the League-Its Work **During and Since** the War.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Union League was approaching completion, arrangements were in progress for taking possession of it with great eclat. A committee on arrangements, with the Hon. Morton McMichael at its head, had been laboring for some time, and had almost finished their preparations when the shocking calamity which fell upon the nation in the death at the hands of an assassin of Abraham Lincoln put an end to the contemplated celebration, and the League quietly entered upon the possession of their new building on the 11th of May, 1865. Five years have elapsed since then, and this evening, the fifth anniversary of the first occupation of the building, it is intended to commemorate the event by a social reunion and reception, for which arrangements of the most elaborate character have long been in progress. The Union League has figured so conspicuously in the history of this city during the eventful years of the past decade, that the occasion is an appropriate one for glancing briefly at its origin, progress, and labors.

Anthony Trollope, the celebrated English novelist, who visited the United States about the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion. placed on record in the book which he soon after published the statement that in New York city he found a healthy sentiment of loyalty pervading the upper and most highly-cultured circles of society, while in Philadelphia the opposite was the case. It was the knowledge of the plausibility of this statement on the part. of some of our leading citizens that gave rise to the Union League. Little coteries of highlycultured men whose sympathies, to put it in the mildest way, were not at that time enlisted in the Union cause with excessive zeal, were in the habit of seizing upon such foreigners of intelligence and distinction as Mr. Trollope, and by monopolizing their time and attention during their stay in this city, inspiring them with the bellef that intelligence and loyalty were not to be found in combination in our midst. To counteract the dangerous impressions created by these exponents of lukewarm patriotism, about a dozen gentlemen of high social standing and unquestioned loyalty formed, in 1861, an association for social purposes which was at first known as the Union Club. Prominent among the originators of this enterprise were the late Horace Binney, Jr., the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, afterwards Secretary of the Navy; the Hon. Morton McMichael, afterwards Mayor of the city; the late John B. Myers, one of the most enterprising merchants of Philadelphia; the Hon. J. I. Clarke Hare, one of the Judges of the District Court; George H. Boker, a leading litterateur; Charles Gibbons, Esq., recently District Attorney; and William D. Lewis, Esq. The club held weekly meetings at the residences of the members, and soon attained considerable prominence in a social and patriotic way, the applications for membership constantly increasing, and its reunions being characterized by great enthusiasm and harmony. The proportions of the club soon rendered i impossible for sufficient accommodations for its weekly meetings to be found in private residences, and in consequence the spacious building previously known as the Kuhn mansion, at No. 1118 Chesnut street, was secured for the use of the organization. As all the members of the club were in hearty sympathy with the national cause, it was thought that by a more thorough organization they could be of essential service in the struggle for the Union. With the furtherance of this patriotic object in view, the club, in the latter part of 1862, resolved itself into the Union League, and thus were laid the foundations of an institution of which the country at large, not less than the city of Philadelphia, has just cause to be proud. The League continued to hold its meetings at No. 1118 Chesnut street until the sale of the property, for which it bid \$100,000, which amount, however, fell \$10,000 below the successful bidder at auction. It then moved to a large building on the south side of Chesnut street, above Twelfth and immediately opposite Concert Hall, in which the meetings were held until the final removal to the present establishment, which, in the meantime, was in process of erection. On the 11th of May, 1865, the League took possession of the magnificent club-house on Broad street, which it has since occupied. The building was crected by subscriptions to a building fund, amounting to \$120,000, which was secured to the subscribers by a mortgage of like amount, when the title was transferred to the League, a sinking-fund for ultimately liquidating this indebtedness being provided for by setting apart \$2000 per year for that purpose from the treasury of the League. In addition to this building fund of \$120,000, over \$32,000 were raised by voluntary contributions, and over \$24,000 were appropriated by the directors from the treasury of the League to adapt the establishment to the use for which it was intended, and furnish certain conveniences not included in the contract with the subscribers to the building-fund. The total cost of the League House was therefore \$176,387.27, in addition to which the original farniture of the establishment cost \$41,437.70. Various additions to this expense have since been made in rendering the interior of the building attractive, and thousands of dollars have been raised by voluntary contribution for the purchase of elaborate works of art which have been permanently deposited in it. The building was erected by Mr. John Crump, whose services in this matter were duly acknowledged by the presentation to him by the League of a handsome piece of silver plate.

A Historical Sketch. closing at noon at 115. Government securities have been stimulated by reports from Washington relative to the future purchases on Treasury account. The demand is quite active, both for home and foreign account, and our quotations show a substantial advance on closing sales of yesterday. The stock market recovered slightly this The Origin, Progress, and Labors Etc., When the building at present occupied by the

morning, and prices were generally higher. State sizes sold at 1041/4 for the first series. City loans were dull; sales of the new sizes at 1023/4. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 931/4. Reading Railroad was very inactive, with small sales at 511/2 b. o. Pennsylvania was dull; sales at 56@564. Camden and Amboy changed hands at 120@12015, Little Schuylkill at 43 and Oil Creck and Allegheny at 42. Canal shares were nominal. Among the mis-

cellaneous the only noticeable sales were in Manufacturers' Bank at 30½ and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway at 44½. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

\$1500 Amer Gold....115 109 sk O C & A R.R. 42
JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 117(a)1174; 5-20s of 1962, 1123(@)1724; do., 1864, 1114(@)1134; do., 1865, 1114(@)1132; do., 1865, 1114(@)1132; do., 1865, 1114(@)1132; do., 1865, 1114(@)1145; do., 1865, 1034(@) 1085; each content of a street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113(@)1174; do., 1862, 1122(@)1124; do., 1865, 100, 1134(@)1144; do., 1867, do., 1144(@)1145; do., 1865, do., 1144(@)145; do., 1865, do., 1144(@)145; do., 1865, do., 1144(@)145; do., 1865, do., 1144(@)145; do., 1865, do., 1145(@)145; do., 1865, do.

NARB & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows :--

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# New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York, May 11.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 111%; do. 1867, 114%; 10. 1868, do., 111%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 68, new, 69; Missouri 68, 93%; Canton Co., 71%; Camberland preferred, 44; Con-solidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 68; Michigan Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 100%; Illinois Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 100%; 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 125; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Tele-graph, 32%. graph, 32%.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

and we were detained in Rochester ten days. On leaving Rochester he had to leave his watch and chain in pawn with the hotel-keeper for our board bill. In New York city he kept me three or four weeks, and then taking all the jewelry I had to the pawnbroker's, to pay the board bill, he sent me home to my father's in New Hampshire. I simply tell these things to give some idea of how they must have affected a young girl fresh from a comfortable New England country home, to whom a pawn-broker's shop was almost an unheard-of institution, and not to convey the idea that it was his poverty which shocked or estranged me.

# Specimens of Incompatibility.

In July of 1859 I returned again to Mr. McFar-land, 1 remained with him this time about three months. My neart was sorely bruised by the death of my baby, and I was less able to bear up under the brutality and violence of Mr. McFarland's temper. I will not enter into the details of his treat-ment of me during these three months; but it was so had that I went back to my father's in October, 1859, and remained almost a year, till August, 1860. At this time, in October, 1859, when returned home, if I had had courage to have told my mother and father of my troubled my troubled life, I should probably never have returned to this man. But I could not speak. It was so hard a thing to tell. My ideas of a wife's duty were most conservative. I believed she should suffer almost unto death rather than resist the laws of marriage. I had a conscience sensitive to any appeals against itself, and I tried hard to love my husband and convince myself I was in the wrong. Besides, I was expecting in a few months the birth of another child. No one shall say I mean this narrative as an appeal to sympathy, but those who believe in my truth must see my case was hard, and realize some-what the suffering I endured.

### How McFarland Supported His Wife.

In April, 1866, my second child, Percy, was born. While at home during these ten months Mr. McFar-land had represented to me that he was doing ex-ceedingly well in business, and had made large trades for real estate to the amount of miny thou-sand dollars. One of these pleces of property was in Greenwich st., and was mortgaged to Trinity Church for \$10,000, and afterwards sold to recover judgment to support the full \$20. The other interactions in the for against him for \$10,800. The other property was in East Fourteenth street, near the river, a block of tene-ment houses, which I am inclined to believe were mort sged pretty nearly up to their whole value. At all events I lived at my father's during this year, which he described as the "year of his prosperity, and did not share in it. Part of this time, for the first and only time in my married life, I paid a very small sum for my board, which was all I ever paid in my long and repeated visits to my father's house. I mention this because Mr. McFarland claims to have supported me while at my home. Two of my children were born at home, and the expenses came principally on my father, although at the birth of my youngest child I paid my physician's bill myself with the results of a public reading which I gave for that purpose.

McFarland Grows III-Tempered, and Gives His Wife Lessons in Elocation. Mr. McFarland never did any work while in Madi-son, or carned any money. I lived with extreme economy, and he had \$500 or \$900 left when he reached Madison, which, with the addition of \$200 or \$500 more which he received from the sale of a tract of land which he owned somewhere, bought the furniture for our little house and supported us for the fourteem months we lived there. At the exfor the fourteen months we lived there. At the ex-piration of this time Mr. McFariand began to grow ore and more morose and ill-tempered, and told more and more mores and in-tempered, and told me finally he was getting out of money and had no way of getting any. He endeavored to get a public office of some kind in Machson, but was not supported even by those on whom he counted as his friends. I had attracted some attention in private circles by my reading, and had given a public read-ing for the benefit of a soldiers' hospital. On this Mr. McFarland promond to use the spital. On this Mr. McFarland proposed to me that he should take me to New York and have me fitted for the stage in the profession of an actress. He also annou that he should himself adopt the profession of actor in case my success became assured. He had been at some time a teacher of elocation in a mili-tary school in Maryland, and he began training me

tary school in Maryland, and he began training the in the reading of stage parts. In June, 1861, he sold all our little furalitare in Madison, and brought me East, first going to my father's, in New Hampshire, to leave my little Percy, so that I could devote all my time to the stage. He made no secret of this to my parents. stage. He made no secret of this to hy part did who did not approve of this step on his part, but did not interpose, on the conservative Puritan ground that even the parents have no right to interfere in the affairs of husband and wife.

### On the Move.

On the Move. From the time he got his place in the Enrolment office in 1868 until the fail of 1864. Mr. McFarlands different boarding-houses. If, for one moment, I was peaceful in the possession of a shelter, his habits of his dissatisfied temper drove him to change. At the fail of 1864, Mr. Sinchair offered us, rent free, his unoccupied farm house on the Hadson river, and we moved there for the winter of 1964. During this year my youngest boy Danny had been born of one of my visits to my father's house. I stayed at Croton, in Mr. Sinchair's house, all winter, and, at Croton, in Mr. Sinchair's house, all winter, and, at Croton, in Mr. Sinchair's house, all winter, and, wended there, and which I furnished very cheaply with \$20, borrowed by Mr. McFarland from my father.

# mother's. Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's First Outpour-ings to "Lu."

In a letter dated Jan. 2, 1867, Mrs. McFarland-Richardson wrote as follows to Mrs. Calhoun :-

"You know, my darling, when I was married I had not much experience of life, or judgment of character. When Mr. McFarland asked me to marry him, I said 'yes,' without proper delibera-tion. I was not in love with any one else; everybody got married, I thought, and I never questioned whether I was sufficiently in love or not. I thought I was, and did not reason. After I was married, and began to knew Mr. McFarland, I found him radical to the extreme in all his ideas. He seemed heartfelt schemes of philanthropy to have many and lovely traits of character. had beautiful theories, and he believed he

acted on them, when he did not, and was often cruelly unjust to me and my motives. He was madly jealous of me from the first—a jealousy which seemed to me to have its root in a radical want of confidence in woman's virtue. A bachelor experi-ence had made him believe women were not always chaste. I think: but to me, who was chaste as ic chaste, I think; but to me, who was chaste as ice and pure as suow, if ever woman was chaste, these things were horrible outrages. They struck the first blow at the tenderness I felt for him, which might have ripened into a real affection, I have no

### Putting Away Edged Teols.

In the evening, before going to the theatre, I se-creted his razors, his pocket-knife, my scissors, and all articles I considered dangerous—as I frequently did on such occasions—and left him. When I came home he was still raging. He frequently had made threats of committing suicide, often going out of doors with that avowed purpose. On this occasios, about midnight, he bade me an unusually solemn "eternal farewell," and told me that this time he was certainly going out to destroy himself. He had done this so many times that I said nothing, and made no effort to detain him.

### The Final Separation.

At the door he hesitated, and asked if I had nothing to say "in this last parting." I said, "I can only say that I am hopelessly sorry for you." He went ont, and in a few minutes returned, as I knew he would, coaled and sobered by the coid night air, and then, it being nearly morning, as mildly and firmly as I possibly could, I began to talk with him. I told him decidedly that I should leave him forever; and then. I told him decidedly that I should leave him forever; that I had borne with patience for many years great outrages from him; that he had made my life miserable, and had often put me in great dread of my life; that I could not endure it any longer; that by his outrageous conduct for the two days past, and by the language he had used when he found me at Mr. Richardson's door, he had added the last drop to my cup of en-durance, and I should go away from him at once. On this he grovelled at my feet in the most abject penitence. He wept and sobbed, and begged me to forgive him. He confessed that he had wronged me, that no woman would have borue with him as I had done, and about daylight went to sleep ex-hausted. The next morning I did not allude to my purpose, but after seeing him leave the house for Mr. McEirath's office I went to Mr. Sinclair's snd placed myself under the protection of his roof, and never afterwards saw Mr. Makariand except once or twice in the presence of others.

Mr. Richardson's Relations to Mrs. McFariand Mrs. McFarland-Richardson then devotes three columns to Mr. Richardson's acquaintance with her, columns to Mr. Richardson's acquaintance with her, and his relations to her case, the chief points of which have been developed in the testimony sub-mitted during the trial of McFarland. When she spoke in Richardson's presence of her troubles, just previous to her Separation from her husband, she states that "Richardson said very little. I remem-her he said, "This is a matter in which I cannot ad-

ber he said, "This is a matter in which I cannot ad-vise you, but whatever you make up your mind to do. I shall be glad to help you in.'" After the separation she thus narrates a parting interview with Richardson ... "While I spoke, he said, "How do you feel about facing the world with two babies ?" I answered, 'It looks hard for a woman, but theu, I am sure I can without that may than the the state it an sure I can looks hard for a woman, but thed, I am sure I can get on better witho it that man than with him.<sup>1</sup> At this Mr. Richardson, still bolding my hand, which I had given him to say 'good-bye.' stooped down, and, speaking in a lower tone so that he could not be fleard through the door opening into the parlor where the others were sitting, said these words, 'I wish you to remember, my child, that any responsi-bility you choose to give me in any negotive for wish you to remember, my child, that any responsi-bility you choose to give me in any possible future I shall be very glad totake.' I think those were his exact words. And with this he went away without a single word being spoken by either of ns." Concerning the famous intercepted letter from

Concerning the famous intercepted letter from Richardson to her she says :-- I never saw the letter or knew of the contents till it appeares in print. The letter was a mixture of jest and of sentiment, which any one who knew Mr. Richardson would readily understand. I shall not go on to explain it point by

I have been thus minute, because he has asserted so frequently that there had been no trouble be-tween them, save the usual "tiffs," as he phrases it, between husband and wife; and that, all assertions to the contrary, are the result of a "plot or conspiracy between her, two or three of her lady friends, and myself, to take her from him and de-stroy his domestic peacell)" Ninth. That after this final separation last Febru-

ary, after she had applied to her lawyer, Mr. Runkie, to take the necessary steps for a divorce, she was so situated that I was thrown much with her, that I knew her character and worth thoroughly, that my sympathies for her suffering and helpless-nessin facing the world with two children to support. nessin facing the world with two children togetpoir, which had existed all the while, developed into a warmer feeling—that I loved her—that it became an understood thing between us that when she was legally free she should become my wife. Before the separation no such thought had ever entered my heart, and she had never uttered one word to me which the meet loval wife might not even the approximation. which the most loyal wife might not speak to any gentleman whom she knew and respected.

gentleman whom she knew and respected. Tenth. That some weeks after the separation, he intercepted a letter from me to her, which shewed him that when she should be legally free 1 hoped to marry her—a letter couched in the terms usually employed by a man towards the lady who is to be his wife. [Mr. Richardson at this point goes into the details of the first sheoting at him by McFarland, and the trouble about the custody of the latter's children, with which the public is already familiar. The let-

with which the public is already familiar. The letter then concludes as follows:-] -So the matter stands. What new thing has set

him again on the war-path I know not. You will re-member that on the first occasion, apprehending violence from him I decided not to arm myself because I did not want the blood of any man, and particularly of this most wretched man, on my hands. I have the same feeling still—in degree. It would be too horrible for the poor children who are hers and bear his name-too horrible for her-too horrible for my children. So, if he attacks me again, I shall mean to run very great risk rather than do deadly harm to him. Indeed, I hardly know which would be the worst under any circumstances-to kill him or have him kill me. I could have taken his life betore with his own weapon with the most perfect ase, but I have always been glad that I did not. What the upshot will be Heaven only knows. You

and I have faced death and seen the sweet sleep, the precious, perfect rest it brings, too often, to hold it in any special terror. It is harder to feel that one leaves behind those who lean upon and love him but then the Divine Benignity cares for all its help

less little children. My dear friend, so loyal, so stendfast, so patient with my faults through all these crowded years, ma, the best blessings of life be yours! If I go before, know there is no need of commending to your ten-derest friendship the sweet and gentle soul whose love has blessed me, and whom unwittingly I have brought to bitter grief instead of helping, as I had hoped, her hard and grievous life. The Father keep, and shield, and bless herb My own darling children, too-twice orphaned in their tender years-already know you as their friend, and I know what friendship means gith you. Good by till we meet again. A. D. R.

Richardson's Fortune-A Statement by his Brother and Administrator. Boston, May 9.-So many misstatements have been made about my late brother, Albert D. Richardson's estate, that I deem it necessary, under the cir-cumstances, to say that his entire estate is not worth, at the highest value, more than than \$23,000 to \$25,000, and that his widow, Mrs. Abby S. Richardsize, one, and that his widew, with Addy Additionary son, has refused any part of the property except that required to rear and educate his orphan chil-dren. The following is a copy of the memoranda which have been alluded to by the counsel for the defense as the will of my late brother (he died intes-tate), made at the Astor House before my sister-in-law's arrivel aw's arrival CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, Administrator.

A. D. Richardson's Memoranda of a Will. [Diotated to Mr Nichelson on the night after he was shot.] 1. I owe D. Nichelson \$200. 2. Mr. I'Anson will understand about my house.

have paid him \$160 interest w, thin the last few days.

S. I want my Tribune shhres, if possible kept for

my children. 4. Of my Kansas lands, the three Marshall county 4. Of my Kaneas lands, the three Marshall county tracts stand in my name. So does the tract near Topeko, now the Shawnee county track, formerly called Jackson county. The Miami county tract stands an undivided three-fourths in my name and an undivided one-fourth in Junius's. My Spring Hill lots stand an undivided one-half in my name and the other undivided half in Junius's. Of all this knows property, Junius should have the pro-ceeds of one. I think, of the Marshall county quarter sections. That would be a fair settlement between us. All the rest should be sold for the benefit of my children. The taxes on none of them have been

Sessions, and a scene of indescribable rejoicing and congratulation followed, which the Recorder and officers of the court made no attempt to tranquilize, as all felt that it would have been utterly impossible to check the wild enthusiasm of the people. The friends of Mr. McFarland crowded around him haking hands with him, and praying heaven for

lessings on his head. During all this, and himself being the central object of the joyous turmell, the man apparently least moved and most calm of all, although with a happier conntenance than he has worn before since the rial began, was the prisoner, Daniel McFarland But such scenes cannot last forever. The ings of the andence having had freevent, silence was at last restored, and the ordinary routine was

# THE DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.

resumed

The Clerk-Gendemen of the jury, hearken to your versict as it stands recorded. You find the prisoner not guilty : so say you all ? infors all bowed assent.

The Clerk-You are discharged from further atendance.

Mr. Gerry-May it please the Court, I move the discharge of my client. The Court-The prisoner is discharged. Adjourn

the Court.

The court: the scene of con-gratulation which, though less noisy, had hardly been interrupted, was reuewed with original fervor; the jurors received an ovation from the audience, and crowded around Mr. McFarland to shake hands and bid him good-by; and the excitement was kept up until Mr. McFarland, so longer a prisoner, left e court-room with his relatives, amid the cheers of the multitude, and the McFariand trial passed into history.

McFarland at Home - He Threatens the From the N. Y. World of this morning.

McFarland is now living with his brother on Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. On arriving there he ate a hearty supper, after which he went out with his brother, Dr. McFarland. He was, for him, cool and calm enough, and were it not for his extreme pervousness, would

were is not for his extreme pervounness, would never be suspected of being the man who at 5 o'clock hung between life and death. In speaking of Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair, he rendered it evident that he did not consider either a Roman Vestal or a St. Cecilia; though differing from most of his friends during the trial, he is im-bued with the belief that the most active of the two in the allenation of his wife was not Mrs. Calhoun, but Mrs. Sinclair. He said:--"My wife is coming out in a long statement in the Tribune to-morrow (this) morning. The people in the Tribune morrow (this) morning. The people in the Tribune office had better be careful what they print-I will office had belied with impunity. Letters by my wife may be concected now to suit the time and the reve-lations of the trial-let them be careful. I will not be When the writer left him McFarland politely estrided with."

corted him to the door, bade him good night, say-ing, "I will go to bed." After he re-entered the house, his brother, Dr. McFarland remarked :---"You see he is luny, and requires watching." Mc-Farland talks sensibly enough till his wife's name Farland this scale word wife or Abby sets him is mentioned, but the word wife or Abby sets him off at once into reminisces of his love for her, and of scenes in which that love was shown

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. Prison cases are still before the Court. Paul Lane was found guilty of stealing lead ipe from an unoccupied building at Broad and Ellsworth streets, having been caught leaving the premises with a bundle of the pipe under

his arm. George Keyser was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness, valued at \$30, from the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway

Company. He was found in one of the stalls of the company's stable with his hand upon the harness, as if in the act of taking it down. John Fitzgerald was convicted of an attempt to pick pockets. Detectives Miller and Fletcher

testified that on the day of the fifteenth amendment celebration they followed the prisoner about from place to place in the procession, and finally arrested him as he was putting his hand into a woman's pocket.

# New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. NEW York, May 11.—Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales middling upland at 253 c. held higher. State and Western Flour advanced 5600c; State, 54 95 626 95; Western, 54 95 626; Southern Frmer. Wheat advanced 1c.; winter red Western, 51 34; white Michigan, 51 50. Corn quiet; new mixed Western, 51 1661 16; Oats firmer; State, 65 660; Western, 64 665 % G. Beef ateady. Pork quikt at \$29 95. Lard firm at 16 216% c. for good to prime steam. Whisky firmer at \$1 59.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.-Bark-In the abser sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 3 ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is scarce and sells in a small way at \$5@8.25; Timothy is nominal at \$7 and Fiax-

seed at \$2 20@2 25. The demand for Flour is moderate from the home consumers, and prices are well sustained; 1400 bar-rels were disposed of, including superfine at \$450 @475; extras at \$5@5'25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5'25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5'50@6'50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5:00@6'50; and fancy brands at \$6'75@8:50, accord-

55506650; and fancy brands at 55756850, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$5756850, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$5756850, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$525. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. There is a fair feeling in the market for prime Wheat, which meets with a steady demand, but inferior descriptions are not wanted. Sales of 900 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$140,400 bushels Indiana at \$133, and 4000 bushels Western do. at \$138. Rye is unchanged; sales of 400 bushels Western at \$138. Rye is unchanged; sales of 400 bushels Western at \$138. Corn is scarce and commands full prices; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$13068108. Corn is are in fair demand, with sales of Western at \$114. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of Western at 610. and Pennsylvania at \$2%@650. for dark and white. Whisky is unsettled; holders ask \$110 for ironbound pkgs. bound pags.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORE, May 11.—Arrived, steamships Ham-monia, from Hamburg, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

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# STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE SYENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P.

Steamer E. C. Clyde & Co.

Clyde & Co. St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Schr Clara, Mulford, Savannah, C. Haslam & Co. Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, Dignton, Sinnickson& Co Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, Lyan, do. Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, Newburyport, do. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Fall River, do. Schr Mary Riley, Ricy, Rockport, do. do. do. do. Schr Alexander, Baker, Mystic, Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, do. Barge J. L. Kirkpatrick, O'Brien, N. Haven, do. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
 Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M Baird & Co. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr. Ital. bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, 87 daya from Genca, with marble and rags to V. A. Syrtori. Barkentine Mary McKee, Sharo, 39 daya from Palermo, with fruit and sulphur to Isaac Jenness.Co. aoli, 87 days from Schr Lizzie Moore, Moore, 12 days from Orland, Me., with ice to Souder & Adams. Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, S days from New Bed-ford, with oil to J. B. Hodge. Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, in ballast to captain. Schr John R. Kirkman, Leibert, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co. Schr Caroline, Tice, 1 day from Millville, with glass to Whitali, Tatum & Co.

Schr Lookout, Wheelin, from Pawtucket. Schr Sebastopol, Bensfield, from Nanticoke river Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappahannock. Schr J. L. Heverin. Jefferson, from Dover.

Schr Mary Ellen, Brittingham, 4 days from New-town, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr D. R. Burton, Hatneld, 3 days from Milton.

Schr D. R. Burton, Hauneid, 3 days from Milton. Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

# MEMORANDA. Bark Aladdin, Eversen, for Philadelphis, cleared

Brig Boa Fe, Campos, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Lisbon 21st ult. Brig Somerset, McBride, hence for Hamburg, passed Scilly 24th ult. Brig Hattle E. Wheeler, Bacon, hence, at Cardenas 2d inst.

Schr Walter Scott, McLean, hence, at St. John, N. B., 7th inst. Schr David Babcock, Colcord, for Philadelphia,

sailed from Matanzas 3d inst.

|Continued on the Second Page