## THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Another Version of the Story What the "Fem-ple Bar" Says on the Subject.

The following is the article from the Temple Har magazine of July, 1869, to which reference has been made in connection with Mrs. Stoew's paper on Lord Byron in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. It will be seen that in their general statements the two articles bear a decided resemblance:-

In a life of Lord Byron, prefixed to a new edition o his poetical works, in one volume, offered on every railway platform through the country, the author—who supposes that Lord Byron's married life was passed at Newstead informs his readers that the cause of the poe.'s separation from his wife is a domestic mystery; that while she believed him to be insane, there could be no hope of reconciliation, and when she was assured of his sanity, she held that he was unpardonable, because the disrespect towards her had been intentional. He concludes that by kind treatment Lord Byron might have been certainly won to become a very loving husband but his wife had really never loved him with that affection which smooths down so many of the asperities of married life. That which had been so long a mystery was revealed through the cruel indiscretion of Thomas Moore. Though the particular offence is not, the class to which it belongs is known. It was not neglect, nor bitter words, nor adultery, that made the separation final. The cause was this-Lady Byron, to use the words of her husband, had been taught that duty both to God and man forbade her to return to him. If she could but have known the cir-cumstances in which he asked her in marriage! Being strengensly advised by a friend to marry after much discussion he consented. The next question was, whom should he choose? The friend proposed one lady, and he manual Miss Milbanke; to whom he had already made an otter of marriage, which she had not accepted. The friend strongly objected to her, reminding him that he could not marry without money, that Miss Milbanke had no tortune at present, and, moreover, that she was a learned woman. Listening to these arguments he made a proposal to the other lady, and was rejected. He was sit-ting with the triend when the refusal came. "You see," he said, "Miss Milbanke is to be the person;" and he wrote to her at the moment. His friend, still strongly remonstrating against the choice, read the letter, and said, "This is a very pretty letter. It is a pity it should not go, I never read a prettier. "Then," said Lord I never read a prettier. "Then," said Lord Byron, "it shall go," It was sent, and, in Moore's words, the "liat of his fate was scaled. Miss Milbanke had loved him for two years; she now accepted him, and they were married." He wrote of her to his friends, coldly perhaps, but it may be with no more than becoming reserve His letters show in what estimation she was held in her own country, among her own people. By the way, my wife elect is perfection, and I hear of nothing but her merits and her wonders, and she is very pretty. Her expectations, I am told, are great; but what, I have not asked. I have not seen her these ten months." "I certainly ald not dream that she was attached to me, walch it seems she has been for some time. I also thought her of a very cold disposition, in which I was also mistaken. It is a long story, and I won't trouble you with it.

As to ber virtues, etc. etc., you will hear enough
of them (for she's a kind of pattern in the north), without my running into a display on the sub-ject. It is well that one of us is of such fame. since there is sad deficit in the morals of that article on my part, all owing to my bitch of a star, as Captain Tranchmont says of his planet." "It is an old and (though I did not know it till lately) a mutual attachment."

He had been married a fortuight when he

wrote, "Address your next to Scaham, Stocktonon-Tees, where we are going on saturday (a bore, by the way) to see father-in-law. Sir Jacob, and my lady's lady mother." However, Sir Relph and Lady Noel were very kind and hospitable and their son-in-law declared that he liked them and the place vastly, adding, he hoped they would see many happy mouths, and that Bell (his wife) was in health and unvaried good humor and behavior. Lord Wentworth, too, her uncle, from whom she was to inherit seven or were already signs that he was weary of his married life. One little month from the wedding day he was lusting after the "abstraction and self-study" which he had found at Douglas Kinnaird's. He wrote to Moore:—"My papa, Sir Ralpho, hath recently made a speech at a Durham tax-meeting; and not only at Durham but here, several times since, after dinner, is now, I believe, speaking it to himself (I left him in the middle) over various decanters, which can neither interrupt him nor fall asleep "I must go to tea — tea. I wish wit was Kinnaird's brandy, and with you to lecture me about it." The following sentences are copied from this letter, because they are instanced by Mr. Moore as a proof of Lord Byron's early con-

jugal affection:-

"Since I wrote last I have been transferred to my rather-in-laws, with my lady and my lady's maid, etc., and the treacle-moon is over, and am awake, and find myself married. My spouse and I agree to—and in—admiration. Swift says, "No wise man ever married;" but, for a fool, I think it the most amorosial of all possible future states. I still think one ought to marry upon lease, but am very sure I should renew mine at the expiration, though next term were for ninety and nine years. I wish you would respond, for I am here tobic using measure, observed and the stilles. [Pray tell me what is going on in the way of intriguory, and how the and rogues of the upper Bergars Opera go on, or rather go off, in or after marriage; and who are going to break any next ways representations. break any particular commandments.

Again, exactly a mouth later, "I am in such a state of sameness and stagnation, and so totally occupied in consuming the fruits, and saunter ing, and playing dull games at eards, and yawn-ing, and trying to read old Annual Registers and the daily papers, and gathering shells on the shore, and watching the growth of stunted gooseberry bushes in the garden, that I have neither time nor sense to say more than yours. And once more, within a week; -- 'I have been very comfortable here. listening to that - monologue which elderly gentlemen call conversation, and in which my pions fatherin-law repeats himself every evening save one,

when he plays upon the fiddle. In these earlier letters, written within two months of the marriage, Mr. Moore found such signs of strong conjugal affection and bliss as stilled the fears which had baunted blin, lest the happiness of Lord Byron should be endangered by the lot he had chosen for himself: in other words, by his marriage with such a woman as Miss Milbanke. But these indications of a contented heart soon ceased. The mention of the wife became more rare and formal, and there was observable a feeling of unquiet and weari-ness which brought back all the gloomy anticipations with which the biographer had from the first regarded the poet's fate. In the last letter before the separation, in which Lord Byron announced the birth of his daughter, there were longings for the other side of the Straits of Gibraltar, and for a sight of Olympus, and a sigh:-"I have now been married a year on the 2d of this month. Heigh-ho!" in which Moore perceived some return of the restless and roving spirit which unhappiness or impatience always called up; and he knew that it was the habit of the writer's mind, under the pressure of disgust or disquiet, to seek relief in that sense of treedom which told him that there were homes for him elsewhere, From his return to London until the day that

his wife left him, a period of ten months, we have but few and far between glimpses of his domestic life. In the interval his daughter was born, and Lord Wentworth died. Of the expected birth, the father, many months before it happened, wrote that it was a subject upon which he was not particularly anxious, except that he thought it would please his wife's uncle, Lord Went-worth, and her father and mother. On the eve of the uncle's funeral he went to Drury Lane Theatre, and, in his private box, with Sir James Mackintosh, clapped till his hands were skinless. His biographer, having before him Lord Byron's ournals, has not thought fit to tell more of his da ly life for a month before and a month after

the birth of his daughter, than that, in the beginning of the period, he was drunk, day after day, with Sheridan. The in-terest, he says, which the details would possess, "now that their first zest as a subject of scandal is gone by," "would be too slight to justify me in entering upon them more particularly." A shallow excase for such reserve at the very crisis of the poer's life. More likely causes might be found, and among them, that the jour-nals would have communicted Mr. Moore's story of the separation. That his wife's sorrow in wated by his unkindness he childbirth was agg himself bears with (er words;" their child way her "the breath of "born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion, altogether his own; to and the bitterness eve, any reproach to make of the cruel separation lay against her; the ta ing his confession that with him alone. ot only tormented itself contact with it;" his intihad a soul "whi but everybody elmations that, fo g the doctrine of William of Nassau, he chase to go wherever he had a mind, and never dramed his lady was con-

From these revolutions his wife's wretchedness be imagined. From her, that during the latter part may, in some degre we learn, inciden she saw little of her hu of her stay in Lo en days after the birth ed to her, in writing, hi her child, he he should leave London or absolute desire that he could conveniently fix ordingly. And what manand that she we ner of woman v. to whom the vow to lov honor, and cherists husband tell-sped been thus kept? Let be immediately after she had and while, as the consethe "bitter bush enforced separation tion, he was suffering unme, was outlawed in the exampled public sile without nope, without

at in one point, however "I must set you The fault was not , nor even the mistoriane In choosing at all); for I must say it in the very lo not believe. business, that there ever dregs of all this a brighter, a kinder, or : agreeable being than Lady, nor can have, any reproach with me. Where there is a myself, and if I cannot more amiable and Byron, I never he to make her while blame it belongs

redeem, I must bear Portraits" of the Countess Lord Byron at Venlee:-Albrizzi, she writes Speaking of his a to him, if it was treated in a friendly voice-said it had been the was greatly moved and innocent cause of all his Of his wife he spoke with much respect d affection. He said she was an illustrious qualities of her hear and understanding, and that all the fault of their cruel separation lay with himself." As a faunt against his wife he wrote:—"She was governed by what she called There is a remark fixed rules and proto Murray, a letter which, able passage in a let coupled with one to humble minister, in the forv of her husban A few weeks after their Moore, in Lady Byron's marriage by sent to handwriting, the verses which begin:-

"There's not a joy the world can give like that it

Some days before the day on which he expressed his absoluty desire that she should leave his house, he sent to Murray manuscripts, also in his wife's handwriting, of "The Siege of Corinth and Paristia," and wrote presently

"I am very giad that the handwriting was a favorable omen of the morels of the piece; but you must not trust to that, for my copyist would write,out anything I desired that the ignorance of innocence, I hope, however, in this instance, with no great would be able to be a contract to the contract to peril to either.

How could Lord Byron so soon grow weary of, and neglect, and breathe butter words against a creature so bright and beautiful, so kind, so amiable, so agreeable, of such exquisite purity and truth? It might have been thought that he would find, to borrow the words of Mr. Moore, "those images of ideal good and beauty that surround him in his musings," rather in the society of his wife than of those whom he sought before and after marriage. But he had followed a course of life which hardens the heart and deeight thousand a year, had been so very kind that
Byron hardly knew how to wish him in heaven
If he could be comfortable on earth. There prayes the taste, though seldom so cruelly, and to his pollution. Lady Byron was no mate for the man whose thoughts of women were such as

> Thought of the state of women under the ancient Greeks, convenient enough. Present state a remnant of the barbarism of the chivalry and feedal ages-artificial and ungatural. They ought to mine home, and be well fed and clothed, but not mixed in society. Well educated, too, in religion; but to read neither poetry nor politics—nothing but books of plety and cookery. Music, drawing, dancing, also a little gardening and bloughing, now and then. I

have seen them mending the roads in Epirus with The sort of picty which he contemplated appears in his story of a Virago, the reigning favorite of his harem at Venice:—"She was very devout. Whatever Lady Byron suffered from neglect, weariness, disquiet, disgust, or bitter-Her father and mother were unacquainted with any cause of unhappiness. There was not a murmur abroad that the course of her married life had not run smooth. Her child was born on the 10th of December, On the 6th of he next month she received ad's absolute desire that she in writing her hash should leave London. She had a strong impression that he was insane-her opinion being desure, from communications made to her by his nearest relatives and his personal attendant, who had more opportunities than she had of observing him during the latter London. It was repre-was in danger of destroy-tyron allows that she really part of her stay is sented to her that ing himself. believe bira be mad. On the 8th January, with the concurrence of his al Dr. Baillie as a friend. Not having the opportunity of seeing Lord Byron, he could not give a positive opinion: sing informed of his wish that Lady Byron should leave London, he thought her absence desirable, as an experiment. He enjoined that in her letters she should avoid all but light and soothing topics. She left London on the 15th of January. That day, and the next, when she arrived at her father's house, she wrote to her husband in a kind and cheerful tone. She told her parents of the opinion which had been formed of his state of mind, and they assured the relations who were with him in London that if he would visit them, they would devote their whole care to the alleviation of his malady. On the 17th of January Lady Noel wrote to Lord Byron, inviting him to Kirkby Mallory. Reports which Lady Byron received from the persons in constant intercourse with him, and from his medical attendant, increased doubts, which had already crossed her mind, whether anything like bunacy did, in fact, exist. In this uncertainty she judged it right tell her father and mother that, if she were to consider the past conduct of Lord Byron as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce her to return to him. Until that moment they had been guorant of the existence of any ause likely to destroy her prospect of happiness; and even now she withheld from them that something which was the necessary cause of eparation. Though she shrunk from wounding the ear of her mother, it is not certain that she was not without counsel. They may have sought it from the guardian of her infancy, the friend of her womanhood, the lady against whom Byron hamehed the "Sketch," and whom he calls "the genial fidante," However that may be,

Byron prepared a written statement, in which

sixteen symptoms were mentioned as evidence, either of insanity, or, if that did not exist, of

grounds for a divorce. Lady Noel carried the

statement to London, and consulted with Sir Samuel Romilly, Dr. Lushington, and Dr. Baille. The two latter visited Lord Byron, without informing him of their purpose, and were convinced that he was of sound mind. The lawyers were existent by the statement.

The lawyers were satisfied, by the statement which Lady Byron had prepared, that she was

entitled to a separation, but they thought re-

conciliation practicable.

\* \* There are signs that he lived, always, under the fear of disclosure. The intense batred which, whenever and wherever it could be safely indulged, broke forth in sneer or curse against his "assassins," will hardly allow charity to at-tribute his forbearance, when indulgence might have been dangerous, to a better motive than fear. So soon as he had agreed to separate, and while Lady Byron's lawyers recommended a di-vorce, he wrote to Moore asking him not to believe all be heard, and entreating that no at-tempt might be made to defend him, as that would be a mortal offense; and, because it had been represented that he endeavored to excuse himself by speaking of his wife with disrespect, he called upon Rogers, as one of the few persons with whom he had lived in intimacy, to bear witness of his having declared that where there was a right or a wrong she had the right. In one of his letters written long after the separation, he mentions her as a "good daughter," and it is remarkable that, notwithstandin. his abhor rence of his mother-in-law and the coarse style rence of his mother-in-law and the coarse style of his private letters when Sir Ralph and Lady Noei are mentioned, not a word of anger or ridicule against them is to be found in anything that he gave to the world. There is no altasion to either in the "Sketch" or in "Don Juan." He had probably perceived, what the event proved, that it would not be safe to inspire them. that it would not be safe to insult them openly. He was forward to converse on the subject of his marriage, and eager to learn what the world said of the cause of separation. Notwithstanding her absolute silence, his fears imputed to Lady Byron a feeling of fixed hostility which would not rest at his grave, but would make some discovery injurious to his memory. In one of their few intervals of seriousness at Venice he besought Moore not to suffer unmerited censure to rest upon his name after death. \* From Switzerland he went lute Italy,

passing through Milan and Verona into Venice, He had tarnished his fame, and raised an immovable barrier against the return to domestic life. He now gave himself up, unbridled, to the lusts which had brought that ruin upon him. Then he afterwards meditated the gloomy sequestration of the old age of Tiberius, as the object of a tragedy, he thought that he could atract something of "my tragic, at least," even out of the sojourn at Capran, by softening the details and exhibiting the despair which must have led to those very victous pleasures, "For none," he adds, "but a powerful and gloomy mind overthrown would have had recourse to such solitary horrors," On his arrival in Venice he began to live in adultery with the wife of his landlord, a linen-draper. He grew weary of her within a year, and moved to the Mocenigo Palace, on the Grand Canal. Not that he was constant for a year. He had passed but two months under her husband's roof when she found him entertaining her sister-in-law, also married, upon whom, in his presence, she bestowed sixteen such slaps that it made the car ache only to hear the echo. A few months later he took two peasant girls one married, the other single, who had cried to him for food. After his removal from the linen-draper's house he received into his palace a company of poor women as "the com-panions of his disengaged hours." "The most distinguished and at last the religing favorite of the unworthy harem," the wife of a small village baker, was the terror of mon, women, and children, for she had the strength of an Amazon, and used to knock down the other poor women of the palace. Being at last turned away, she threatened her master with the knife, and flung berself into the canal, from which she was rescued. Lord Byron writes of her:—"I like this kind of animal, and am sure I should have preferred Medea to any woman that ever breathed." Indeed, after he had well fed and clothed her, this reigning favorite was the very model woman of his imagination. With strength to plough and mend roads, "she was very devout," and, in the midst of her adultery, "would cross herself if she heard the prayer-time strike." He continued in this way of life for about fourteen months, from the time of his first arrival in Venice, and stopped when it had brought him nigh death's door. In the same month in which he announced what he called his reformation, he met the bady with whom he lived in adultery until he sailed for Greece. The fourth canto of "Childe Harold" was written at Venice, begun in June, 1817, and dedicated on the 2d of January, 1818. Certainly he had not been wronged by his wife since March, 1816. But he had brought himself to be a suffered might wronger.

imaging that he had suffered mighty wrongs and the great actor, lifting up hands, eyes, and heart to Time the avenger, and to Nemesls, called upon them to awake, and exact the vengeance which should yet be sought and found. \* \* At the same time and place he began In his private letters to write of his wife in language over which Mr. Moore has delicately east The first instances are, "I suppose now shall never be able to shake off my sables in public imagination, more particularly since my moral \* \* clove down my fame." This was written while Signora Marianna, the linendraper's wife, was seated at his elbow. Fifteen days afterwards, "It is only the virtuous, \* \* who can afford to give up hus band and child, and live happy ever after."
Marianna was again by his side as he wrote, and told him that his fine reflections were only good to clean shoes withat. Now, too, first of all, he discovered that when he was standing alone upon his hearth, with his household god shivered around him, deliberate desolation had been piled upon him by his wife and her con-federates. Having written himself into a rage, he protested to Moore that he would never forget nor forgive-that his desire of revenge had comparatively swallewed up in him every other feeling, and he was only a speciator upon earth till a tenfold opportunity offered. It might come yet. There were others more to be biamed than \* \* \* \* \* and on them his eyes were fixed incessantly. In the same letter he says that he had finished the first carrie of them. shed the first canto of "Don Juan." describes the reigning favorite of his palace as the kind of animal he liked, tall and energetic as a Pythoness, a woman who, If he put a poniard into her hand, would plunge it where he told her, and into him if he offended. It was a great change within little more than two years. Having acknowledged the perfection of his wife character, having confessed that he never had or could have any reproach to make her; that there was blame and it belonged wholly to him. and if he could not redeem he must bear it-h now accused her as the cold assassin of his fame, peace, hope and better life, and called heaven and earth to bear witness to his undying hate. A great change for better or for worse was sure. He must needs submit or revolmore and more. It may well be believed that in her parting letter, like his own "Francesca," Lady byron had conjured him, before the cloud passed away, to wring out the black drop, s that they might be reunited to-morrow since is could not be to-day. His moral life was palsied. Insensible to the life-long desolation which she was suffering, be would fain have persualed himself that she too regarded his offense as a light matter; that she had dealt treacherously,

using it as a pretext, and was the author of all the evil that had ensued. His progress from praise to invective may be thus traced:—After his wife had compelled him to consent to a separation, and while the separation was incomplete and the lawyers were recommending divorce, in the very dregs of the bitter business, he represented her to be perfect and entreated that nothing might be said from which it could be inferred that he imputed the least blame to her. The blame was his, and he must bear it. When the separation was complete, and she had given him in a parting letter some pledge—probably a pledge of silence—and while the public voice against him was fierce and unanimous, and he was accused of every crime that could be committed, he suffered two poems to be published in which he attributed to his wife every virtue under heaven, above all truth and serene purity, and mourned only that she wanted the one sweet weakness to forgive. He did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense. After he had, unwillingly, made an offer of reconciliation, which was rejected, he wrote, but kept secret dering his lifetime, verses in which

he invoked a curse upon her:-"A hollow agony which will not heal." and denounced her as a moral Clytennestra, who, with an unsuspected sword, and in the

cold treason of her heart, had hewn down his I that her husband had engaged him, and had fame, peace, and hope, for anger and for gold— had departed from her early truth, and had en-tered into crooked ways, walking in deceit and equivocation, and had learned to lie with silence, and had acquiesced in everything which tended to her purpose. Yet still he did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense.

There was now less reason to fear disclosure. There was now less reason to lear disclosure. The vague rumor of mysterious crime had died away. The cry so loud and so universal in March, 1816, was hushed. The "Farewell" and the opening and closing verses of "Childe Harold" had found favor. His popularity was returning. Walter Scott and Jeffrey, the Edinburgh and the Quarterly, defended him. He had last all horse and desire of reconcillation and lest all hope and desire of reconcillation, and was drinking deeply of the cup that imbrutes the soul and cheats the eye with false presentments. Now he began to complain publicly of injustice, perfidy, and lies—that his name had been blighted, his life's life fled away. The anger suppressed in 1816 was poured forth in satire and execration. Yet still he did not pretend to be ignorant of the cause of offense, and while he complained of the hand that gave the wound cknowledged that, though unnatural, the retri-

bution was just.

\* \* \* In parting with Lord Byron, it is some relief to east a glimpse of light upon a very dark picture. Though he continued to breathe bitter words against Lady Noel down to the time of her death, yet, for three years before his own death he seems to have ceased (a single instance excepted) to write or speak unkindly of his wife. The first four and the eighth stanzas of his last beautiful verses suggest that the unholy bonds which had held him were loosed. In the record of the last ten days of his life the lady from whom he had parted at Genoa is not natical. In the intervals of consciousness his thoughts turned to her whom he had wronged. On the day that he sailed from Genoa towards Greece he regretted that he had not first gone to England. On the day before his death he muttered, "Why dld I not go home before I came here?" On the same day, when he knew that he was dying, he was mest anxious to make Fletcher, his old servant, understand his last wishes. The servant asked whether he should bring pen and paper to take down his words. "Oh, no," he said, "It is now nearly over. Go to my sister—tel! her. Go to Lady Byron: you will see her, and say—" His voice faltered, and he continued to matter to himself for nearly twenty minutes with much carnestness, concluding, "Now I have told you all." "My Lord," said Fletcher, "I have not understood a word you have been saying," "Not understood me?" said Byron, with a look of the utmost distress, "What a pity! Then it is too late; all is over." "I hope not," answered Fletcher; "but the Lord's will be done." "Yes, not mine," he said, and tried to utter a few words, of which all were inarticulate except "my sister—my child." nearly over. Go to my sister-tel! her. Go to sister-my child."

He was most unhappy in his choice of a biographer. Mr. Moore was unable to perceive the injury that he infleted upon Lord Byron in giving a fixed habitation to his changing fancies of anger and remorse without repentance, or the danger which, in the very whirlwind of his passion, he had always avoided, of enforcing Lady Byron to break silence. If Sir Walter Scott, who was emphatically a man, could have undertaken the task, he would not have called up his friend to tell from the grave, with a joyous voice, the foul sensuality of Venice; he would not have collected darts, which lay scattered abroad and harmless, to pierce a woman's heart, Mr. Moore had direct authority to suppress anything that might be thought objectionable in the manuscript which he received for the purpose of defending the memory of Lord Byron. He was without excuse when he proclaimed to Lady Byron, before all the world, the fierce and bitter things which her husband had said and written in secret-when he publicly placed her name in foul contact with the linen-draper's wife and the Pythoness, and thrust before her eyes his own private opinion of her character both before and after marriage. Byron was wont to innvoke Nemesis to avenge upon others the wrongs which they had suffered from him. He little dreamed of the fate that overhung when he assigned to Moore the task

## A Contested Earldom.

A BOY FIVE YEARS OLD THE CLAIMANT.

An unusual incident, says the London Daily News, occurred in the House of Lords a few days ago. A little fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, five years old, presented himself at the bar of the House, and their Lordships, sitting in the Committee of Privileges, were asked to pro-nounce him Earl of Wicklow, and virtually to decide that he is heir to the extensive estates of that earldom in Ireland. A rival claimant for the vacant peerage contended before the committee, over which Lord Redesdale presides, that the child was illegitimate or suppositious: that he was not the lawful offspring of the member of the Wicklow family through whom he claims to inherit the title and property; and the unsatisfactory proceedings in the House of Lords, arising from the suspicious absence of a most important witness, show that the case is invested with gave difficulties.

It appears to be conceded that, if the child is the lawful son of the late William George Howard, he is entitled to the earldom. The barony of Clonmore was created in 1778 in favor of Ralph Howard, M. P. for Wicklow, who had large estates in the county, and was a scion of the Howards of England. His wife was created Countess of Wicklow in 1793, and at her decease, in 1807, her son became first Earl of Wicklow. The last possessor of the earldom died without male issue, and the present dispute is between collaterals.

The story told by the widow of William George Howard at the bar of the House of Lords is simple enough. She says that early in life she was a governess. In 1862 she met Mr. Howard, who was the nephew of the Archbishop of Armagh, at the great exhibition of London, being introduced to him by a mutual friend, Mr. Bordenave. The intimacy thus commenced led to a marriage in 1863, at Kensington Church. The child was born in 1864. Mrs. Howard states that the event occurred when she was about to go to Ireland to find her husband, in the hope of weaning him from bad associates, with whom he appears to have been connected. When about to set out on the journey she was suddenly taken ill, and compelled to return to her lodgings, where a doctor was summoned. but before his arrival the child was born. This evidence is directly confirmed by Miss Rosa Day, the sister of the person who kept the lodgings. She says that the infant was taken from the bed in which Mrs. Howard was lying and given to her, and that the child was brought up by hand, and was for a long time under her observation.

These witnesses have, however, been sub jected to a cross-examination of unusual severity, in the course of which it appears that before she knew her husband she had been acquainted with Bordenave, and that after the marriage she had at one time occupied lodgings in the same house with him during her husband's absence. She denied all familiarity with him before the decease of Mr. Howard, but admitted that since that event her "line of conduct" towards Bordenave had been changed, and she had resided in the same house with him for the last two or three years. The mystery was considerably increased by the secreey observed in the communications between the married pair during Mr. Howard's lifetime. The widow deposed that her husband kept the marriage secret because he was in great pecuniary difficulties, and afraid of his creditors. When asked why a certain doctor had been engaged to attend her in her confinement, she replied !

promised him £10,000 if he would keep the birth of the child a secret for a time. The Committee of Privileges evidently was not prepared to give implicit credence to this story, and the lady was interrogated in a particularly searching manner. The solicitor for the Wicklow family deposed that detectives had been employed to watch her, at the instigation of her husband, with a view to obtain evidence for a divorce.

It is conceded that if the child produced before the House was born in 1864, and was the fruit of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, he is the lawful Earl of Wicklow. Of course, the strong legal presumption is that a child born in wedlock is legitimate; and this presumption cannot be rebutted

without powerful positive testimony. Sir John Coleridge, the counsel for the little claimant, adverted to the peculirr difficulties which beset the case. Mrs. Howard was not well born, and she was naturally exposed to the dislike and enmity of a noble family, who must have strongly disapproved of the alliance. Her husband was a selfish profligate, who had for years pursued a vagabond disreputable career, leaving the wife to a forlorn friendles life. There were, however, letters extant which showed that the marriage had been at first one of affection; and this view was strongly corroborated by Mr. Howard's will, made in 1864, the year of the child's birth This document had been carefully prepared by a solicitor, and was entirely in the wife's favor. The obvious inference was, that the employment of detectives to watch Mrs. Howard and collect proofs of her supposed. delinquency could not have had her husband's sanction.

While the investigation is thickly beset with difficulties, it involves questions which are of the utmost interest to the whole country, since they bear on the law and evidence of succession, and on the very constitution of the peerage. At present it would be idle to attempt any opinion on the controversy; but it lies before a tribunal pre-eminently qualified to solve even those dark and intricate problems with spotless impartiality and the highest judicial skill.

## The Governor and the Attorney. Grid. BE 4. N. 28 8.

From the Sunday Republic of yesterday.

\* \* \* \* Mr. Brewster's appointment from the beginning was obnoxious to the earnest and influential workingmen of the State. He was in Europe during the Gubernatorial campaign, while others equally deserving of promotion were helping the cause. Moreover, his political record is such that leading Senators were almost inclined to expect his nomination. The fact that he was prominent in truckling to the South during the palmy days of the Democracy, amongst other things having almost a monopoly of the fugitive-slave cases and employing his talents to force back into a loathsome bondage the struggling wretches who occasionally managed to escape their thraldom, and desecrating the free soil of Pennsylvania by making it the huntingground for human beings. His action at the National Hall meeting in Philadelphia, just prior to the rebellion, when the Democracy endeavored to join Pennsylvania to the proposed Confederacy, and his action towards Mr. Van Buren in the Baltimore Convention, were also remembered. Mr. Van Buren had a clear majority of the convention in his favor, and, in order to kill him off, it was necessary to introduce what is called the two-third rule-that is, requiring the candidnte to receive the votes of two-thirds of the delegates to make him the nominee of the convention. Of course this rule could not be made by a minority, and, therefore, it was necessary to induce some of Mr. Van Buren's delegates to join with the minority, or anti-Van Buren men, in making this change. Mr. Brewster was a Van Buren delegate, and he, with others, whilst voting for Van Buren, also voted for the two-third rule, which they knew was intended to defeat him. It is noticeable that in this same convention Mr. B. was loud in his Van Burenism. The result is known. Mr. Polk, who had never been mentioned in connection with the office, was nominated and elected President, and Mr. Brewster was appointed Cherokee Commissioner, Entering upon his official duties under these auspices, the "first law officer of the commonwealth," instead of making friends by a strict attention to his duties and an avoidance of factional quarrels, was charged with immediately engaging in a series of manceuvres against some of the most prominent men in the State. Besides this he has been almost continually absent from his post, and Secretary Jordan has been frequently obliged to give advice which should have come from the Attorney-General. opposition to Mr. Brewster, therefore, instead of decreasing, became steadily augmented, and as the time for nominating the Governor approached, this opposition took shape, and was transferred to the Governor, who retained this obnoxious official. Mr. Brewster was aware of this, and should have relieved the Governor. Failing to do so. however, the Governor was obliged to request his resignation, which he did shortly after his renomination, through a mutual friend. The Attorney-General, however, refused to resign, and then it became necessary to take further action, which, however, has not yet produced a change. The Governor endeavored to accomplish the necessary result without wounding the feelings of the Attorney-General, but as he seems to have no delicacy on the subject, it behooves the Governor to remove him. public demand this, and the sooner the Gov-

E ASTON & MCMAHON,

SEMPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore,
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tugs furnished at the bortest notice.

ernor selects some good man to fill Mr.

Brewster's place the better. The spectacle of

a confidential adviser holding his appointment

turing pleasure, being suffered to remain in

office by the Executive after the public has

been made aware that his resignation has

been asked, is anomalous. It is necessary,

for the harmony of the party, that Mr. Brew-

ster should forthwith retire to private life.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ORDAN'S CELEBRATED FURE TONIC

ALE for invalide, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter sup
ply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its
wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for
invalide, use of families, etc., commend it to the atten
tion of all consumers who want a strictly pure article;
prepared for m the best materials, and put up in the most
careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders
by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,

No. 220 PEAR Street,
elow Third and Walnut streets.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM,—
of all classes with our Patent improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar
methods. Which, for methods. No. 436 North BROAD Stre

SHIPPING. FOR LIVERPOOL AN GUEENST WWN—fuman Line of M Steamers are appointed to saft as City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M. City of Brooklyn. Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M. City of Baltimore, via Hanfax, Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. Aud each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesd from Pier 45, North River.

FIRST CARIN \$100 STRERAGE.

To London 105 To London To London 115 To Paris. Paysable in Gullet Paysable in Gurrency Paysable in Gurrency Liverpool. \$80 Liverpool Currency Halinz. St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer. 1 by Branch Steamer. 1 by Branch Steamer. 1 Dy Bona wishing to send for their friends, a For further information apply at the Company's Office John's, D. Ballet, Agent, N. 15 ERGADWAY, N. Orto ODONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 B. No. 411 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia

CHARLESTON, S. 

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, at J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Brackley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEERLY LINE, The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail WILL FORM A REGULAR WERRLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail of
TUUESDAY, Angust 26, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of Leding given in connection wit
S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest,
Insurance at lowest rates, Rates of freight as lot
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARP.

ONLY BIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTE
BLIWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, GALLING A T. splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the nent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ever

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE,
THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.

At moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH BATKS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Hailroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the Wort, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmon, the Line and Richmon, Line

and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWN BATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer. teamships insured at the lowest rates.

Steamships incured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier i N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

613 LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP ALC:

LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or I cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F, OHL,

Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from th first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown: MELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUUCKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Marke
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodatis

ork, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodatin criss.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,—DES.
FAIUH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 122 South Wharvet.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS .\_ Save 20 per cent, in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at \$60 to 87 perton, instead of paying \$9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS CCAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PUR-POSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to be asside preparities with Anthracitic at its present EXDIBITANT RAIF, and TRY if you cannot use Broad
Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least
Super ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size,
and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top
Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other
Coal dealers. He save and ask for the Broad Top Coal.
POWELTON COAL AND IRON OO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. G. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.

R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock, KEMBALL COAL & IRON OO., No. 325 Walnut street, GEORGE MEARS, No. 3135 Walnut street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING. CARRIAGE BUILDERS. No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggiet Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

MORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder. Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.

of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide: Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, 108 OHURCH Street (City Stores).