

PIXY PATTI.

The Marquise De Caux Arrives at and Leaves Berlin.

HER HUSBAND'S BOUQUET.

An Interview with Mr. Maurice Strakosch.

THE ELOQUENT AND PERSEVERING MARQUIS

How a Republican Prima Donna and Her Patriotic Husband Could Not Agree.

A BRIGHT OPERATIC CAREER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1877. The Patti affair is the exciting topic of social gossip here since noon, because of the fact that the little Marchioness reached this city at half-past six this morning, on the express train from St. Petersburg. The good people here, indeed, take an unusual interest in Patti's quarrel with her husband, as they and all the rest of the world do in the love affairs of prima donnas generally. The younger portion of society recalls, with rippling laughter, the love romances of the charming little Lucca.

AN OLD BERLIN STORY. The elders of the gossip circles have only to tax their memories a trifle to go back to the hilarious days of Mile. Sontag and Baron Rossi. There was a love match which provoked acres of broad German grins and lots of scandal. It was a feast which the gossips of 1850 fully enjoyed and have never forgotten. Henrietta Sontag was then in the flower of her beauty and youth and charm of song. She had long declared herself invulnerable to the arrows of Cupid, but she was human after all. Wherever she went it was noted that the Baron Rossi was at her heels. If she arrived in Berlin by one diligence the devoted Baron was sure to arrive the next. The same thing at Hamburg, the same at Paris, the same at St. Petersburg—until the Berlinese made fun of poor Sontag and called her persistent follower Baron "Montag." When love's secret began to leak out in spite of all precautions, and scandal took the place of harmless jest, they linked Lady Sunday and Baron Monday together, but it turned out that the person had joined them in advance, so that all the calumniators and jokers on Sontag were figuratively knocked into "the middle of next week." Although nearly half a century has passed one will occasionally encounter an old bean in the Tiergarten or the lobby of the opera, who will smile thoughtfully as he taps his snuff box and say, almost sadly, "No body sings like Sontag, and no one ever will."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTIES. On arriving here Mme. Patti proceeded to the Hotel Rome. Signor Nicolini, however, went direct to Vienna. The Marquis de Caux passed through Berlin yesterday en route for Paris. He stayed at the Kaiser-Hof Hotel, where they had generally stopped during their visits to the German capital. The Marquis sent a beautiful bouquet to Adelina's room.

GLOOMY ISOLATION. Mme. Patti took a short drive at noon, avoiding the fashionable Thiergarten, but taking her way to the Hasseheide, in the lower quarter of the city, where she promenaded. On her return to the Hotel Rome she refused to see all visitors—even her oldest friends meeting with the same refusal. The Baroness Berkendorf, an intimate acquaintance, called twice, but was unable to see the persistent Patti.

DELICIOUS ISOLATION. Adelina leaves for Paris to-night, in order to be present at the trial on Tuesday before the Tribunal of the Seine.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. MAURICE STRAKOSCH.—THE OPERATIC CAREER OF ADELINA PATTI. So runs the popular verdict—"One or another of them is always in a mess with domestic matters." And though the popular verdict is often astray recent events would seem to give force to the observation that one or another of the leading artists in the drama or music is likely to be at one time or another the subject of public gossip in consequence of marital infelicities. At one time it is Lucca, "Die Kleine Pauline," known to two hemispheres and admired by both. Or, again, 'tis Adelina Neilson, favorably received as an actress of merit in certain leading parts, both in England and America, and now it is Adelina Patti, the great prima donna, between whom and her husband, the Marquis de Caux, an irreconcilable breach seems to have occurred—a breach likely to sever permanently a fruitless union that Mme. Patti's friends now say should never have taken place, and which they endeavored to prevent at the time of its occurrence.

She wished to be wedded to her art alone ten years ago, and ten years ago the public wished that she should wed no man. But the Marquis de Caux, with unerring industry and persuasive eloquence, sought her hand, and in the face of many a popular fancy won her consent to a marriage, which gave rise to a good deal of talk at the time. The conditions of the marriage permitted her to continue on the stage. Until the recent rupture it was not generally thought that Adelina and the Marquis lived an unhappy life. Now it would seem that their union was not blessed in all its phases. He was a proud aristocrat, taught to believe that the world and its people were created for his enjoyment. She was a thorough republican, loving her art too well to admit that the world contained any person superior to the great artist. Then, too, they had no children, and though this was no surprise to some who found in the marriage a fruitful subject for gossip, it is not at all improbable that it blended with little ones the devoted follower of art would have found in the duties of motherhood ties that would have prevented the present scandal.

RECENT STRAKOSCH'S REMINISCENCES. Yesterday the writer had an interview with her brother-in-law, Mr. Maurice Strakosch, concerning the courtship and marriage of De Caux. Mr. Strakosch tells briefly the interesting story of the union, giving at the same time a glimpse of the imperial Court of France.

After discussing the account of the separation published in yesterday's Herald, the writer said, by way of interrogatory:— "And so you have read the story?"

Mr. Strakosch—"Yes; I have read the article in the Herald, and have also received this very day letters and telegraphic despatches from Europe."

"Returning to this matter?"

Mr. Strakosch—"Yes, to this very matter."

"Do you know whether there is any real foundation for the published reports of the Marquis de Caux's separation from his wife, Mme. Patti?"

Adelina and her husband which I fear can have no other result than a permanent separation."

"Do you get that impression from the letters and despatches you speak of?"

Mr. Strakosch—"Yes; prior to their receipt, although I had many misgivings I hoped that this later story would blow over like the many troubles which have heretofore clouded this union."

"What were those troubles?"

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PEACE IN MEXICO (?)

General Porfirio Diaz Elected to the Presidency in Place of Lerdo by "an Immense Majority."

WEAKNESS OF THE CHURCH PARTY

Senor Jose Mata Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Instead of Don Justo Benitez.

"ALL IS PEACE AND QUIET HERE."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24, 1877. General Don Porfirio Diaz has returned to his capital after his unopposed march through the principal cities of the interior.

When Diaz commenced his march from this city a few weeks ago Lerdo was known to be in the State of Michoacan and Iglesias presented an unbroken front at Queretaro with a well organized force of about 15,000 men. The unpopularity of Iglesias with the army and the personal influence of Diaz among the principal commanding officers induced wholesale desertions to the standard of the "Tuxtepecanos." Iglesias was obliged to retreat successively to Celaya, Salamanca, Silao and Guanajuato.

At Guanajuato city General Don Francisco Antillon, the Governor of that State, who acted as General-in-Chief for Iglesias, was abandoned by the leading Generals, among whom were Don Felipe B. Berriogoyan, Don Miguel Maria Echagay, with others, and found himself at the head of little more than 2,000 fighting men. Meanwhile General Don José Cevallos, who ought to have come down from Guanajuato with large reinforcements for Antillon, did not appear on the scene of action, and the Governor of Guanajuato was obliged to suffer defeat alone at Los Adobes on the 31st of last month.

THE "SECOND CAPITAL" OPENS HER GATES. Guanajuato was in no condition of spirit to resist the entrance of Diaz through her gates. General Cevallos, with what troops remained at that time faithful to Iglesias, accompanied this pretender to Manzanillo. The "second capital of the republic" (Guanajuato) received Diaz with loud demonstrations and great joy; a monster procession, which was said to have numbered 60,000 men, paraded the streets, salutes of artillery greeted the conqueror, and rifles in his honor were the order of the day for a week or more.

It is well known that the "Jaliscoense," or people of Jalisco, are among the most intelligent and bravest people in Mexico, and, in addition to this, it is conceded that General Don Ramon Corona, who at present represents Mexico at the Court of Madrid, is exceedingly popular in Jalisco, Diaz and Corona were formerly fast friends; but, as it is not known how the latter may view the recent acts of his old companion in arms, the new President thought it best to conciliate as far as lay in his power the citizens of the keystone State of Mexico. Hence Diaz sojourned at Guanajuato a much longer time than he otherwise would have done.

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LEAVING GENERAL NEGRETTE AT ZAMORA. On his way back to this capital Diaz traversed the route via La Barca to Zamora, thence by Morelia here. Zamora, which is remarkable for its reactionary or Church party tendencies, is now garrisoned by a strong division of troops, under the command of General Don Miguel Negrette. The selection of this officer to take charge of so important a post has given very general dissatisfaction.

NEGRETTE A MOST UNCONFORMING SUPPORTER OF THE CONSERVATIVE BOGUS GOVERNMENTS UNDER GENERAL DON FELIX ZULIAGA AND DON MIGUEL MIRAMON. He subsequently served with great gallantry in the war against the French, but was accused by his enemies of being in communication with Maximilian's temporary government, with the view of accepting service under the so-called Emperor. Negrette became an intense enemy of Juarez, and was repeatedly out in arms against that government, as well as in opposition to the administration of Lerdo. He is looked upon as being anything but a reliable officer.

TRUMPETING IN THE CAPITAL. The return of Diaz to this capital was the signal for loud rejoicings everywhere in the city. The troops turned out to do honor to their victorious chief; the Ayuntamiento, or Board of Aldermen, paid their respects to him in the national palace, and the foreign legations observed on the occasion as conciliatory a course as each of the Ministers consistently could without trespassing the letter of their respective instructions. Cannons roared, trumpets blared and bands rang out a salute to Mexico's new chief, while Diaz himself, with the well known modesty which characterizes the man, received these tributes to his genius with becoming diffidence.

DIAZ TO BE PRESIDENT. Pending the counting of the vote in the Presidential elections which have just taken place in this Republic General Diaz has been sworn in as President ad interim. The ceremony, which took place in the national palace, was attended with marked pomp, beyond what is usually witnessed here.

CHOOSING THE ELECTORS. The Presidential electors for Diaz have been chosen, and so far as is known he has received an immense majority of votes all over the country.

indeed there was no candidate worth while mentioning in the field against him. It will be noted in the United States as something remarkable that the vote cast here for the President is so insignificant; that which was said to have elected Lerdo was only 8,227 votes, and it is questionable if the ballot for Diaz will be very much greater.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Don José Mata, who before 1863 was Mexican Minister in Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury (Ministro de Hacienda). Señor Mata is a liberal of recognized steadfast principles. Upon returning to Mexico from Washington, in 1863, he joined the Army of the Centre, then commanded by General Don Ygnacio Camonfort. Mata participated in the operations about Puebla in the month of May, 1863, when Camonfort was defeated at San Lorenzo by General—no, Marshal—Bazaine. Juarez, much to the disgust of many aspiring young officers, made the ex-Minister a general of brigade, and although the new commander had no technical knowledge of the profession of arms a considerable body of troops was committed to his orders.

SEÑOR MATA IS NOW ON HIS WAY HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WENT TO PAY OVER THE \$500,000, the first instalment of the award under the late Mixed Commission. The appointment of Mata is considered to be a very judicious one, and the retirement of Don Justo Benitez, who shines but as a reflected light from Diaz, is received on all sides with applause.

THE PRIESTS' PARTY NOT SUCCESSFUL. The old Church party put forth every effort to secure a large delegation in the national Congress, but so far as can be ascertained from the returns they have not been markedly successful. The strongholds of the party in Michoacan, Puebla, parts of Mexico, Jalisco and a few other States have been unable to give anything like a respectable representation on the floor of Congress.

PEACE BRINGS IN THE LAND. All is peace and quietness in the length and breadth of the land, and from present appearances it may continue so. The power of Diaz seems to be well settled, and the strong party upon whose shoulders he climbed into power expects great things of his administration. The countenance in his Cabinet of such approved liberals as General Don Pedro Orazon and Señor Ignacio L. Vallarta is a guarantee of the good faith of Diaz toward the country.

BUSINESS IS AS YET PARALYZED, but is beginning to show symptoms of returning vigor.

ARREST OF GENERAL CORTINA AT MATAMOROS. BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Feb. 24, 1877. General John N. Cortina was arrested in Matamoros this afternoon at five o'clock and placed in the military prison. It is believed that he will be court-martialed and shot for not obeying the order of President Diaz to present himself at the city of Mexico to answer for his conduct on the frontier for the past ten months.

GENERAL CORALES, Governor of the State, is outside of Matamoros with 1,500 men, and was a General Blanco in suppressing an attempt on the part of the friends of Cortina to reconquer them. There is great excitement in Matamoros at the city of Mexico, where they are flying to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. The authorities express themselves thoroughly prepared to maintain order and execute the law in case of any attempt at violence.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. HESTER, TULLY AND M'HEUGH, THE MOLLY MAGUIRE ASSASSINS, CONVICTED AT LAST—ALEXANDER REA'S DEATH TO BE AVENGED—THRILLING SCENES IN COURT ON THE BENEDICTION OF THE JURY'S VERDICT ON A NINE YEARS' OLD CRIME—FIFTEEN MOLLIES WAITING FOR HALTERS. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24, 1877. The excitement incident to the great Molly Maguire murder trial reached a thrilling climax to-day, and gave rise to a scene such as was never before witnessed in Bloomsburg. At half-past eight o'clock Hon. F. W. Hughes resumed his powerful closing speech for the Commonwealth, which had been interrupted by the adjournment of the court last evening. The prosecutors, Hester and Tully, were accompanied by their wives, but McHugh was alone, with no friend to share his anxiety. The court room was packed, the fair sex being present in large numbers; and in this respect the concluding scene was in strong contrast to the opening, when not a lady was to be seen in court except Hester's wife and daughters, who have been constantly beside him during the terrible ordeal.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. HUGHES WAS LISTENED TO WITH eager interest. He reviewed the testimony closely, and showed that in its main features the evidence of Kelly "the Bum" relating to the plot and the deed remained unshaken despite the vigorous cross-examination to which he had subjected. Mr. Hughes detailed the scene of the killing of Rea, a world of passionate eloquence that called forth frequent expressions of sympathy and horror from the packed audience. During this part of the speech Mr. Rea and her daughters were so overcome that they were compelled to retire from the room. The urging of the fatal bullet into the expiring man's brain, the bringing of the body to the death of the Rea, and the arrest of the conspirators—all were depicted in touching terms that melted many an eye to tears. After this, however, came a surge of indignation when the speaker had recourse to the "Mollies," and accused the women, which he characterized as "a hell-born organization, and turning to Hester, Tully and McHugh, he pointed them out as the vilest of creatures. His hands were dyed red in the blood of Alexander Rea. The address of Mr. Hughes, which occupied nine minutes in all, met with the most approving verdict against the prisoners in accordance with the testimony.

MR. HUGHES CLOSES THE ARGUMENT. At the close of the speech Colonel Freeze, of the counsel for the defence, moved for the discharge of the jury on the ground that Mr. Hughes had misrepresented the facts, and asked upon the court outside of the testimony in the case intended to excite the tears and prejudice the jurors to procure a verdict. The motion was ordered to be denied.

JUDGE KEWEL'S CHARGE. Judge Kewel proceeded to charge the jury. He gave an exhaustive review of the testimony, explaining the difficulties of the case, and asked upon the court from inducing in a single sensational phrase or opinion that might help to overturn the most dispassionate mind. His charge took an hour and a half to deliver.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. At one o'clock the case was committed to the jury, and the court adjourned to await the verdict. The town was very much excited in anticipation of the result, which it was thought would be made known about eight o'clock this evening. But were really disappointed, for the jury did not return until after busy guessing what it would be the solemn tones of the Court House bell were heard, starting all with the answers, looking pale and restless, were hurried into the room, and the court resumed its session. The jury were discharged, and Colonel Freeze, for the defence, made a motion for a rate in arrest of judgment and to show cause why a new trial should be granted. The rule was entered accordingly, to be argued next week, and the Court adjourned.

THE PRISONERS WERE LED BACK TO THEIR CELLS, and the great audience dispersed. It is said that a new trial will be granted, there being no good grounds upon which to base the order, so that Hester, Tully and McHugh, who await the result of the new trial, will now under sentence of death to Hester, will continue to await the result of the new trial. The rule was entered accordingly, to be argued next week, and the Court adjourned.

THE COUNT GOES ON.

Oregon Scored for Hayes and Wheeler.

A HALT AT PENNSYLVANIA.

Speaker Randall Routs the Rebels.

NO IDLE DELAY PERMITTED.

The Democratic Caucus Last Night a Failure.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS ON THE SITUATION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1877. There were bitter words in the caucus on Friday night than were known outside. Mr. Don Hill and Mr. Dudley Field had a discussion, in which Mr. Hill showed up first the uselessness for good, then the unconstitutionality, and finally the real purpose of the bills Mr. Field proposed to introduce. Mr. Hill, it is said, never showed himself more able, and Mr. Field's objects were uncovered by a series of interrogations, in a manner which made them plain to the members of the caucus and left these to choose their course to-day, at least with their eyes open.

Mr. Field had proposed a bill which declared that there had been a failure to elect a President and provided for a new election. Mr. Hill showed the caucus that whether there had been a failure to elect could not be known until the count was completed; that if there was a failure to elect, Mr. Field's bill violated the constitution, because that provided, in such a case, for an election by the House, and that the count was delayed on purpose to make the election a failure. Then the constitution gave the office to the President of the Senate, and the democratic party would themselves be chargeable before the country with having made some republican—probably Senator Morton—President for some years. All this showed up to the caucus the crude and hasty notions of Mr. Field.

The result was seen in the refusal of the House to adjourn, when the two houses separated after hearing the Oregon decision. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, squarely opposed this motion on the honorable and manly ground that while he felt as much as any one the mortification of defeat, he hoped he would not lose his manhood so much as to advise that he House should not proceed under the law. There was no authority to delay the count now, he said. The vote stood 112 for adjournment to Monday and 128 against. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, moved thereupon to take a recess till Monday at half past nine, the first really filibustering motion that has been made so far, and Speaker Randall promptly ruled it out of order, as clearly intended only for delay. This decision showed the filibustering element that the Speaker was against them, and while it did not improve their temper, it lessened their numbers. The Speaker has naturally much influence with his party in the House. Mr. Randall has conducted himself with great ability and fairness during the whole session, but has left no one in doubt as to his strong party feelings, and he therefore carried a powerful influence to the side of law and order by his attitude this morning.

In the two hours' debate on Oregon, the only notable event was a passage between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Hoar. Mr. Hewitt saying distinctly that he was opposed to all delay in the count and that he wished to see his party take the highest ground of strict and loyal obedience to the law and submission to the result; showed that Mr. Hoar, by the bill he supported and which Mr. McCrary had drawn up in the House Electoral Committee, did commit himself plainly to the ground that the Electoral Commission should hear evidence. The charge excited Mr. Hoar, and he replied sharply, but did not deny what Mr. Hewitt had charged, as intended to avoid Mr. Hoar, however, from speaking of Senator Thurston and others to show that they held that the commission was to decide on its own power. Of course this had no bearing upon Mr. Hoar's own change of opinion.

The adjournment till Monday, after the Pennsylvania case had been reached, was not amiss. The House was tired, and the moderate men did not object to going home to dinner.

Of the members inclined to filibuster certain Ohio men are the most desperate, and it is one may believe them, have determined to go on the warpath at all hazards. Nine of them—Yancey, Wadsworth, Poppleton, Rice, McLellan, Southard, Cowan, Hanning and Hurd—are unerringly to favor any and every means to delay the count and throw the decision over beyond the 4th of March. A few of these gentlemen stated openly this afternoon that such might come, or, at least, or any day thing, but they would fight the decision of the commission to the bitterest possible end. They alleged that five of the seven delegates in the Indiana delegation were with them, and that they had received accessions from other Western and one or two Southern delegations during the day. Several telegrams were exhibited which they regarded as showing the temper of the Western democracy. Here is a specimen:—

NEW LEXINGTON, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1877. Hon. A. T. WALLIS, M. C.: The vote of 112 yeas and 128 nays on the resolution of the 11th of February at all hazards is the voice of 3,000,000 of Perry county. PETER DUFFY.

The localities from which these telegrams came show their Bourbon origin, and they have no weight, except with the few who are inclined to filibuster. Mr. Dudley Field, this afternoon, gave positive assurance that he is not inclined to filibuster or delay the count, he intends, he says, to raise objections in Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin, but he assured your correspondent that he was desirous only to get the whole case on record, that he did not wish to delay the count or carry it over to the 4th of March; that he thought, even with all the objections he meant to raise, the count would be completed on Wednesday morning, and that if he saw that there was danger of its going over, or being too long delayed, he intended to omit the objections and see that it went through. According to this the real filibusters can hardly count on Mr. Field to help them beyond a certain extent.

It may be added that Mr. Field's course in the House has not increased his popularity among many of the older members of his party. One of them remarked to-day that he was making himself too numerous, and that the extreme zeal of so new a convert to democratic ground would be more advantageous to the party if it were tempered with more discretion and longer experience, both in the House and in the country. There is abundant reason for the belief that if a private poll of the democratic side of the House were taken a large majority would agree in the opinion of Mr. Field, and some would go farther.

The democratic caucus to-night was a failure; not more than sixty members were present. Mr. Lamar, the chairman of the caucus, did not attend, and all but a very few of the moderate men stayed away. As less than a quorum attended, no action could be taken, but as all the wild men and extremists were on hand the talk was as wild, and as pleasant, as Mr. Field has his two bills again on hand, and