

Allegationes iuris pro Officio Oeconomi
Regij, datae ab Illust. D. Senatori
Camillo Trotto.



Officium Oeconomi non datur beneficio, sed custodia rerum temporalium Ecclesiae vacantis c. auaritiam de elect. & l. Iulianus C. de Sacrosan. Eccles. specul. in tit. de ijs, qui alien. nom. num. 5.

Et ita fructibus, quia illi sunt temporales, Feder. conf. 245. Lap. alleg. 81. Thef. decis. 131. & hoc ad impediendas rapinas. & prohibenda scandala, quae in adeptione possessionis contingere solent.

Ipsaq; Oeconomus semper in hac custodia praefertur Canonicis cum Ecclesiae Cathedralis vacant, c. quoniam distinct. 75. glos. in c. illud 12. quaest. 2. Imol. in c. cum vos nu. 8. vers. Ecclesiae verò Cathedralis de offic. Ordin. Abb. in c. bonum num. 11. de appellat. vbi custodia hoc ordine datur; Primo Oeconomo, si adest; Secundo Canonicis, si reperiantur idonei; Tertio Clericis, si reperiantur idonei, & postremo Archiepiscopo.

Et ita intelligi debet Concilium, dum hanc custodiam tribuit c. Sede vacante, per illa verba, vbi ad tum illa pertineat, idest vbi Oeconomus desit.

Neq; hic quaeri oportet, vtrum oporteat Oeconomum esse Apostolicum, vel sufficiat esse Regium, quia Oeconomus noster Mediolanen. vtramq; potestatem habet, tum ex concessione Papae Gregorij XIII. tum ex concessione Regis.

Nec restringi possunt verba Pont. quatenus loquitur de quibuscumq; Ecclesijs, ita vt Cathedralis non comprehendantur. Primo quia nulla ratio suadet hanc restrictionem; cum potius, vt dictum est, custodia Cathedralium magis etiam, quam aliarum Ecclesiarum, ad Oeconomum iure ipso pertineat, & is Canonicis praefertur. Secundo quia verba vniuersalia ab homine, ac etiam ab ipso Principe prolata, non admittant restrictionem de habilitate, vt notat Ias. & alij in l. 1. §. nunciatio, De Oper. no. nunc. Quamquam etiam si noster Oeconomus, solum mandatum Regium



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gium haberet, adhuc tamen ipse in hac custodia praeferi
deberet, quia consuetudo extat in hac prouincia per Sedē
Apostolicam approbata, vt Principes Seculares suos in ea
habeant Oeconomos, qui vacantium Ecclesiarum, & ma-
xime Episcopatum custodiam habent, vt multis exemplis
probat, & eo potissimum, quod semper Pontifices suam
authoritatem tribuerunt illis ipsis, quos Duces Oecono-
mos constituerant, & certum est in iure, custodem Eccle-
siarum vacantium posse etiam à laico deputari, si id habeat
ex privilegio, vel consuetudine, vt probat Imol. supra ci-
tatus in d. c. cum vos num. 8. maximè verò, si sit patronus,
vt in d. c. cum vos.

Quæ consideratio indubitata reddit causam Regis, & sui
Oeconomi, cum agitur de Episcopatu vacante, vt in hoc
casu, quia Reges patroni sunt in Episcopatibus c. lexis,
dist. 63. Bal. in c. 4. in fin. de Iud. & in l. rescripta c. de
prec. Imper. offer. qui dicit, benè notandum pro Ducibus
Alemanniæ, & simil. Mart. decis. 66. lib. 2. Ceret. conf. 71. &
142. Thes. decis. 171. Ant. Cort. de potestate Regis, quæst.
11. Thes. de Imp. quæst. 100. num. 25. & seq.

Ex quo intelligitur, quod etsi Oeconomus noster vtramq;
potestatem habeat, tamen actus, qui ab eo geritur, ma-
gis tribui debet Regiæ potestati, quam Pontificiæ, quia
hæc superflua est, & quæ superfluo adhibentur, etiam si
omissa sint, non nocent.

Et ideo superfluum est ponderate illa verba Pontific. sub con-
ditionibus apponendis &c. Quia, cū non apposuerit, pœni-
tuisse creditur, l. si quis ita hæredem scripserit. De hæred.
inst. & ibi Bar. Rip. in l. sticham num. 4. de leg. 1. Item
quia, cum subsequutus sit Pont. dando ipsam facultatem
Oeconomatus purè, censetur eius concessio non conditio-
nalis, quia conditionalis dispositio ante conditionis euen-
tum effectum non habet Crauet. in conf. 101. num. 2.

Nec illa verba, In intrusos, & occupatores expellendi &c.
quia Princeps secularis non vtitur illa concessione Ponti-
ficia, & si etiam vti vellet, illa verba non nocerent, sed
prodesse; quia intrusi, & occupatores verè sunt Canonici,
qui, vbi adest Oeconomus, de hac custodia se intromit-
tere non possunt.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They were led by John Winthrop, who gave the city the name "Boston" in honor of the town in Lincolnshire, England. The settlers established a colony that would become the city of Boston, and they played a major role in the development of the American colonies. The city was the center of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and it was here that the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. Boston was also the site of the Boston Tea Party in 1773, a protest against British taxation that led to the American Revolution. The city was the birthplace of many important figures in American history, including John Hancock, Paul Revere, and Samuel Adams. Boston was the first city in the United States to have a public library, and it was the first city to have a public school system. The city was also the first city to have a public hospital, and it was the first city to have a public park. Boston was the first city to have a public library, and it was the first city to have a public school system. The city was also the first city to have a public hospital, and it was the first city to have a public park. Boston was the first city to have a public library, and it was the first city to have a public school system. The city was also the first city to have a public hospital, and it was the first city to have a public park.

