

sent of the Ordinary who was under the Papal rule.—*Fleur. Hist. Eccles. Lib. XLVI. Sec.* In England, however, no objection was raised to Irish Orders, although the hierarchy of the country had no metropolitans, nor was it in conformity with the Roman model.—*Falloon's History of Ireland, page, 289.*

The conversion of the Danes to Christianity, about the middle of the tenth century, gave the first effectual stroke to the independence and purity of the ancient Irish Church. Before the invasion of these foreigners she had nobly adhered to the doctrines and discipline which had been established in that country by St. Patrick and his successors.—*Led. Ant. page, 427.*

Through the teaching of certain emissaries of Rome, a bishop was finally elected for Dublin, and consecrated in St. Paul's Church, London, who was favourable to the Supremacy. A church was thereby erected, not by the authority or ordination of the Bishops and Church of Ireland, but by the authority of Rome; finally, through the artful guile and crafty address of this prelate, thus consecrated, whose name was Patrick, he soon produced the desired effect upon some of the clergy of Ireland. Many of them became dissatisfied with the simplicity, and unostentatious observances of their mother church, and were disposed to make some innovations on her rituals and