

gy, to defend the custom of his forefathers, having been defeated by a majority *who took part with the king* when he declared himself in favour of the Romanists, resigned his bishoprick in disgust, rather than swerve from the discipline of his own church, or acknowledge the authority of this foreign church, and returned to his native country with some English Clergymen, as well as all the Irish, and spent the remainder of his life at a place called Innisboffin.

A dispute arose in A.D. 784, between *Boniface*, a Romanist, and *Virgilius*, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland, concerning the validity of baptism, because the words were spoken in bad Latin—“*Baptizo te nomine Patria et Filia et Spiritua Sancta*,” instead of “*Patris Filii et Spiritus Sancti*.” Boniface denied the validity of the Sacrament when the words were thus spoken in bad Latin, but *Virgilius* affirmed that the validity of the Sacrament depended upon the words of Christ, and not upon the goodness or badness of the Latin which was spoken on the occasion: at that time the Latin language was the Vernacular of Rome. Boniface, with fiendish bitterness carried on a persecution against his rival. He denounced the Irish Clergyman to the Pope, as a man who taught that many of the Stars in the heavens were habitable worlds; that the earth was no plane, but of a globular