

was appointed in Ireland, and the Archbishops of Ireland for the first time received the pall from Rome in A. D., 1152.

This Church shared the same fate of the others: it became infected with the Papal superstitions. Henry VIII. caused the Papal jurisdiction to be abolished in A. D., 1537, by the Parliament. The bishops and clergy generally assented, and several reforms took place during this and the next Reign. In the time of Mary five of the bishops, favourable to the Reformation, were irregularly expelled from their Sees; and the laws made against the Pope were repealed. When Elizabeth succeeded, the former laws were revived, the papal power again rejected, and the Royal Supremacy and English ritual again introduced. These regulations were approved by seventeen out of nineteen bishops in the Parliament of 1550, and by the rest of the bishops and clergy who took the oath of supremacy, and remained in possession of their benefices. The people also, generally, acquiesced, and continued to attend on Divine service for several years."—*Palmer's Eccles. His., Chap. xxii.. page, 167.*

Thus we find from the most unimpeachable testimony that the Irish Church was independent of Rome from the days of the apostles to A.D., 1152, that is for nearly 1200 years. And it is certain the Irish bishops, during all that time, did not consider