

the change of the pontificate ought to have as an inevitable consequence the suppression of the Jesuits. Joseph II. said the same without circumlocution to the very general of the order. When he went to visit the Chapel of St. Ignatius in Rome he asked this general whether he did not think it time to abandon that garment. He also said it to the cardinal Zenlots when he went to visit the conclave, requesting them to elect a Pope who would comprehend the motto: *Ne quid nimis!* and who would know how to treat the sovereigns with proper consideration and politeness.

With such sentiments at the court of Vienna, the threat that three ambassadors would leave Rome in case the Zealots should select a Pope before the arrival of the foreign cardinals acquired such weight that it would have been mere insanity not to recognize or appreciate it. And that the Zealots acknowledged this is shown by the fact that in the first two and a half months of conclave (Feb. 15. to April 27), the ballots showed a great scattering of votes, while the serious ballots, based on previous agreements, did not commence until after the arrival of the Spanish cardinals. Then a name, which in the preceding ballots appeared with only two or three votes, began to come to the front; but its progress was slow and difficult.

After having received five votes in the session of the 27th of April (the first session at which the Spanish cardinals were present) by the 8th of May it fell to four, on the 9th it descended to three, to return on the 10th of May to four, and to retake, on the 11th, the five votes of the 27th of April. Then it rose to six, and on the 14th of May to ten, on the 13th to nineteen; finally, on the 19th of May, it received a unanimous vote.

Who was this Pope, Clement XIV., selected after so difficult a candidature? It cungelo, in Romagna, and a Franciscan friar. was Lorenzo Ganganelli, a native of Santar-

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Choiseul, persisted in holding that cardinal was the best for the papacy, and this defended him against those who thought differently. To the Spanish government, by which Ganganelli was considered a *Zealot*, Choiseul answers: "He who wrote to Spain that Ganganelli is a Jesuit, is grossly deceived. It is a well-known fact that he is, and always has been, a Franciscan." This decisive affirmation of the French minister dispelled the doubts entertained at the court of Madrid concerning Ganganelli, and from that time he was able to count upon the aid of all three courts. The assistance of these courts decided his election.

Of the two great questions which the new Pontiff was called upon to solve, that concerning Parma was speedily decided. The Duke—Ferdinand I., was betrothed to Maria Amelia, the younger daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa. Clement XIV. granted a dispensation permitting the marriage, thus annulling implicitly what had been done by his predecessor. Harmony being thus restored, the Pope demanded, from the courts of France and the Two Sicilies, the restitution of Avignon and Benevento. The courts, however, refused this until full satisfaction was given in the question of the Jesuits —by the general suppression of the order.

Much time elapsed, however, before Clement XIV. decided to take the course, and it may safely be said that if he had not been pressed by the serious threats of the three Bourbon courts, he would never have done it.

There was a moment in which it seemed that the old rupture might be renewed, and the Jesuits succeed equally well with Ganganelli as with Clement XIII. The General of the Order, in fact, had obtained from Clement XIV. a brief, July 12, 1769 which renewed, for seven years, the privileges of their missionaries.

This brief nearly kindled a conflagration. The Jesuits boasted a great deal of the victory, and published the brief all over the Catholic world, presenting it as documentary proof of the favor which they enjoyed with the new Pontiff.

The Bourbon courts complained, and resumed toward Clement XIV. the same threatening language which they had used toward his predecessor.

The ambassadors of the three powers in Rome, by means of Cardinal Bernis, the French ambassador, presented to the Pope a memorial, demanding, in the name of their sovereigns, the immediate suppression of the society. "Without scrutinizing here the grave accusations made against the Jesuits," said the memorial, "what can be answered to the following objections: An order of plain monks has been formidable, in all times and in all countries, to other monks, to the secular clergy, to the magnates, monarchs, bishops, and even to the sovereign Pontiffs, upon whom this society is entirely dependent. To-day, when it is almost annihilated, it still inspires terror."

Let us hear, from Bernis, how the Pope replied to the demand. "Concerning the suppression of the Jesuits," wrote Bernis to the Duke de Choiseul, "the Holy Father spoke to me once very plainly and frankly, saying that he must preserve his conscience and his honor; on the one hand by