"THE GALAXY." The December number of The Galaxy has

the following table of contents:-"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards, chapters xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, and xxxix (with an illustration); "On the Red Desert," by Albert S. Evans; "The Old Gate," by H. H.; "The Breath of Life," by John C. Draper, M. D.; "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade, chapters xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, and xxvii (with an illustration); "The Cardinal d'Andrea," by the Secretary of the late Cardinal d'Andrea; "Latter Spring," by Rose Terry; "A Marriage and a Theory," by Edgar Fawcett; "A November Afternoon," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Mrs. Strongitharm's Report," by Jane Strongitharm; "An Editor's Tales"-No. II, Josephine de Montmorenciby Anthony Trollope; "The Morals and Manners of Journalism," first article, by Richard Grant White; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From a sketch of Cardinal d'Andrea by his Secretary we make the following extracts:-

Two years and a half before the period at which my narrative opens, the unpopularity of the Cardinal Minister gave hopes to his opponents in the Sacred College that the Pope might be induced to recommend his resignation. Three Monsignori were especially active. A plot was formed to denounce in conclave the measures of Antonelli. Two of the cabinet were prepared to resign their portfolios rather than share the popular odium of serving under him. Three Cardinals were privately nominated as a cabinet. But the lion was wary. He had information of all the plot. The conclave was not summoned on the day expected. The two cabinet ministers were promoted and the three recalcitrant Monsignori were sent abroad on embassies.

But the prime movers of the scheme were beyond his reach, and all the more to be feared and bated. They had the ear of the Pope, too. This was not much; for, after all, the real power in Rome is the Cardinal Minister. Obstinate as is the Pope on some points, the general tone of his character is indecision. On one point he is easily inflamed. To suggest the least renunciation of his dignities, his who would restore the most obsolete of them, is heresy and treason. Here the Cardinal Minister, able at all times to obtain private audience of the Pope, had a decided advantage over his opponents. With a consummate knowledge of character, a per-fect master of words, he had learned to mould the unsuspecting Pontiff at will. It was not remarkable, therefore, that as a result of these insinuations, the Pope, very poor at all disguises, should show a coldness and hauteur to his supposed secret enemies.

The sentiments of Cardinal d'Andrea were

well known. He had broken through the traditional rules of the Secret Consistory, which merely assents to measures proposed by the ministry, by declaring his right, as a Prince of the Church, to speak his sentiments. The debate thus opened brought forth others less resolute, who, although feeling strongly on the subject, wanted some one else to begin. To accept the proposition of the Cabinet of Turin, approved of by France and Austria secretly, was the gist of the Cardinal d'Andrea's argument. It was playing into his enemy's hand. From that day the Pope's confidence was gone. This was all Cardinal Minister desired. The timid and irresolute saw the Cardinal's star was on fruit elsewhere. The Ultramontanes ded'Andrea as if he had nounced been Luther or Voltaire, But Republicans in France, the liberal Catholics of England and America, the majority of the Austrian and Northern Italian prelates and clergy, were friendly to his proposition. Germany has since pronounced decisively on the point, as witness the large and powerful "Society of Catholics to resist the aggressions of Rome," formed this year in Baden. The Cardinal d'Andrea became, therefore, the leader of the liberal policy of Cavour, in Rome—the chosen of the people. The far-seeing minister recognized the danger of this. A vain and impolitic person, by some precipi-tancy, might have compromised himself. Not slight sketch of the Cardinal d'Andrea, necessarily imperfect, as pen and ink sketches

He had been bred for the army, and served in the Noble Guards for three years. His military training imparted an upright and commanding carriage to his person, and methodical and precise habits in the management of his affairs. His disposition was essentially gentlemanly. Disdaining the mean and tricksy diplomacy of the Vatican back-stairs, he had always been distinguished for genuine and open conduct. He had read much, and of a style of literature to which most men in his position are strangers. The ban of the "Index" did not prevent his candid examination of any book. Thus he was quite au fait with the various philosophical schools of thought of the period.

Well read in history, he was a believer in reform. Here he clashed violently with his great foes, the Jesuits. No word is more detested by them than reform. When the Abbot Casaretto attempted the reformation of the Benedictine order, he was viewed with the greatest suspicion, and discountenanced on every hand; but by the aid of Cardinal d'Andrea he succeeded in altering the lazy, apathetic body of St. Paul's Extra Muros into the active working order of Santo Scholas-tica, engaged in the ancient work of the Benedictines-schools and literature.

The Cardinal d'Andrea, as protector of this order, obtained the approval and benediction of the Pope for Casaretto, to the discomfiture of his enemies. But, viewing the Jesnits as the foes of reform, his scheme was to destroy their influence in the public schools. Every one knows that by these the order obtains its ascendancy in Rome. Two thousand boys go to confession to the Jesuits every festival of St. Aloysius.

his religious views, the Cardinal, although a rigid Catholic, was by no means bigoted. Like Pere Hyacinthe, he could see and value the good in Protestants. He read their books, and studied the points of controversy. In his manners he was always selfpossessed, urbane, and polite. Unexacting toward his inferiors, but demanding all the honors due to his rank from those disposed forget them. To needy priests of good morals he was of good morals he was uniformly generous, always obtaining for them some employment. Literary men were always welcomed and assisted. He corresponded with some of the most distinguished European statesmen. He never resorted to the casuistry of his opponents, to excuse immo-rality and licentiousness. His habits were strictly virtuous. He had an ambition, but I believe it to have been that of a patriot. The

ancient grandeur of the Roman people, their capacity for good, the benefits that might accrue from a constitutional government like England's, or such as Cavour and Ricasoli sought to found in Italy, these inspired him with the most ardent zeal.

The Cardinal retired early, and it being moonlight and very fine, resolved to send back the carriage and walk home. He walked in company with his secretary, a servant as usual attending at a little distance. He had passed into the Corso, when a man suddenly started out of the small and dark Via Fontanella di Borghese. The Cardinal suspected harm, but by the moonlight, at that moment somewhat clouded, he thought he recognized the person. It was a celebrated politician, who dared not have open intercourse with any one, for fear of compromising them; and he conveyed the unwelcome intelligence that the Cardinal's life was in imminent danger. He could not say how the conspiracy was to be effected, but those who planned it were too fearful and revengeful, and their emis-saries too mercenary to fail. Every moment was of importance.

A plan was speedily devised. The Hon-Mr. K— was leaving at 2 o'clock, in his private carriage, for Civita Vecchia, to catch the French steamer touching at Civita Vecchia at half-past 12 next day, on her way to Naples. The secretary knew Mr. K—, an ardent member of the Church of England, greatly admired the Cardinal. On arriving at the palace, he hastily exchanged his cassock for a clarical cost, and through the second of the cost o sock for a clerical coat, and throwing a large cloak over all, he stealthily made his way to the Hotel d'Angleterre, where Mr. K--- was staying. Fearful of espionage, he took a very circuitous way, and arrived just as Mr. Kentered. His errand was briefly told, and the generous Englishman proposed that the Cardinal should accompany him, disguised as a friend whose name appeared in his passport. The friend, on being consulted, agreed, and the secretary left, promising to be ready at a certain street with the Cardinal, where the carriage was to take him up.

On his return the Cardinal could hardly be prevailed on to agree to this arrangement, desiring to face the danger and appeal to the Pontiff. But the Holy Father would ask, "Who is the enemy?" What could he reply? And then a discovery that their plans were known would only render them more assiduous in bringing things to an issue. At present there was reasonable presumption that they did not imagine any one informed of their design. From a distance, the Cardinal could state his views, and demand satisfactory redress. These, and numerous other reasons connected with the state of Rome, subsequently prevailed, and his eminence put on the beard and moustache our English friend had given us, (a fortunate relic of the Carnival) and with the aid of a large Inverness cape and white wideawake, was splendidly disguised. It wanted two hours and a half of the time. The Cardinal never lost his presence of mind, but was gloomy and foreboding. At last we called the valet, devoted to his master, and informed him of the plan. He was to pretend illness on the part of the Cardinal. He listened carefully to his instructions and exclaimed, "Eminence, your shoes and stockings!" We looked down and saw that the patent leather, low clerical shoes with gold buckles, and the red silk stockings, were very obvious betrayals of the rank of the disguised. No lay shoes and stockings were at hand, until the valet bethought him of his own. Hastily effecting the exchange, the Cardinal passed out of the palace alone, not suffering any one to accompany him.

The whole of the next day passed heavily, but no inquiries were made for his eminence. the decline, and held aloof accordingly. But | As his valet only waited on him, the other this coldness on the part of the Vatican, this domestics easily believed that he was indismanly boldness in the people's cause, bore posed. Two days after, the secretary hastily scanned the "Giornale di Roma," saw the departure of Mr. K- announced, and that of his friend. The valet, poor fellow, though somewhat obese and awkward. executed an eccentric pas seul in token of his satisfaction at the news, then broke out into a fervent Ave Maria for his master's safety. Four days elapsed, and a summons came to

attend the Consistory. Then it was announced that the Cardinal had left for Naples. The letter he soon afterwards published, containing his sentiments on the temporal power and his indignant protest against the personal ill-treatment he had received, exgreat and universal cited comment. The recent publication tancy, might have compromised himself. Not Padre Passaglia's pamphlet added so this man. Here let me endeavor to give a to the interest of this letter. It furnished the Cardinal Minister with fitting pretext for vindictive measures. The absent Cardinal was denounced as a traitor, and no one dared defend him. One Cardinal, indeed, spoke a few deprecatory words in his behalf, but he would have been silent had he not received a threat from a powerful person that unless he defended D'Andrea, his share in a certain conspiracy would be revealed to the Minister. Whatever was the grief of the Holy Father-and we are warranted in believing it to have been considerableor the secret indignation of the Sa-cred College, the Cardinal D'Andrea was despoiled of all his offices and emoluments. The object of this persecution was then located in ill-furnished lodgings on the Chiaja at Naples, sorely distressed for money. More than this, his good name was suffering. It was currently reported that he had led on others into danger, and then deserted them. The Roman Committee feared they would be unable to control popular fury. These anxieties affected the Cardinal's health, and by advice of friends he appealed to the Pope. The answer was that, on an unreserved submission to the decision of his Holiness, he might return, with full assurance that the

past would be forgotten. A week after receiving this assurance he returned. A complete statement of his views and reasons for espousing them was drawn up and sent to the Holy Father. Daily a sum-mons was expected to his presence. Then the Cardinal resolved to assert his right to an audience, and repaired to the Vatican. He was informed that all his communications to the Pope were to pass through the hands of the Cardinal Secretary. To sue to his worst foe-this was the climax of bitterness. The high spirit of his eminence never recovered this indignity. The Holy Father was all this time informed that the Cardinal had returned, but was recusant, and rejected all overtures of reconciliation. After his last repulse the Cardinal made no further efforts, but it was easy to see he suffered acutely. He seemed, however, to have dismissed the subject from his thoughts, and talked of following the example of Charles V. He said, "I am not the first statesman whose dreams have ended in a

monastery. The Cardinal's adherents among the "Young Rome" party were constantly on the alert, suspecting violence. But his enemies were far too wary to resort to open acts. They remained so quiet that all suspicion was lulled to rest, except in the Cardinal and his secre. tary. It is remarkable that we sometimes find an idea dart suddenly into the mind, seemingly without cause or ramification. We reason against the enforced conclusions it

entails, but it doggedly adheres to us until we are forced to attend to it. This was the case with the secretary, probably also with the Cardinal. The idea took this shape: "The favorite mode of obtaining secret snape: Inefavorite mode of obtaining secret information in Rome is by eavesdropping and espionage. This palace has been for two months at the bidding of those who knew the Cardinal would return to it. They are anxious to know all he says and does; if possible, all he thinks. They will study the revelations of his countenance in moments of abandon and if they have designs." don. And if they have designs"-here the idea seemed going into extravagance. Yet the very next day after I had resolved these floating thoughts into fixed shape, I was sit-ting at breakfast with the Cardinal, when he suddenly dropped his cup of chocolate, and rising went to a picture and carefully examined it. On his return to the table I exclaimed, "Your eminence is thinking of Sir Walter Scott, but it was surely imprudent to reveal the suspicion. He replied, "Merely a fancy." We looked at each other, and I felt the same idea pass through his mind. We were literally "eating our meal in fear." Only two nights before I was reading in that room, and the twilight had deepened as I sat thinking over my book. As I looked up, by the faint red glow of the wood fire, I fancied that picture, a St. Francis meditating, had a peculiar expression about the eyes. The rapt saint looks upward, ignoring mundane vanities; this looked downward, and steadily at me. I felt inclined to cut it open, but dared not. After all, I imagined the gloom had deceived me, but now I perceived the same idea had passed over his eminence. I resolved to make him understand that I had followed his thoughts. "Do you think," said I, "that St. Francis in his meditations became sometimes a little distrait? That his eyes wandered from heaven, for example, to some worldly object, say, as to the quality of your eminence's breakfast, or became suddenly diverted by our conversation." He looked steadily at me, then at the picture which faced him as he sat, but was behind me. Then after a moment replied, "It is a fatality." I saw no more of him that day. I heard from the valet that he was anxious not to be disturbed. I had no reason to think him ill. His mind was distressed, but his physique was robust, and his habits very abstemious. Had he been in the least ill, I should have heard it from his valet.

Four days afterwards I was informed that the Cardinal desired me to spend the evening in his private apartments. These apartments were three, communicating. There was no entry but the door of the antechamber. This opened into a chamber well filled with books, and this again into the Cardi-nal's bedroom. We had dined at five. His eminence had confined himself to his favorite and insipid Chablis, of which he drank one little flask; I, to a more generous vintage of Burgundy. The subject of our conversa-tion was exceedingly important. With the idea upon us like an incubus, we conversed in low tones, and ever and anon the Cardinal rose and examined the outer door. Only vulgar listeners use keyholes. The conversation ended by my being intrusted with certain documents to place in safe keeping.

At half-past nine I bade the Cardinal goodnight. He retired to say his office. I remarked afterwards that a passage in the office of that day was singularly apropos to our condition, "fearfulness and trembling hath come upon me, and an horrible dread hath overwhelmed me." Knowing the importance of the documents, I hesitated to keep them in my possession. Scaling them in a pocket, I put on a street dress and hastened to an English gentleman, who cheerfully under-took their keeping. To baffle pursuit, I slept at the hotel where he was staying.

I rose early and repaired to the palace. The It wanted but a few minutes. I retired to my room. Scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed ere the valet rushed in, pale with affright, exclaiming, "His eminence is dead!" I followed him quickly to the apartmet, having alarmed the household. The disposition of the chamber was as ordinary. The Cardinal's dress lay on a chair, as his valet had placed it. His breviary was open at vespers. The bed was the only thing disturbed. There were certain indications of a struggle, although very slight. The usually placid countenance of the Cardinal was flushed and discolored, the eyes partially open, the mouth rigidly closed. The two hands grasped the bed clothes convulsively. A physician was hastily summoned, who pronounced life to have been extinct some hours. "From what cause?" I asked. He whispered, "they will probably say apoplexy." I am bound to say that when I left that chamber the idea was rooted in my mind as a fact corroborated by most dark and awful circumstances. The populace formed its idea, too.

I close this paper with an apropos account of the one thing that made the idea a fact to me. I was summoned to attend the Cardinal Antonelli, who, after conversing on a variety of subjects, asked me for the papers I had received on that fatal night. I attempted to parry the question, to ascertain how much he knew, when, to my surprise, he repeated verhatim certain portions of the conversation held that evening in the late Cardinal's study. I expressed my astonishment, and plainly in-formed him that he forced on me unwelcome inferences. Here was a proof that some one had been present during a secret conversation. How? Where? And if this person or persons could be present to see and hear, might not he or they have also power to do?

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