

## CEREMONIES AT ROME ON THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

The following are the principal ceremonies observed at Rome on the death of the sovereign Pontiff:—

"As soon as the reigning Pope had ceased to live, the Pope's Great Chamberlain, accompanied by the Clerks of the Apostolical Chamber, is conducted to the bedroom of the deceased Pontiff, where he verifies his mortal remains, and receives from the hands of the Master of the Chamber, 'the fisherman's ring.' This ring, and the seal are broken by the chief master of the ceremonies in presence of all the Cardinals. The Pope's Great Chamberlain then holds a congregation with the same Clerks, and in this re-union he appoints all the officers of the Chamber.

Twenty-four hours after the Pope's death, his body is embalmed. In the evening of the third day, it is transported to the church of St. Peter's with the same pomp that surrounded the Sovereign Pontiff on the solemn occasion; there is also a detachment of artillery which forms a part of the cortege. The body, thus embalmed, remains exposed in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament during three days, the head turned towards the altar, and the feet touching the railing which encloses the chapel. The people pay their last homage of respect and regret to the mortal remains of the Pope by kissing his feet through the bars.

"A large and rich catafalque is raised during this period in the middle of the principal nave of the basilica. The portrait of the deceased Pope, and the most memorable events of his reign, are painted in gay colors, and ornament the different sides of the mausoleum. The funeral commences in the evening of the third day by the ceremony of interment, which takes place in the presence of the Great Chamberlain, the Cardinals appointed by the deceased, and the clerks of the chamber. The body, enclosed in a triple coffin, is afterwards placed near the chapel of the choir until the time of sepulture.

"The funeral ceremonies last during nine days. The Cardinals, prelates, magistrates of Rome, officers of the pontifical household—all those, in fact, who usually assist in the Papal chapels, are present at these ceremonies. The Sacred College assembled before the funeral mass, in the sacristy of St. Peter's, and there appoints the different public officers for the government of Rome, the Council of State and the Conclave."

"The Church of Rome," says Galligani's Messenger, "is now rendering to the deceased Pope its last offices, which are called the *Noven Diali*, because they last nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise the sovereign authority, and are making preparations for the great act of the election of a successor to the late pontiff, who must be one of their body. The diplomatists are admitted to short audiences. Each minister, after the usual compliments, ventures to give his private recommendations, but always in general terms, waiting till his letters of credence are to be enounced, and which must be addressed to the Sacred College, which receives them at the grated wicket of the Conclave. In the evening of the day when the Cardinals enter into Conclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the *Veni Creator*." During this evening, the members of the diplomatic body may enter into the Conclave, and the cells or apartments of the cardinals. At the closing of the night an official walks through the corridors ringing a bell, as the signal of departure, and the Conclave is closed in, not to be reopened until after the election is consummated. All this will pass on the 11th inst., between 7 and 10 o'clock. The Conclave is guarded by a prince, called the Marshal of the Conclave, posted at the outer gates. The first steps taken in the election will be taken on the 12th.

All business is suspended during the sitting of the Conclave, even the tribunals suspend proceedings, and the only authorities that retain their functions are the Camerlingua, the Grand Penitentiary, and the Vicar of Rome. No order can be issued from any other authority without being specially confirmed by the assembled cardinals, which confirmation is transmitted immediately to the Governor of Rome and the Treasurer-General. According to the custom which has always been observed, the arrival of the Cardinal Legates and the foreign Cardinals will be waited for before the election is seriously entered upon. The first may arrive at Rome in time for the second or third day of the *Noven Diali*, and the others by the twentieth day after the death of the Pope, consequently there can be no election before the 20th inst., unless some unforeseen event shall occur. To constitute a valid election, the candidate

must obtain at least two-thirds of the votes minus his own. If 45 Cardinals are assembled, he must have 30 votes, and there be 46 the majority must be 31. If the conclave be composed of 57 members, the election will be completely canonical, if one of the candidates has 38 votes, without reckoning his own."

**THE GREATEST IRON GUN EVER CAST YET.**—Yesterday afternoon another stupendous piece of ordnance was cast at Algiers's Foundry, South Boston, which, when finished, will exceed Captain Stockton's celebrated "Peacemaker" by 5000 pounds in weight. The arrangements for the operation were commenced in the morning, by filling the furnaces with metal, and firing up. The quantity of metal used was about 46,000 pounds, and the amount of coal consumed in reducing it to the requisite state of fusion was eight chaldrons. At six o'clock, P. M., repeated experiments having been made with it in small quantities, the metal was pronounced to be in a fit condition for use, and the grand operation of casting was commenced. The two furnaces were tapped, and the boiling and blazing liquid gushed forth, rushing and leaping through the iron canals, which emptied into the sides of the mould, sank twelve feet into the solid ground. The flaming streams continued to run for fifteen minutes down through the iron flask, or shell of the mould, the metal in the meantime bubbling and revolving as it rose in the inner shaft of sand, which in fact formed the actual mould for the cannon. The metal having reached the level of the mould, a supplementary or cap mould was put on, and filled with some tons of metal poured into it from a crane ladle.

The object of this addition is to give, by means of dead weight above, steadiness to the process of chrysalization in that portion of the mass out of which the cannon is to be turned. Ten days will elapse before the metal will have become sufficiently cool to admit of the removal of the flask, by digging away the compact ground in which it stands embedded; and then, in the space of five weeks, the gun can be finished and got ready for mounting on Fort George, in our harbor, for which it is designed.

The casting was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Alger and Col. Bomford, the inventor of this piece of ordnance, to the first specimen of which Thomas Jefferson, in 1809, gave the name of the "Columbiad."

The weight of the gun, when finished, will be 26,000 pounds. Length, ten feet; diameter at the base ring, 39 inches; length of chamber, 13 inches; length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 12 inches. Weight of round shot which it will carry, 230 pounds; weight of shell, 180 pounds. Range of shot or shell, 3 1-2 miles—being 1-4 of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England, and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

The cost of this immense instrument for harbor defence will not exceed \$1700; or one sixth the cost of the wrought iron gun procured in England by Captain Stockton.

*Boston Post, July 7.*

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*

**MATAMOROS, June 21.**

**GENERAL LA VEGA.**—I have seen it stated, in some of the late papers, that Gen. La Vega was delivered to Gen. Taylor on the battle field, by Col. Twigg. This is an error—certainly of no consequence after his capture by the gallant May; but as every thing connected with the treatment of this distinguished prisoner on the field, must be more or less interesting, I beg leave to correct the error and to state what befell the gallant General, after he was conducted to Colonel Twigg, by order of Captain May.

The Artillery battalion (a regiment of foot) was stationed on the 9th at the outset of the Chapparral, and was there formed "in square" This battalion which had suffered the day before more than any other, except the 8th Infantry, was placed in this position for these reasons: to protect the train against a charge of the enemy's cavalry, to repair any disaster which might occur in the ordnance, and to afford fresh troops for the pursuit, when the battle was gained.

Col. Twigg sent for Col. Childs, who commanded it, and turned the prisoner over to him; but Childs having dismounted, (Gen. Vega was on foot,) sent an order to his battalion, that the prisoner should be received with the honor due to his rank. As soon as the prisoner issued from the Chapparral, the words, "Present Arms," were given. The square "presented arms" in perfect silence, and as he approached not a smile of gratification or a word of exultation, was seen or heard; (so much for

the delicacy of the common soldier, who had, perhaps, the day before, lost his nearest friend by the enemy's cannon shot.) Gen. Vega seemed surprised at the salute, courteously and slowly raised his hat, and the square was brought to a shoulder.

Col. Childs then called from his position Captain Magruder, who commanded one of the companies of the square. Capt. Magruder had known Gen. La Vega before, and immediately insisted upon his mounting his (Capt. M's.) horse. No sooner was this done, than it became necessary for the battalion to move on, and Capt. Magruder was ordered by Col. Childs to escort the prisoner, *in security*, with a small command to Gen. Taylor. Fortunately no rescue was attempted, as his command was very small, and the order was promptly executed, when General La Vega was introduced on the field by Capt. Magruder, to Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor shook him warmly by the hand, and addressed him the following handsome remarks:—

"General: I do assure you, I deeply regret that this misfortune has fallen upon you. I regret it sincerely, and I take great pleasure in returning you the sword, which you have this day won with so much gallantry," handing him at the same time, the sword which Gen. Vega had yielded to Capt. May. Gen. Vega made a suitable reply in Spanish, and was then taken charge of by Col. Twigg, at the Colonel's own request, and entertained by him in the most hospitable manner, in his own tent, until his departure for New Orleans.

One must record and admire so much courtesy and gentleness, united in a most sanguinary field, with so much devotion and courage.

**A MEXICAN PRISONER IN CHAINS.**—

There came over to this city in the Alabama, a Mexican prisoner in chains, by the name of Gonzalez, who is charged with being concerned in the murder of the Rogers family. It will be recollected the rumor of the murder of this family, we obtained the particulars at Matamoros, and now publish them, as they are naturally called up by the appearance here of the monster who assisted in the destruction of eighteen persons.

Ezra Rogers, formerly a respectable planter, and Magistrate in the parish of Sabine, in this State, was, with his two sons, 11 other men, two women and a child, crossing the country from Corpus Christi to Point Isabel. When near the little Colorado, just previous to the battle of the 8th, they were met by a party of mounted Mexicans, one of whom was the prisoner alluded to above. The Americans were, after much difficulty, persuaded to surrender, being promised protection. No sooner had they given up their arms, than an indiscriminate slaughter took place. Mr. Rogers and his two sons were tied together, the remainder of the party tied likewise in threes, no respect being paid to sex or age. They were thus tied, led out of Camp, stripped stark naked, had their throats deliberately cut, the living at times hanging to the dead. This fiendish work done, the bodies were thrown into the river. One of the young Rogers, twenty years of age, was not killed though his throat was severely cut, he, almost by a miracle, managed to escape from the corpses to which he was fastened, and bleeding and faint and naked, he wandered over thirty miles, suffering all that can be conceived of as possible for a human being. Near Matamoros, he was seized as a prisoner! and cast into a filthy dungeon, and was exchanged by Col. Twigg and thus released from his sufferings. In all the history of savage warfare, a more blood-thirsty and cruel act, cannot be recorded than the murder of Rogers and his party, the sufferings caused to young Rogers by the heartless cruelty of the Mexicans in Matamoros.

*N. O. Tropic, 10th inst.*

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**—Already, we perceive that nominations are making for the next Presidential election. It is really too bad, that politicians will not allow the people of the country to enjoy some little repose, from the excitement of these quadrennial elections. They are fairly entitled to three years of a calm enjoyment of the blessings Heaven has designed they should enjoy. Those wire pulling politicians, who undertake the management of these affairs, are amongst the greatest curses that could be entailed upon our country. That party, no matter, whether Whig or Democrat, who thrusts forward its candidates two or three years prior to the election, will be the most likely to be defeated.—*Camden Journal.*

## THE BANNER.

"LIBERTY AND MY NATIVE SOIL."  
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Editor.



Abbeville C. H., S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1846.

**Erratum.**—The Camp Meeting at Sharon is to commence on Wednesday the 5th of August, instead of the 12th, as we stated last week.

In putting our paper to press last week, the names of Mr. VACHAEL HUGHEY and Maj. A. ARNOLD, were accidentally left out, thereby giving their opponents some advantage of them. We therefore take notice of it, in order to put matters right.

The Volunteers will learn by the advertisement in another column of this paper, that the Encampment which was to have taken place next week, has been postponed until further orders.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, for a copy of his Report upon the Memorial of the Memphis Convention.

**Hail Storm.**—We learn that in the neighborhood of Willington and upon the Savannah river, a severe hail storm fell on Saturday last, doing great damage to cotton and corn crops. This accounts for the extraordinary cold weather we have had for several days past.

We regret to learn that the connection heretofore existing between the *Edgefield Advertiser* and JOSEPH ABNEY, Esq., has been broken off, by the discourteous conduct of the senior editor of that paper to him. The senior editor saw proper to admit into the columns of the *Advertiser* an article, charging the editors with inconsistency and a desertion of principles, withholding at the same time, the name of the writer from Mr. ABNEY: and also refused to join him in a vindication of the course of the paper. The course of this passive senior is certainly most strange: He not only admits an article into his own columns charging him with inconsistency, but refuses to answer or join in answering that charge! "There is something rotten in Denmark." Mr. ABNEY'S course, as one of the editors of the *Advertiser* has been manly and consistent throughout, and his politics approved every where.

This difference has all grown out of the celebrated Edgefield meeting, at which time and place Mr. PICKENS took occasion to assail the position of Mr. CALHOUN with regard to the Mexican war, for reasons best known to himself, and which excited the surprise of the whole State.

It is too late in the day to assail the character of our distinguished Senator, except upon the most matured and unquestionable conviction of his error. Instead of his action in the premises being in error, we are not alone in regarding it as a new proof of his political integrity, and of his inflexible adherence to the constitution, and as adding a fresh lustre to his already brilliant name.

The Tariff is still undergoing discussion in the Senate, but it seems to be the general opinion that the bill will pass by a majority of one, if not a tie, and in such event, Mr. DALLAS will give the casting vote in its favor. We learn that the manufacturers are flocking to Washington, and exerting all their influence upon the Senate to defeat the bill, but it will all be of no avail, it will pass and become the law of the land. Although this bill is not what the South expected, still its passage should be regarded as a signal triumph, when we consider the battles that have been fought upon the floor of Congress

over it for years past, and the amount of opposition even now arrayed upon its side. This is the beginning of better things, and the free trade principle will yet triumph. The world has become wise enough to see that commerce has too long been fettered and burdened by an oppressive taxation, and is fast resolving to strike them off. England, in the repeal of the corn law, has moved in this matter; Russia is moving; should the United States then remain passive when such examples are before her.

We are informed, says the *New York Herald*, from a reliable source, that the President, in answer to the entreaty of a gentleman to have a Regiment received into the service of the U. States, stated that at the present time the books of the War Department contain the names of two hundred thousand Volunteers, from all parts of the country for the Mexican war, although the law only called for fifty thousand, and that he could not, under the present circumstances, receive the name of another man.

*The Talisman and Illustrated Odd Fellows Magazine:* THEOPHILUS FISK, Editor and Proprietor: Philadelphia and Washington.—Price, \$1.00.

This is the title of a very neat publication, the first number of which we have received, edited by T. FISK formerly of the *United States Journal*. It is gotten up in a handsome style and illustrated with numerous engravings.

The potato rot has made its appearance in several counties of Maryland, producing destructive effects.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette writes:—

I see it rumored that government intends making an attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. I think this a mistake, as the officer whose advice in this matter would be likely to be asked and followed, is decidedly opposed to any such attack. First, because it is not necessary to further the objects of the war; secondly, because it would not be worth its cost in money; and, thirdly, because such an attack would cost many lives; and even then be of some what doubtful result. The attack may, nevertheless, be determined on contrary to his advice.

It will probably turn out that Gen. Scott was entirely right in his views of the war, and the earliest day when active operations could be begun. I am informed that the instructions given to Gen. Taylor, as to the conduct of the war—the plan of the campaign, &c., evince the highest degree of ability, both military and civil; an intimate knowledge of the country in which he will have to operate, of strategy, of the obstacles and difficulties to be surmounted, and of the laws of war and of nations. Who the author of these instructions is, I do not know, but it is supposed that to Gen. Scott much of the merit is due, especially that portion relating to the plan of the campaign, strategy, obstacle, &c. It is agreed upon all hands that for military science, and ability to combine and direct masses—to plan campaigns and all that relates to the duties of a commander-in-chief. Gen. Scott has no equal in this country, and perhaps for the opportunities he has enjoyed, few superiors in Europe.

In addition to this, we append the following from the *National Intelligencer*:—

A report which prevailed some weeks ago, of an assault meditated by the Executive upon the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, (the seaboard defence of Vera Cruz,) but which had apparently died away, has revived within a day or two. It is now said that a Council of Naval Post Captains has been summoned by the Head of the Navy Department to Washington to decide upon the practicability and expediency of the measure.

Mr. Forest, the Tragedian, has gone to Spain, on a pleasure trip.