Pope-Making.

THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE PRINCES OF THE ROMAN CHURCH WILL CHOOSE A SUCCESSOR FOR PIUS IX.

To elect a Pope the Cardinals enter the Conclave, which, in pursuance to a decree of Pope Gregory X. of the year 1271, they are not allowed to leave until after their choice has been made. The Conclave occupies a large space, beginning at the Tribune of St. Peter's Church, where the Pope gives his benediction, and extending through the whole first story of the Vatican Palace. To each Cardinal a cell is assigned with a few rooms for his retinue.

Ten days after the Pope's death the Cardinals go into Conclave, the Maggior duomo of the deceased, who always becomes the Governor of the Conclave, taking possession of his room in front of the Conclave at the head of the staircase, and stationing his guards.

The Marshal of the Conclave, an office hereditary in the family of Chigi, has his apartment not far distant, and opens the Conclave whenever anybody is to be let out or admitted. He has his guard at the stairs below, while the remaining Papal guards occupy the other approaches to the Vatican.

On entering the Conclave the Cardinals repair first to St. Peter's, where the mass of the Holy Ghost is said, and thence they go in double file, followed by the Conclavists (servants, etc.), and singing the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," to the Pauline Chapel of the Vatican, where the Papal bulls prescribing the rules of their conduct are read to them. They have to swear to these, and the Cardinal Deacon admonishes them, in a short address, to make the best choice according to their conscience. Thereupon the Cardinals receive the visits of the aristocracy, the prelates, ambassadors and their acquaintance, and towards evening, when everything not remaining in the Conclave is gone, a signal is given with a bell to close the same, whereupon the Cardinal Comerlingo, with three others—called capi d'ordine-makes his round, inspect- TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The ing; everything lest anything should remain open or aught not belonging there should remain in following described lands, to wit: the Conclave.

least two-thirds of the assembled 960 acres. Cardinals go up to that one of their ants thereof and is now ready to be discolleagues upon whose choice they posed of in lots to any person or persons enhave agreed, without a preceding titled thereto. feet, breast and forehead), to pro-

claim him Pope.

The scrutinium is the usual form which has latterly been employed exclusively. This mode of election is described in its minutest details in the bulls of Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. The election takes place in Pauline Chapel after mass has been heard, and was formerly public. Now it is secret, by ballot, and is repeated until one of the candidates has received two-thirds of the votes.

Each Cardinal retains with him one or two Conclavists and one valet de chambre. Besides these there remain in the conclave the Master of Ceremonies, the Secretary of the Conclave, one confessor, ST. a few sacristans, two physicians, one surgeon, one apothecary, four barbers, one mason, one joiner, and some thirty waiters. An instrument is drawn up by a notary concerning all the persons.

The election may be held in one of three forms, viz., either in that of compromise or of quasi-inspiration, or of the scrutinium.

That of compromise was employed in former times, in case no agreement was reached by the Cardinals respecting a choice. The right might then be conferred upon a D certain Cardinal to name the Pope. If we are not mistaken, this mode was resorted to the last time at the election of John XXII. He had been elected at his own instance, and especially upon the recommendation of Cardinal Napoleon Orsini, to designate a Pope. To the no little astonishment of the sacred College, he nominated himself, saying "Papa ego."

The Pope-elect is apprised of the result by the cardinal deacon, whereupon he, after declaring his purpose to accept, in the first place chooses the name which, as Pope, he intends to bear. He then exchanges his attire as cardinal for the tion and all the Co-operative Stores in the Papal robe, ascends the throne and Territory.

bestows the benediction upon the Cardinals, who kiss his hands. The ceremony ends by the Cardinal Comerlingo's placing upon his finger the ring of the fisherman, which he then hands to the Master of Ceremonies that his new name may be engraved upon it. Meanwhile the Cardinal Deacon, accompanied by a Master of Ceremonies, repairs to the great balcony over the main entrance of St. Peter's, which was walled up at the beginning of the conclave, orders it to be opened, publicly announces the election (Papam habemus) as well as the name of the Pope, and throws a slip upon which the name is written among the multitude. At the same time the cannons in the Castle St. Angelo are fired, the soldiers on parade in the Prazza of St. Peter's fire a salute, and all the bells in the city ring.

During the first week, however, until the time of his consecration and coronation, the new Pope performs no public functions, and although he already actually governs, he does not yet issue bulls, under the leaden seal, but only briefs sealed with the fisherman's ring.

The ceremonial observed at the coronation is regulated with Byzantine circumstantiality. The solemnity culminates at the moment when the Pope, after having celebrated mass and received holy communion, mounts the throne on the great balcony over the main entrance of St. Peter's Church, in view of the whole people, and is crowned by the Cardinal Deacon with the triple crown. The latter addresses the Pope in these words:

"Accipe Tiarum tribus coronis coronatum, et scias patrem te esse principum, de Regum, Rectorem orbis, in terra vicarium salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, cui et honor et gloria in sœculor sœculorum. Amen."

["Receive the tiara crowned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of Princes and Kings, the ruler of the universe, on earth the vicar of our Savior Jesus Christ, to whom be honor and glory, world without end. Amen."] - German paper.

NOTICE.

A cash entry No. 2712 for the Townsite of Morgan City, Morgan County, Utah Terri-tory, made March 12, 1873, embracing the

NE 4 and NW 4 and SW 4 Section 38 The mode of election by quasi- s 1/2 of N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 Section 25 and S 1/2 of N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 Section 35 Towninspiration takes place when at ship 4 North of Range 2 East, containing

Has been made in trust for the inhabit-

as provided in the statutes of Utah.

WM. EDDINGTON, Mayor.

Morgan City, April 7, 1873. w10 3m



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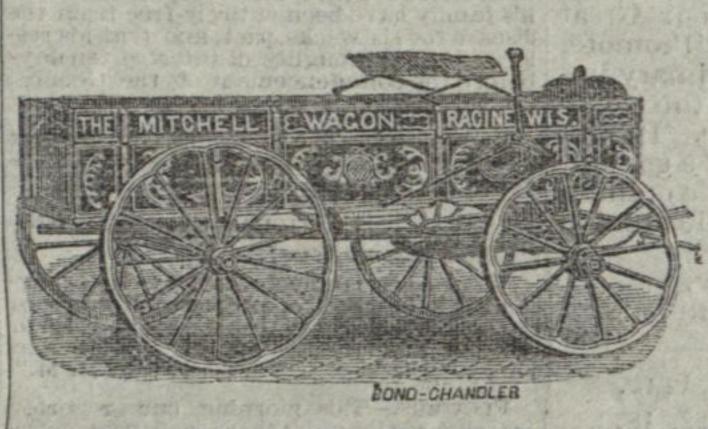
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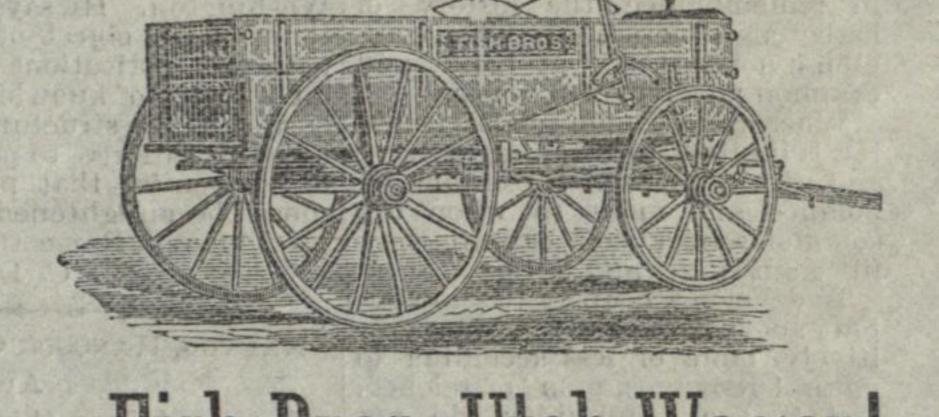
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