## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH, PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869.

## CARDINAL POLE.

The London Athenaum, in a review of the third volume of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," by the Dean of Chichester, which has just been published in London, gives the following interesting sketch of Cardinal Pole -----

We have said that Pole was of royal blood When his grandfather Clarence, brother of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey-or in the Thames in a Malmsey butt-he left two children, the little Earl of Warwick and the Lady Margaret-the latter so well known to us as the ill-fated Countess of Salisbury. Henry the Seventh murdered the little Earl to get rid of a pretender, and Lady Margaret was married to a Welshman, Richard Pole, who persuaded his princess that he was descended from Cadwallader. Of this couple, Reginald was one of the children, born in 1500. The family was looked upon at Court with that sort of dislike and fear with which poor relations are said to be looked on by their richer kinsfolk, of whom they are the inevitable heirs. Queen Katharine, indeed, would willingly have seen in Regionld the future husband of her daughter Mary. "Such a marriage," says Dr. Hook, "was regarded as possible by Pole himself, and to this circumstance we may trace some of the inconsistencies of his career. It is to be remarked that even when he was created a Cardinal, Pole declined to being made a priest." Meanwhile, Pole went through school and university with credit, travelled. wrote a book, and signalized his authorship by never writing so good a book as his first, the life of Longolio. When he returned, a man, from the travel and sojourn on the Continent which he had begun as little more than a boy, he was "of spare body, fresh complexion, of rather a broad face, but with eyes which showed the gentleness of his disposition," but which, we may add, often belied it, and as often belied in their apparent truthfulness the want of veracity which distinguished Pole on more than one occasion. This last defect did not spring-not always at least-from mere impulse or blindness of discernment, but was adopted deliberately when needed. State papers now for the first time betray the fact that Pole's acts and Pole's words were often at variance. Dr. Hook proves, moreover, that after Pole attained to power, he was one of the cruellest men of his time. In mercilessness to Protestants he far surpassed Gardiner, who has suffered much misrepresentation in this matter.

Reginald was not even in orders when Henry the Eighth made him an offer of the Archbishoprie of York. It was a princely place for one of quasi royal birth, but not being hereditary, it did not lift the Pole family nearer to the throne. Moreover, it was a bribe, by which Henry, or his agent, hoped to bind Pole to the King's party in the question of the divorce from Katharine. Reginald, however, declined to commit himself; and he lost the Archbishopric, but not altogether, as yet, the regard or seeming regard of the King. At all events, he remained unmolested, perhaps because he gave at least a tacit assent to the King's supremacy. However, furnished with princely means, Pole repaired to Italy, where he gathered around him the noblest, the subtlest, the most free, the most orthodox, the most inquiring, the most doubting, and the most intellectual spirits of the time.

Dr. Hook says, and says truly we think, that at first the tendency of Pole's moral and intellectual character was towards Protestantism, but that "through hostility to Henry he became a Papist." This latter name is almost | Council of Trent, Pole withdrew; as he had invariably used by the author as the best one | hitherto beleived in it, but he accepted the

triumphant. The Pope approved it, and the people were exhorted to obey his Legate, on the grounds of his office, his merits, and his high birth. A letter was also addressed to James the Fifth of Scotland, almost commanding him to give that countenance and support to the English insurgents which none could give so effectually as the King of Scotland. Other letters were addressed to other potentates. They all betrayed the primary object in Pole's mind-the utter subjection of England to the Papacy. Here follows an excellent specimen of the author's manner of narrating events while he portrays character:-

"Notwithstanding the remonstrance from the lords and others of the king's council, Pole was still in high spirits. He knew that fifteen lords had conspired to put down the Reformation, that among others the Nevilles had been in the field, and that the western counties were as much excited as the northern. He expected to be summoned to England almost as soon as he had entered France. He little understood the power of intellect and of will which belonged to the great prince on whom he had heaped unmeasured abuse, and whom he had ventured to lecture as a schoolboy. At no time in a long reign was the vigor of Henry's policy and character so conspicuous as it was at the present. With a considerable portion of his subjects in open insurrection, with discontent murmuring in every corner of the land, with Scotland and all Europe in arms against him, with scarcely a minister whom he could trust or from whom he could seek advice, except Cromwell; so quietly, but so decisively, did Henry overpower all re-sistance, that until lately, when the State papers were opened to the public, no historian, certainly no reader, was aware of the dangers to which his government was at this time exposed, or how near the insurgents were to success. The calm resolution of Henry, the precaution united with vigilance which he displayed, the amount of labor he endured, and the anxiety he could not always conceal, are worthy of all admiration. The noiseless success is an indication of a genius which, in its proud consciousness of strength, wished for no display; and the political wisdom is worthy of notice, by which he avoided all appearance of triumph, and so left the impression on the public mind that the insurrection, instead of being a subject of alarm, was simply a succession of riots, to be treated with contempt and easily quelled.

For a long and weary period after this, Pole was a mere conspirator destined to meet only disappointment. Henry was excommunicated, Pole was outlawed, and each might have been assassinated with the eulogy of the assassin's respective employer. Intrigue, agitation, a knocking at half the royal gates in Europe, to aid in the overthrow of England, all came to naught. Pole became depressed, but his spirits rose when he heard of that cruel slaying of his mother, the Countess of Salisbury, on the scaffold. She perished in her innocent old age, as her little brother Warwick had perished in his innocent youth. But Pole left it to be understood that his mother had been murdered because of her religious opinions, whereas she was sentenced for treasonably, it was said, corresponding with her son. The execution, however, was at best a judicial murder. When Pole thanked God for the martyrdom of his mother, he was himself a Papist only in discipline; ha believed in justification by faith, and was something of a Protestant as Dr. Garth was a Christian, without knowing it. On the subject of Papal supremacy, Pole was a fanatic, papist, ultramontane, Italian, un-English, to his fingers' ends. It is well known that when justification by faith came before the

to the overraling of Providence, that he might be to the overtaining of Providence, that we might be able to Say, as he said now, Benadictus fruidus Unitris fui. Having reached the presence chamber, the three great personages stood underfa canopy, con-versing with one another for a quarter of an hour. One by one the members of the legation were pre-sented to their majesties by Lord Paget. They kissed hands and were gracoonsy received. When the conduct took here denously received. When the sented to their majestics by Lord Paget. They kissed nands and were graciously received. When the cardinal took his departure, notwithstanding his polite remonstrances, the queen insisted upon at-tending him to the top of the stairs, where she had first met him. The king went with him to the door. The Bishop of Winchester, the Dake of Alva, and the nobility, both English and Spanish, accompanied him to his barge at the head of the pier. The bishop, indeed, entered the barge with idm and crossed the water. He put the legate in possession of Lambeth, which had been splendidly furnished at the queen's expense, the rosms being hung with costly tapestry."

Soon, there followed the humiliating scene in which Queen, King Philip, and Parliament took part-silence there being taken for consent-when, on the nation asking pardon of the Pope, Cardinal Pole declared it reconciled to the Holy See. Later, in 1555, by aid of Parliament, the act was passed by which the heel of Popery was fixed crushingly on the neck of England, but not, as it was supposed, forever. Speedily thereafter commenced that bloody persecution of Protestants which changed all loyal feeling towards the Queen, on the part of Anglo-Catholics (as distinguished from Ultramontanes) as well as of Reformers, into feelings of fear or detestation. Within three days, in March, 1556, as soon as Cranmer was burnt, Pole was ordained priest and consecrated Archbishop of Cauterbury, Mary assumed, for her share in the new order of things, the extirpation of heresy, "Sometimes fifty poor wretches were left for execution, when the judge quitted an assize town." After all, Rome was not satisfied, for the Pontiff complained that Pole, who miserably failed in trying to play Cardinal Wolsey, was more careful of Spanish interests than he was of the Papacy. Pole, not being sufficiently servile to Rome, was smitten with a charge of heresy. Some faint trace of Eng-lish spirit exhibited by Pole and the Queen caused this storm to blow over; but Rome remained as ready to insult the sovereign and the nation as if these had not fallen prostrate, and placed their heads beneath its feet:---

feet:--"In fact, Paul the Fourth troubled himself no fur-ther in the matter, and Pole was contented to let things remain as they were. But notwithstanding this, the charge of heresy was not withdrawn: the citation of Pole to appear before the Inquisition as a reputed heretic was never revoked. He who in England was condemning heretics to the stake, was alraid to appear in Rome, lest the furnace he heated for others should be heated sevenfold for himself. So deeply did Pole feel and so indigmanily did he resent the injury, that he composed a trea-tise in his own defense. We know the violence of language to which his malignant passions would impel Pole when he went forth, pen in hand, to meet an adversary. We can understand, therefore, meet an adversary. We can understand, therefore why he should have paused before transmitting the treatise; and we are impressed with the depth an Treatise; and we are impressed with the depid and sincerity of his religious convictions, when we are informed that, on reviewing what he had written, he thought of the curse which Ham had incurred (Gen. ix, 22-25), and saying, I will not discover my father's nakedness, he threw the fair copy of the memorial into the free. I wish, for the credit of Pole, we could stop here; but the truth, though often overlooked, cannot be concealed, that it was during Poles according in the context of f we during Pole's ascendancy in the councils of Queen Mary, that the majority of those persecutions for religious opinions took place which have attached forever the epithets of the bloody to her name, and covered her reign with ignominy and disgrace,'

For these, and a host of other iniquitous proceedings, the Dean of Chichester holds Pole responsible. He gives both the narrative and his reasons at considerable length. Dr. Hook has also something to say in mitigation of judgment; at least on the Queen:-"So dear to our hearts are the interests of commerce, that within our own memory Fauntleroy was hanged for forgery; so vigilant were our fathers in their zeal for the rights of property that many a starving fellow-creature has been condemned to death for sheep stealing; so sacred are the game laws that men are still destroyed like vermin who cannot be made to understand that the rights of pronerty extend over birds or beasts which they regard as being wild. We must mete out the same measure to Fole and to Mary; they felt that the country

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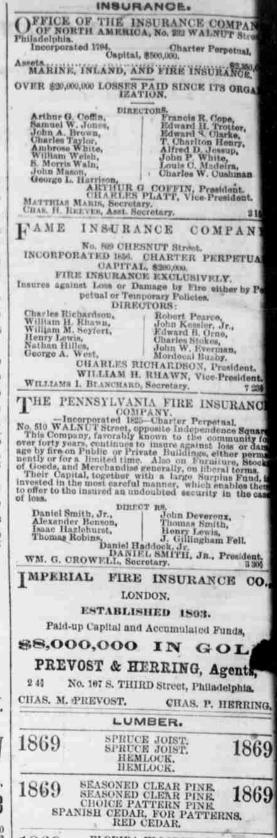
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distinguish a partisan who is not merely a But Pole was, in spirit at all Catholic. events, with those who would have reformed

the Church without removing its spiritual head at Rome. Only a short time had elapsed since a preaching Dean in the Papal chapel had placed Christ on a level with Phocion, Epaminondas, Aristides, and Socrates. Zeus Pater and God the Father were to him the same beings under different names. In Apollo and Æsculapius he saw types of the Son. If Jesus died on the cross for the good of mankind, Decius and Curtius sacrificed themselves for the good of their country; and there were Queens of Heaven-Diana, Venus, Minerva, Juno-before Mary was raised to that dignity and the Father was practically dethroned ! Altogether, it may be said that a man with his eyes resolutely shut could not help seeing the necessity for a reform. Pole had discerned that necessity; but he had learnt to hate the turn which events had taken in England more than he could deplore the corruptions of the Church of the Papacy. At Venice (as we learn from the Simancas papers) Pole confided to the Imperial Envoy, Zornoza (A. D. 1534) his political plans and aspirations: and Zornoza recommended the Emperor not to refuse the services of a man who was near the blood royal of England, who was in correspondence with persons in that country who were planning an insurrection there, and who, with aid from the Emperor, might place England itself under the feet of Charles!

It is certain that at this time Pole was professing neutrality to Henry; but he speedily threw off that affectation. He flung a thunderbolt into his native kingdom, in the shape of that famous piece, "De Unitate," in which. like M. Ledru Rollin, he asserted the sacred right of insurrection, on the part of a dissatisfied people, against the sovereign and his Government. In this publication Pole spared no one who stood before as an adversary-nothing that him might be an obstacle in his path. \*\*He broke down the floodgates by which his violent and vindictive feelings had been hitherto dammed up. The torrent of his indignation and wrath knew no bounds." If Pope and Emperor would but join hands, England would be theirs; and Pole evidently cared little what devastation might be spread, as long as he and his party stood upright in the general wreck.

Rome acted as offensively as she could just then-that is to say, when Pole went thither he was received with royal honors, as if he had been the rightful heir of England. A Cardinal's hat was put upon the head that had not yet even received the ordinary clerical tonsure, which intimates a man designed for the clergy. The cardinal on this occasion was less pleased than the emperor, who now considered a union between a cardinal and the Princess Mary of England impossible; but Cardinal Pole was not in holy orders, and though the marriage by which his ambition would have been gratified was, perhaps, a less probable event than before, yet dispensations had not been refused under similar circumstances. Circumstances, however, began to look grave. Pole undertook to go, as Papal Legate, to Flanders, to confer there with insurgent agents on the best means for carrying a revolution in England to a successful issue. Among his baggage-and he travelled like a king-was a Papal proclamation to be published in London on the insurrection being

opposite conclusions pronounced by the Council.

He has been roundly abused for withdrawing, but Dr. Hook generously, and, as we hold, successfully, defends the Cardinal at this difficult juncture.

Reginald had long to wait before that opportunity came by which he profited and briefly triumphed. When he addressed Edward the Sixth, as a royal cousin, he only met with contempt; and when he missed being elected as Pope, he lost an opportunity which, for a moment, was very menacing to England. When Mary ascended the throne, he recognized the hour, and feltwhat was a mistake-that he was the irresistible and indispensable man. The Pope and Cardinals, it should not be forgotten, celebrated the death of the young king as the gaining of a vistory. With all this, the gaining of a victory. Pole had difficulty in obtaining access to England. Many parties wished him absent; some feared danger to himself by his presence. At length, intrigues were overcome and the Cardinal and Papal Legate, after a progress which was oriental in splendor, although the splendor was kept under lest susceptibilities should be alarmed, reached Gravesend:-

"The royal barge was lying before Gravesend, waiting the legate's command. It was spiendidly decorated; a chair of state was spread with purple, seated on which his most reverend lordship migat exhibit himself to the people without incurring innecessary fatigue. As Pole ascended the barge the silver cross of the legate appeared on its prow. The passing scene was spiendid. A multitude of vessels were waiting for a signal to escort the legate vessels were waiting for a signal to escort the legate up the river-from the ornate barge of the noble-man to the hackney boat of the artisan. By the rapidity of the stream and the strength of the hall before any one was aware of its approach. had been arranged that Pole, on his passage to Lambeth, should pay his respects, in passing, to the king and queen at Whitehall; but it had been calculated that he would not arrive before dinn was over; and he had now come when the officials were in the midst of their repast. The rowers ceased to pull; they looked to the legate for orders; but be-fore he could decide what was to be done, the Lord High Chancelor was seen at the head of the plet. Bishop Gardyner, versed in the ways of courts, and of foreign courts, received the legate with reverence, making a low obejsance, as if at once to admit his superior tank. The arrangements had heap under superior rank. The arrangements had been, under his direction, so admirably made, that the servants, though taken by surprise, immediately fell into their places; and between a lane of liveried serplaces; and between a lane of liveried scr-vants standing on either side the Lord High Chancellor of England and the Legste of Rome now passed in friendly conversation. At a little distance, at the entrance of the palace, they saw the king approaching, surrounded by his con-tiers. The king and the legate embraced. Philip condescended to explain, that he sold the queen were seated at the dinner-table, when the shoutings of the people attracted attention, and the king load hot a moment in hurrying to the river's side to welof the people attracted attention, and the king four not a moment in hurrying to the river's side to wel-come so honored a guest. Philip offered his arm to support the feeble cardinal as they approached the grand staircase, at the top of which, surrounded by her ladies, the queen was seen standing, im-patient to welcome her kinsman. She received him with a subme on his check, after the manner at by her moles, the queen was seen standing, im-patient to welcome her kinsman. She received him with a solute on his cheek, after the manner at that time peculiar to Eugland; she condescended to say, that, since her accession and marriage, such joy as she now experianced she had never felt. On the arrival of the legate, a privy council was imme-diately ordered to be held, and a procession was formed to the Great Hall. The king having taken his place at the queen's right hand, and motioning the legate to take the left, said pleasantly in Latin:---"We will place the usen between us;' when Pole, addressing the queen, replied, 'You are thus doubly protected—the king representing the majesty of the emperor on the ene side, and I representing his holmeas the pope on the other.' He then dis-conrace, as was his constom, of the wonderfal mercy of Divine Providence visible in the events of the day; while the queen, we are told, answered in many wise and humble words. She explained to him,'in their mative language, some of the many reasons which had compelled her to postpone his arrival; to which the legate policity bar for very delicately replied that the decay was to be attributed delicately replied that the delay was to be attributed

would cease to be a christian hand a men were per-mitted to exercise their private indement in reli-gious matters, contrary to the decision of those councils which were regarded as expressing the one voice of Christendom. We are, at the same time, to remember that, under the cruel code then in actual existence, great as was the number of these of mentioned in the course of relignon it was those who suffered in the cause of religion, it was as nothing in comparison with the number of those consigned without compution to a death if possi ble more cruel for political offences. Hundreds were condemned for uttering sentiments which we should now regard as patriotic, but which were at that time treasonable. For one person executed in this reign for religion there were a hundred buchered for treason; that is, for a contention on behalf of civil liberty against an intolerable despiram. We express disgust, and we are justified in doing so, at the unfeeling coarseness of Bonner; but savely we ought to feel equal disgust at reading such a sentence as the following:—The queen grante 1 a general pardon to the people of Kent—after having caused *investore* of the most guilty to be executed. The sentence occurs in a letter from Renard to the Emperor. This is not said to palliate the law's extreme severity, but to account for the fact that neither Mary nor Pole, nor any other member of the privy council, ever felt any computations visit-ings of conscience for having permitted the law to the fact ourse. The average are considered take its course. To execute five score was considered an act of mercy; and in sparing the other guilty persons Mary felt entitled to call herself merciful. Any really merciful person will admit the full force of those palliating and explanatory circumstances, and, in my desire to do justice to all persons. I have alluded to them more than ence. I am inclined to think much more severely of Pole's case. When we remember that his temper was merciful, and when we compare the leniency of his government at Viterbo with the severity he exhibited in England, we attribute the change in his conduct to a selfishness awfully criminal. It is impossible not to per-ceive that he let the law take its course without an attempt on his part to mitigate its ferocity, in order that the zeal against heresy in England might be a sufficient answer to those who denounced him as a heretic at Rome." We have only to add that Pole was not an

enemy to "Madame Elizabeth;" yet, to the last, there was a full homage of love in his heart towards Mary, of whose death he heard, as he was dying, with a calm, touching sorrow. Between them, however, they had lost England:-

"On the morning of the 18th of November, 1558 Reginald Pole breathed his last, having lived dify-eight years and six months. He had survived Queen Mary two-and-twenty hours; he lived long enough to hear the cheers with with the accession of Queen Elizabeth was acclaimed; and the policy of his late mistress and her minister was in those joyful acclamations condemned. He in state at Lambeth during forty of masses being said for the repose of soul, With much formal pomp the or was conveyed to Canterbury, where it was not large concourse of the cirlzens and of the cler. At his obsequies a discourse in his praise was deli-ered from the pulpit both in English and in Lat! According to his own desire he was buried in St. Thomas' Chapel. The place where was laid the body of the last of our primates whos head was honored or disgraced by the red hat, or who had any confec-tion with Bonn is deniated in the way out to be tion with Rome, is denoted by these words :- Depo-situm Cardinalis Poli, " -

Such is an outline, with some samples. of a story which, with few shortcomings and contradictory assertions, is told with a simple grace and earnestness that should recommend it universally,

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