Continued from the First Page, I then asked how she became certain of the

true cause. She said, that, from the outset of their married life, his conduct towards her was strange and unaccountable, even during the first weeks after the wedding while they were visiting her friends, and outwardly on good terms. He seemed re-solved to shake and combat both her religious principles and her views of the family state. He tried to undermine her faith in Christiani ty as a rule of life by argument and by ridicule. He set before her the Continental idea of the liberty of marriage, it being a simple partnership of friendship and property, the parties to which were allowed by one another to pursue their own separate individual tastes. He told her, that as he could not be expected to confine himself to her, neither should be expect or wish that she should confine herself to him; that she was young and pretty, and could have her lovers, and he should never object; and that she must allow him the same freedom.

She said that she did not comprehend to what this was tending till after they came to London, and his sister came to stay with them.

At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her husband and his sister was first forced upon her, she did not say; but she told me how it was done. She said that one night, in her presence, he treated his sister with a liberty which both shocked and astonished her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her and said, in a sneering tone, "I suppose you perceive you are not wanted here. Go to your own room, and leave us alone. We can amuse ourselves better without you."

She said, "I went to my room, trembling. I fell down on my knees, and prayed to my hea-venly Father to have mercy on them. I thought,

I remember, after this, a pause in the conver-sation, during which she seemed struggling with thoughts and emotions; and, for my part, I was unable to utter a word or ask a question.

She did not tell me what followed immediately upon this, nor how soon after she spoke on the subject with either of the parties. She first began to speak of conversations afterward held with Lord Byron, in which he boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to continue in time to come; and implied that she must submit to it. She put It to his conscience as concerning his sister's soul, and he said that it was no sin; that it was the way the world was first peopled; the Scrip-tures taught that all the world descended from one pair; and how could that be unless brothers married their sisters? that, if not a sin then, it

could not be a sin now.

I immediately said, "Why, Lady Byron, those are the very arguments given in the drama of

"The very same," was her reply. "He could reason very speciously on this subject." She went on to say that, when she pressed him hard with the universal sentiment of mankind as to the horror and the crime, he took another turn, and said that the horror and crime were the very attraction; that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he 'longed for the stimu-lus of a new kind of vice." She set before him the dread of detection; and then he became furious. She should never be the means of his detection, he said. She should leave him; that he was resolved upon: but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the sneering tone which was common with him, he said, "The world will believe me, and it will not believe you. The world has made up its mind that 'By' is a glorious boy; and the world will go for 'By,' right or wrong. Besides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you: I shall use all my powers. Read 'Caleb Williams,' and you will see that I shall do by you just as Falkland did by Caleb.

I said that all this seemed to me like insanity. She said that she was for a time led to think that it was insanity, and excused and pitied him; that his treatment of her expressed such hatred and malignity that she knew not what else to think of it; that he seemed resolved to drive her out of the house at all hazards, and threatened her, if she should remain, in a way to alarm the heart of any woman; yet, thinking him insane, she left him at last with the sorrow with which any one might leave a dear friend whose reason was wholly overthrown, and to whom in this desolation she was no longer permitted to minister.

I inquired in one of the pauses of the conversa-tion whether Mrs. Leigh was a peculiarly beautiful or attractive woman.

"No, my dear: she was plain." "Was she, then, distinguished for genius or talent of any kind?"

"Oh, no! Poor woman! she was weak, relatively to him, and wholly under his control."

'And what became of her?" I said. "She afterwards repented, and became a truly good woman." I think it was here she men-

tioned that she had frequently seen and conversed with Mrs. Leigh in the latter part of her life; and she seemed to derive comfort from the recollection.

I asked, "Was there a child?" I had been told by Mrs. — that there was a daughter,

who had lived some years.

She said there was one, a daughter, who made her friends much trouble, being of a very difficult nature to manage. I had understood that at one time this daughter escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted in efforts to recover her. Of Lady Byron's kindness both to Mrs. Leigh and the child, I had before heard from Mrs. ——, who gave me my first information.

It is also strongly impressed on my mind, that Lady Byron, in answer to some question of mine as to whether there was ever any meeting between Lord Byron and his sister after he left England, answered that she had insisted upon it, or made it a condition that Mrs. Leigh should

not go abroad to him.

When the conversation as to events was over, as I stood musing, I said, "Have you no evidence that he repented?" and alluded to the mystery of his death, and the message he endeavored to utter.

She answered quickly, and with great decision, that, whatever might have been his meaning at that hour, she felt sure he had finally re-pented; and added with great earnestness. "I do not believe that any child of the heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin.'

I said that such a hope was most delightful to my feelings, but that I had always regarded the indulgence of it as a dangerous one. Her look, voice, and manner, at that moment,

are indelibly fixed in my mind. She looked at me so sadly, so firmly, and said:-"Danger, Mrs. Stowe! What danger can

come from indulging that hope, like the danger that comes from not having it?" I said in my turn, "What danger comes from not having it?"

"The danger of losing all faith in God," she said, 'all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew a lady," she added, "who was in a state of skepticism and despair from belief in that doctrine. I think I saved her by giving her my faith."

I was silent; and she continued: "Lord Byron believed in eternal punishment fully; for, though he reasoned against Christianity as it is commonly received, he could not reason himself out of it; and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The worst of it is, I do believe.' Had he seen God as I see Him, I am sure his

heart would have relented. She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much palliation and excuse; that he was the child of singular and ill-matched parents; that he had an organization originally fine, but one capable equally of great good or great evil; that in his childhood he had only the worst and most fatal influences; that he grew up into manhood with no guide; that there was everything in the classical course of the schools to develop an unhealthy growth of passion, and no moral influence of any kind to restrain it; that the manners of his day were corrupt; that what were now considered vices in society were then spoken of as matters of course among young noblemens that drinking, gaming, and licentiousness everywhere abounded; and that, up to a certain time, he was no worse than multhudes of other young men of his day—only that the vices of his day were worse for him. The excesses of passion, the disregard of physical laws in eating, drinking, and living,

sensitively organized frames, and prepared him for the evil hour when he fell into the sin which shaded his whole life. All the rest was a struggle with its consequences-sinning more and more to coneeal the sin of the past. But she beleved he never outlived remorae; that he always suffered; and that this showed that God had not utterly forsaken him. Remorse, she said, always showed moral sensibility; and, while that

remained, there was always hope.

She now began to speak of her grounds for thinking it might be her duty fully to publish this story before she left the world.

First she said, that, through the whole course of her life, she had felt the eternal value of truth, and seen how dreadful a thing was falsehood and how fearful it was to be an accomplice in it even by slience. Lord Byron had demoralized the moral sense of England, and he had done it in a great degree by the sympathy excited by falsehood. This had been pleaded in extenua-tion of all his crimes and vices, and led to a lowering of the standard of morals in the literary world. Now it was proposed to print cheap editions of his works, and sell them among the common people, and interest them in him by the circulation of this same story. She then said to this effect, that she believed

in retribution and suffering in the future life, and that the consequences of sin here follow us there; and it was strongly impressed upon her mind that Lord Byron must suffer in looking on the evil consequences of what he had done in this life, and in seeing the further extension of that

"It has sometimes strongly appeared to me," she said, "that he cannot be at peace until this injustice has been righted. Such is the strong feeling that I have when I think of going where he is.

These things, she said, had led her to inquire whether it might not be her duty to make a full and clear disclosure before she left the world. Of course, I dld not listen to this story as one who was investigating its worth. I received it as truth. And the purpose for which it was com-municated was not to enable me to prove it to the world, but to ask my opinion whether she should show it to the world before leaving it. The whole consultation was upon the assumption that she had at her command such proofs as could not be questioned.

Concerning what they were I did not minutely inquire; only, in answer to a general question, she said that she had letters and documents in proof of her story. Knowing Lady Byron's strength of mind, her clear-headedness, her accurate habits, and her perfect knowledge of the matter, I considered her judgment on this

I told her that I would take the subject into consideration, and give my opinion in a few days. That night, after my sister and myself had retired to our own apartments, I related to her the whole history, and we spent the night in talking of it. I was powerfully impressed with the justice and propriety of an immediate disclosure; while she, on the contrary, represented the painful consequences that would probably come apon Lady Byron from taking such a step.

Before we parted the next day, I requested Lady Byron to give me some memoranda of such dates and outlines of the general story as would enable me better to keep it in its connection; which she did.

Then follows a chronological summary of the events of the courtship, marriage, and separation of Lord and Lady Byron, in which evidence is brought forward to show that Mrs. Leigh endeavored to convince Lady Byron that her husband was insane, and the letters lately published in the Quarterly Review are referred to as showing that Lady Byron hesitated to believe the guilt of her husband and his sister, and that she was not convinced of it until some time after the separation. Mrs. Stowe certainly does not overturn the evidence of these letters, and this part of her story is as great a muddle as ever. The characters of the two witnesses, Lord and Lady Byron, are then compared, and Mrs. Stowe proves conclusively, to her own satisfaction at least, that the latter is alone entitled to credence. Then comes the direct argument to prove the crime, of which we quote the essential portions:-

We shall now proceed to state the argument First. There is direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual immorality.

The evidence is not, as the Blacksbood says, that Lushington yielded assent to the ex parte statement of a client, nor, as the Quarterly intimates, that he was affected by the charms of an attractive young woman.

The first evidence of it is the fact that Lushington and Romilly offered to take the case into court; and make there a public exhibition of the proofs on which their convictions were

Second. It is very strong evidence of this fact that Lord Byron, while loudly declaring that he wished to know with what he was charged, declined this open investigation, and, rather than meet it, signed a paper which he had before refused to sign.

Third. It is also strong evidence of this fact that, although secretly declaring to all his intimate friends that he still wished open investigation in a court of justice, and affirming his belief that his character was being ruined for want of it, he never afterwards took the means to get it. Instead of writing a private handbill, he might have come to England and entered a suit; and

That Lord Byron was conscious of a great crime is further made probable by the peculiar malice he seemed to bear to his wife's legal counsel.

If there had been nothing to fear in that legal investigation wherewith they threatened him, why did he not only flee from it, but regard with a peculiar bitterness those who advised and proposed it? To an innocent man falsely accused, the certainties of law are a blessing and a refuge. Female charms cannot mislead in a court of justice; and the atrocities of rumor are there sifted and deprived of power. A trial is not a threat to an innocent man: it is an invitation, an opportunity. Why, then, did he hate Sir Samuel Romilly, so that he exulted like a flend over his tragical death? The letter in which he pours forth this malignity was so brutal, that Moore was obliged, by the general outery of society, to suppress it. Is this the language of an innocent man who has been offered a fair trial under his country's laws? or of a guilty man, to whom the very idea of

public trial means public exposure? Fourth. It is probable that the crime was the one now alleged, because that was the most important crime charged against him by rumor at the period. This appears by the following extract of a letter from Shelley furnished by the Quarterly, dated Bath, September 29, 1816:— "I saw Kinnard, and had a long talk with him. He informed me that Lady Byron was now in perfect health; that she was living with your sister. I felt much pleasure from this intelligence. I consider the latter part of it as affording a decisive contradiction to the only important calumny that ever was ad-vanced against you. On this ground, at least, it will become the world hereafter to be silent."

It appears evident here that the charge of improper intimacy with his sister was, in the mind of Shelley, the only important one that

had yet been made against Lord Byron.

It is fairly interable, from Lord Byron's own statements, that his family friends believed this charge. Lady Byron speaks, in her statement, of "nearest relatives" and family friends who were cognizant of Lord Byron's strange conduct at the time of the separation; and Lord Byron, in the letter to Bowles, before quoted, says that every one of his relations, except his sister, fell from him in this crisis, like leaves from a tree in autumn. There was, therefore, not only this report, but such appearances in support of it as convinced those nearest to the scene, and best apprised of the facts; so that they fell from him entirely, notwithstanding the strong influence of family feeling. The Guiccioli book also mentioned this same allegation as having arisen from peculiarities in Lord Byron's manner of treating his sister:-

"This deep, fraternal affection assumed at times, under the influence of his powerful genius, and under exceptional circumstances, an almost too passionate expression, which opened a fresh field to wrought effects on him that they did not on less I his enemies."

It appears, then, that there was nothing in the character of Lord Byron and of his sister, as they appeared before their generation, that prevented such a report from arising; on the con-trary, there was something in their relations that made it seem probable. And it appears that his own family friends were so affected by it that they, with one accord, deserted him. The Quarto visit Mrs. Leigh at this time, as triumphant proof that she did not then believe it. Can the Quarterly show just what Lady Byron's state of mind was, or what her motives were, in

making that visit? The Quarterly seems to assume that no woman, without gross hypoerlsy, can stand by a sister proven to have been gullty. We can appeal on this subject to all women. We fear-lessly ask any wife, "Supposing your husband and sister were involved together in an infamous crime, and that you were the mother of a young daughter whose life would be tainted by a knowledge of that crime, what would be your wish? Would you wish to proclaim it forthwith? or would you wish quietly to separate from your husband, and to cover the crime from the eye of

It has been proved that Lady Byron did not reveal this even to her nearest relatives. It is proved that she sealed the mouths of her coun-sel, and even of servants, so effectually, that they remain sealed even to this day. This is evidence that she did not wish the thing known. It is proved also, that, in spite of her secrecy with her parents and friends, the rumor got out, and was spoken of by Shelley as the only important

Now, let us see how this note, cited by the Quarterly, confirms one of Lady Byron's own statements. She says to Lady Anne Barnard:-

"I trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord Byren in any way; for, though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he can-not prevent me from continuing his friend; and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified."

How did Lady Byron silence accusations? First, by keeping silence to her nearest relatives; second, by shutting the mouths of aervants; third, by imposing silence on her friends—as Lady Anne Barnard; fourth, by silencing her legal counsel; fifth, and most entirely, by treating Mrs. Leigh, before the world, with unaltered kindness. In the midst of the rumors Lady Byron went to visit her; and Shelley says that the movement was effectual. Can the Quarterly prove that at this time Mrs. Leigh had not confessed all, and thrown herself on Lady Byron's mercy?

It is not necessary to suppose great horror and indignation on the part of Lady Byron. She may have regarded her sister as the victim of a most singularly powerful tempter. Lord Byron, as she knew, had tried to corrupt her own morals and faith. He had obtained a power over ome women, even in the highest circles in England, which had led them to forego the usual decorums of their sex, and had given rise to great scandals. He was a being of wonderful personal attractions. He had not only strong poetical, but also strong logical power. He was daring in speculation, and vigorous in sophistical argument; beautiful, dazzling, and possessed of magnetic power of fuscination. His sister had been kind and considerate to Lady Byron when Lord Byron was brutal and cruel She had been overcome by him, as a weaker nature sometimes sinks under the force of a stronger one; and Lady Byron may really have considered her to be more sinned against than

Mrs. Stowe then adduces the evidence of Lord Byron's "Manfred," "Cain," and other works, and describes these effusions and the attacks on his wife as at once the productions of a mind burdened by a great and unnatural crime and a bold strategy to deceive the public:-

Again: the evidence of this crime appears in Lord Byron's admission, in a letter to Moore, that he had an illegitimate chila torn before he left England, and still living at the time.

In letter 307, to Mr. Moore, under date Venice, Feb. 2, 1818, Byron says, speaking of Moore's oss of a child:-

"I know how to feel with you, because I am quite wrapped up in my own children. Besides my little logitimate, I have made unto myself an illegitimate tince (Ada's birth), to say nothing of one before; and I look forward to one of these as the pillar of my old age, supposing that I ever reach, as I hope I The illegitimate child that he had made to

himself since Adah's birth was Allegra, born about nine or ten months after the separation. The other illegitimate alluded to was born be fore, and, as the reader sees, was spoken of as Moore appears to be puzzled to know who

this child can be, and conjectures that it may possibly be the child referred to in an early poem, written, while a schoolboy of nineteen, at Harrow. On turning back to the note referred to, we

find two things: first, that the child there mentioned was not claimed by Lord Byron as his own, but that he asked his mother to care for it as belonging to a schoolmate now dead; se cond, that the infant died shortly after, and, consequently, could not be the child mentioned in this letter.

Now, beside this fact, that Lord Byron admit-

ted a living illegitimate child born before Ada, we place this other fact, that there was a child in England which was believed to be his by those who had every opportunity of knowing. On this subject we shall cite a passage from a letter recently received by us from England, and

written by a person who appears well informed on the subject of his letter:-"The fact is, the incest was first committed, and the child of it born before, shortly before, the Byron

marriage. The child (a daughter) must not be con-founded with the natural daughter of Lord Byron, born about a year after his separation. "The history, more or less, of that child of incest, is known to many; for in Lady Byron's attempts to watch over her, and rescue her from ruin, she was

compelled to employ various agents at different This letter contains a full recognition, by an intelligent person in England, of a child corresponding well with Lord Byron's declaration of

an illegitimate, born before he left England. Then follows a summing up of all the testimony and a defense of Lady Byron for telling the story. Another chapter is devoted to a physiological argument to prove that Lord Byron was fully capable of committing the crime with which he is charged, a discussion of the reason why Lady Byron loved him, and an appeal to the public. The third part of the book is made up of miscellaneous documents, such as Mrs. Stowe's original Atlantic article, Lord Lindsay's letter to the London Times, letters of Lady Byron, and various communications that have been made to the press on the subject. We cannot see that Mrs. Stowe has proved her case in this book any better than she did in her original article, and the whole accusation after all rests just where it began, with the simple assertion of Lady Byron, which there is not a particle of suvstantial evidence brought forward to

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Besate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to ancit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA E. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITF, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the thands of the accountant, will meet the parties intermited, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E., corner of BINTE and WALINUT Streets (second-floor), in the city of Philadelphia.

BENRY S. HAGFET,
14 tuthists.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased.

The Anditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE S. STIMBLE, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOHN MINSER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appaintment, on TUESDAY, January II, 1878, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

TETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING A been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons industed to the anne will make payment, and those having claims present them to No. 1294 N. RIGHTH Street. No. 1294 N. RIGHTH Street. REWIN M. OARR, No. 1226 MARLBOROUGH Street.

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