

FIRST EDITION

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Weakness of the Defense.

Democratic State Convention.

The "Old Moysa's" Reception.

Justice in Cincinnati.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Influx to the City—Speech of General McCandless—Serenade to Governor Geary—Response of His Excellency.

At 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Moyamensing Democratic Association of Philadelphia arrived in this city from the national headquarters at the Central Democratic Club of Harrisburg, and were received by the Central Democratic Club of Harrisburg, and escorted to Brant's Hall, where a meeting was held. There being loud calls for General McCandless, that gentleman ascended the platform and after being loudly cheered delivered the following speech in substance:—

GENERAL McCANDLESS'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, and especially you gentlemen from Philadelphia, will agree with me that this is neither the time nor the place to enter into a discussion of the political questions of the day. Tomorrow's dawn will see gathered in this city the advance guard of the Democratic party, and they will have the honor to receive the Democratic Convention of this Commonwealth, who, throwing at the feet of radicalism the gauntlet of aggressive warfare, demand the restoration of the State rights which produce individual liberty and constitutional progress against the aggrandizement of Federal centralization.

For ten years we have been upon the defensive. During that time you have seen a press, corrupted by patronage, hurling its anathemas and publishing its lies against the Democratic party. You have seen the ballot-box polluted under the provisions of a Registry law far more infamous than any of the draconian code.

You have seen the poor perjured creature who does the bidding of Master Radical in altering the election returns go to jail for the action of an honest juror, and see the same creature, when returned to the State, as a citizen, treated as if he were a criminal. It is more humiliating than all, the Governor of our State extending, under the whip and spur, the execution of a man's sentence to a year, and then to a week, and then to a day, and then to an hour, and then to a minute, and then to a second, and then to a third, and then to a fourth, and then to a fifth, and then to a sixth, and then to a seventh, and then to an eighth, and then to a ninth, and then to a tenth, and then to an eleventh, and then to a twelfth, and then to a thirteenth, and then to a fourteenth, and then to a fifteenth, and then to a sixteenth, and then to a seventeenth, and then to an eighteenth, and then to a nineteenth, and then to a twentieth, and then to a twenty-first, and then to a twenty-second, and then to a twenty-third, and then to a twenty-fourth, and then to a twenty-fifth, and then to a twenty-sixth, and then to a twenty-seventh, and then to a twenty-eighth, and then to a twenty-ninth, and then to a thirtieth, and then to a thirty-first, and then to a thirty-second, and then to a thirty-third, and then to a thirty-fourth, and then to a thirty-fifth, and then to a thirty-sixth, and then to a thirty-seventh, and then to a thirty-eighth, and then to a thirty-ninth, and then to a fortieth, and then to a forty-first, and then to a forty-second, and then to a forty-third, and then to a forty-fourth, and then to a forty-fifth, and then to a forty-sixth, and then to a forty-seventh, and then to a forty-eighth, and then to a forty-ninth, and then to a fiftieth, and then to a fifty-first, and then to a fifty-second, and then to a fifty-third, and then to a fifty-fourth, and then to a fifty-fifth, and then to a fifty-sixth, and then to a fifty-seventh, and then to a fifty-eighth, and then to a fifty-ninth, and then to a sixtieth, and then to a sixty-first, and then to a sixty-second, and then to a sixty-third, and then to a sixty-fourth, and then to a sixty-fifth, and then to a sixty-sixth, and then to a sixty-seventh, and then to a sixty-eighth, and then to a sixty-ninth, and then to a seventieth, and then to a seventy-first, and then to a seventy-second, and then to a seventy-third, and then to a seventy-fourth, and then to a seventy-fifth, and then to a seventy-sixth, and then to a seventy-seventh, and then to a seventy-eighth, and then to a seventy-ninth, and then to an eightieth, and then to an eighty-first, and then to an eighty-second, and then to an eighty-third, and then to an eighty-fourth, and then to an eighty-fifth, and then to an eighty-sixth, and then to an eighty-seventh, and then to an eightyeighth, and then to an eightyninth, and then to a ninetieth, and then to a ninety-first, and then to a ninety-second, and then to a ninety-third, and then to a ninety-fourth, and then to a ninety-fifth, and then to a ninety-sixth, and then to a ninety-seventh, and then to a ninety-eighth, and then to a ninetiyninth, and then to a hundredth.

SECOND EDITION

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Versailles Occupation.

Insanity of the Rebels.

Burning of the Louvre.

The Tuilleries Destroyed

Other Palaces on Fire.

Exciting News from Panama.

The Penna. Democratic Convention

Health of Vice-President Colfax.

FROM THE STATE.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Tuilleries and the Louvre—Their Historical Associations and Architectural Beauties.

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During the late imperial reign the ground floor of the southern wing of the palace was occupied by the Empress. These apartments were formerly occupied by Louis Philippe and his immediate family. The entrance to the state apartments is up the Escalier de Charles. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of *Le Roi blanc*, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of the hall is the theatre, used as a supper-room on ball nights; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this on the ground floor is the State Chapel. The *Salle de la Paix* is a magnificent hall, used as a ball-room. Over the mantel, or as a magnificent portrait of Napoleon III by Mulier. In the hall a statue of Peace, presented to Napoleon by the city of Paris after the treaty of Amiens. Next is the *Salle des Marchands*, the finest of the suite. This hall has also been used as a ball-room on state occasions. The walls are gold and white—the furniture green, damask, and gold.

The names of the great battles of Napoleon I are inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all distinguished generals, and portraits of many of them, adorn the walls. The next room is the *Salle Blanche*, or card-room; the *Salon d'Apollon*, and then the *Salle du Trone*. The hangings are of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpets, of Gobelin's manufacture, cost nearly \$100,000. Next is the *Salon Louis XV*, which contains a number of valuable historical objects. Over the coat of arms are the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress. The apartments formerly occupied by the Emperor.

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1000 U. S. 6s. New 100	1100 U. S. 7s. New 100	1200 U. S. 8s. New 100	1300 U. S. 9s. New 100
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U. S. 6s. 113 1/2	U. S. 7s. 114 1/2	U. S. 8s. 115 1/2	U. S. 9s. 116 1/2
U. S. 10s. 117 1/2	U. S. 11s. 118 1/2	U. S. 12s. 119 1/2	U. S. 13s. 120 1/2
U. S. 14s. 121 1/2	U. S. 15s. 122 1/2	U. S. 16s. 123 1/2	U. S. 17s. 124 1/2
U. S. 18s. 125 1/2	U. S. 19s. 126 1/2	U. S. 20s. 127 1/2	U. S. 21s. 128 1/2

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.—Bar is quoted at 80 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, with sales of 50 hds. Tanners' Bark is coming forward quite freely, and we notice sales at \$164.17 per cord for Chestnut Oak and \$206.21 for Spanish Oak.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and sells in a small way at 8 1/2 c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at 25 c.

The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.25-5.50; extras at \$5.00-5.25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6.75-7.00; Minnesota do. do. at \$7.00-7.25; Pennsylvania do. advanced, at \$7.50-7.75; Indiana and Ohio do. at \$7.00-7.25; and fancy brands at \$7.50-7.75. Rye flour has advanced, and we notice sales at \$6.50-6.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots, which are in small supply, a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at \$1.60-1.65; 4000 bushels choice No. 1 spring at \$1.65; and 3000 bushels Indiana amber at \$1.60-1.65. Rye meal is quiet at \$1.75-1.80 for Western and Pennsylvania, and \$1.80-1.85 for Southern. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 7c, and Western mixed at 7c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67c-68c; for white, 68c-69c; for mixed, and 65c-66c; for black. Corn Meal is firm at 8 1/2 c. per 50 lbs.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Summing up of the Prisoner's Counsel—A Weak Defense.

From the *N. Y. Express*, last evening.

Judge Stuart, turning to the jury, said that he would first speak, and then his associate. I desire to converse with you on the subject of the homicide. I have not the ability, and certainly do not desire, to move your feelings or stir your passions. I know too well the integrity and honesty of the men I address. All that I can say to you is to state the facts. Yesterday the District Attorney said to you that killing was murder; but all law of every country tells you that murder is only killing with intent to kill. Manslaughter always is involuntary, unintentional killing when the person was doing some other unlawful act, no matter what that act was. Murder is killing with intent to kill, or whilst in the commission of a felony; but manslaughter is killing unintentionally, or whilst doing some wrong act not for felony and manslaughter. Under the law of 1863 a man killing another in the heat of passion, with contemplation and premeditation, that is murder in the first degree; but if the killing takes place

WITHOUT PREMEDITATION.

It is only manslaughter. If Foster murdered Mr. Putnam, he did it with premeditation and with an intent to kill. But if Foster did not kill Mr. Putnam with premeditation, he cannot be found guilty on the indictment presented in this court of murder in the first degree. He may be guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the third degree, but not of murder in the first degree.

After stating the law to the jury in detail on the different counts, he said, I am telling you what the common law is, and I don't care whether it is for or against my client. It is for you to decide which of them he is guilty of. Up to the time when he had the misfortune to commit the deed for which he is now before the bar, he was

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Provisioning of Paris.

LONDON, May 24.—The Daily News' special despatch from Versailles says the terminus of the Strasburg Railway was carried yesterday. M. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

Foreign Powers.

The Telegraph's special says that all the foreign powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect insurgents. It is said

Minister Washburne.

Billory, Communist Minister of War, was killed in yesterday's battle.

Barricades Still Holding Out.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24.—Morning.—The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricade at Belleville still hold out against Government troops.

Versailles, May 24.

The insurgents are discouraged by the success of the Versaillesists. The losses of the latter yesterday were heavy. Strong hopes are entertained that the

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Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and sells in a small way at 8 1/2 c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at 25 c.

The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.25-5.50; extras at \$5.00-5.25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6.75-7.00; Minnesota do. do. at \$7.00-7.25; Pennsylvania do. advanced, at \$7.50-7.75; Indiana and Ohio do. at \$7.00-7.25; and fancy brands at \$7.50-7.75. Rye flour has advanced, and we notice sales at \$6.50-6.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots, which are in small supply, a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at \$1.60-1.65; 4000 bushels choice No. 1 spring at \$1.65; and 3000 bushels Indiana amber at \$1.60-1.65. Rye meal is quiet at \$1.75-1.80 for Western and Pennsylvania, and \$1.80-1.85 for Southern. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 7c, and Western mixed at 7c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67c-68c; for white, 68c-69c; for mixed, and 65c-66c; for black. Corn Meal is firm at 8 1/2 c. per 50 lbs.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Summing up of the Prisoner's Counsel—A Weak Defense.

From the *N. Y. Express*, last evening.

Judge Stuart, turning to the jury, said that he would first speak, and then his associate. I desire to converse with you on the subject of the homicide. I have not the ability, and certainly do not desire, to move your feelings or stir your passions. I know too well the integrity and honesty of the men I address. All that I can say to you is to state the facts. Yesterday the District Attorney said to you that killing was murder; but all law of every country tells you that murder is only killing with intent to kill. Manslaughter always is involuntary, unintentional killing when the person was doing some other unlawful act, no matter what that act was. Murder is killing with intent to kill, or whilst in the commission of a felony; but manslaughter is killing unintentionally, or whilst doing some wrong act not for felony and manslaughter. Under the law of 1863 a man killing another in the heat of passion, with contemplation and premeditation, that is murder in the first degree; but if the killing takes place

WITHOUT PREMEDITATION.

It is only manslaughter. If Foster murdered Mr. Putnam, he did it with premeditation and with an intent to kill. But if Foster did not kill Mr. Putnam with premeditation, he cannot be found guilty on the indictment presented in this court of murder in the first degree. He may be guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the third degree, but not of murder in the first degree.

After stating the law to the jury in detail on the different counts, he said, I am telling you what the common law is, and I don't care whether it is for or against my client. It is for you to decide which of them he is guilty of. Up to the time when he had the misfortune to commit the deed for which he is now before the bar, he was

THE BURNING PALACES.

The Tuilleries and the Louvre—Their Historical Associations and Architectural Beauties.

A cable dispatch informs us that the Communists have fired the palaces of the Tuilleries and the Louvre, in addition to other public buildings in Paris, and that they are now burning.

The name of Tuilleries is derived from the fact that the tiles (*tuiles*) used in Paris were formerly manufactured on its site. The ground was purchased in 1564 by Catherine de Medicis, and the present palace commenced. Fulbert Delorme was the architect. It was much improved under Louis XIII and XIV. In 1573, Catherine de Medicis gave a fête a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, during which were allegorical representations in which all the nobility, Catholics and Protestants, were actors. During the performance, the King of Navarre and other Huguenots were prevented by Charles IX and his brothers from entering Paradise, and were pushed into hell. This was very significant, for four days after the massacre took place, the whole having been arranged before the *levee*. Louis XIV resided at the Tuilleries before the completion of the Palace of Versailles. Afterwards it was occupied on his return by the families of persons attached to his court. In June, 1729, the mob entered the palace, and in August of the same year the Swiss Guard were murdered in it. It was the official residence of the First Consul and also of the Imperial Court of Napoleon. After the Revolution King Charles IX and the royal family resided there. In 1830 the mob entered again and drove out the king. It was the residence of Louis Philippe until the Revolution of 1848, when a party of rioters, in company with some loose women, occupied the apartments for ten days. They turned the King's and Queen's bed-rooms into dining-rooms, and celebrated their orgies night and day in the most magnificent apartments of the palace. In 1840 the Tuilleries was occupied as a gallery for the exhibition of paintings, and on the establishment of the empire it became the city residence of the Imperial Court.

The facade facing the garden of the Tuilleries is about 1600 feet in length, running from the Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower door columns are Ionic, the second Corinthian, and the third Composite. At the extremity of the facade are two lofty pavilions with remarkably lofty roofs and chimneys. The one on the Rue de Rivoli is called *Parillon Marais*, and the one toward the Seine *Parillon de Flore*. Napoleon I conceived the idea of connecting the palace of the Tuilleries with that of the Louvre, which stood parallel with it about a quarter of a mile distant, but political events transpired which prevented his carrying out his designs. It was left for his nephew to finish the great undertaking.

During the late imperial reign the ground floor of the southern wing of the palace was occupied by the Empress. These apartments were formerly occupied by Louis Philippe and his immediate family. The entrance to the state apartments is up the Escalier de Charles. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of *Le Roi blanc*, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of the hall is the theatre, used as a supper-room on ball nights; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this on the ground floor is the State Chapel. The *Salle de la Paix* is a magnificent hall, used as a ball-room. Over the mantel, or as a magnificent portrait of Napoleon III by Mulier. In the hall a statue of Peace, presented to Napoleon by the city of Paris after the treaty of Amiens. Next is the *Salle des Marchands*, the finest of the suite. This hall has also been used as a ball-room on state occasions. The walls are gold and white—the furniture green, damask, and gold.

The names of the great battles of Napoleon I are inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all distinguished generals, and portraits of many of them, adorn the walls. The next room is the *Salle Blanche*, or card-room; the *Salon d'Apollon*, and then the *Salle du Trone*. The hangings are of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpets, of Gobelin's manufacture, cost nearly \$100,000. Next is the *Salon Louis XV*, which contains a number of valuable historical objects. Over the coat of arms are the portraits of the Emperor and the Empress. The apartments formerly occupied by the Emperor.

The Old Louvre, which was recently connected with the Tuilleries by the erection of the New Louvre, has been regarded as unequalled architecture, by any other building in the city, the eastern front especially being noteworthy for its artistic design and execution. The Louvre stood centuries ago the hunting-seat of Dagobert. During the reign of Philip Augustus the site was occupied by a castle which defended the Seine. In the centre of this rose the famous Tower of the Louvre, long used as a place of confinement for noted prisoners of state. The present building, commenced by Francis, remained unfinished until 1666, when the Great Napoleon took the work in hand and completed it. The design of the building is a perfect square, each side being over five hundred feet in dimension. The order of architecture of the four facades is principally Corinthian or Composite. The interior court is one of the most beautifully decorated in Europe. Many persons of great historical celebrity have inhabited the palace, including Henry II, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XV, Charles IX, and Henrietta, the widow of Charles I, of England.

The new Louvre was partly occupied under the Second Empire by the offices of the Ministers of State and of the Interior. It contained also the barracks of the Cent Gardes, the apartments of the palace domestics, the imperial stables, and the Library of the Louvre, formerly the private library of Louis Philippe, which comprised about 20,000 volumes. The entire palace is of vast extent, covering altogether over sixty acres of ground.

The descriptions we have given of the palaces of the Tuilleries and Louvre of course apply to the *antebellum* period. It is impossible to tell what changes have been made in their interior arrangements since the downfall of the Empire, and it is equally impossible to tell what the loss to the world will be in the matter of art works if the palaces are destroyed. It was stated during the German siege that all the valuable pictures, statuary, and other works of art, were removed to places of safety, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will prove to have been the case.

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