

called, and Columbanus was cited to appear before them. He refused to abandon the practice of his forefathers. He observed that the Irish Church was established by St. John, the beloved disciple, by St. Philip, and the Churches of Asia: that it's customs were proved by the calculations of Anatolius and confirmed by St. Jerome. He was, however, ruthlessly expelled from his Abbey, which he had possessed for 20 years, and banished out of the country.—*Fleury's His. Tom. viii. pages, 18-19.*

Still persecuted by the Romanists, he selected a spot amidst the Appenines, and founded there the monastery of Rabbio, where he passed the brief remainder of his days, as he died on the 21st day of November, A. D., 615. He wrote commentaries on several of the psalms, a book against the Arians, several tracts on the paschal controversy, thirteen homilies, some epistles and poems, a rule for Monks, and two letters to Boniface III. His severity in addressing the Pontiff proved that he had no great respect for the arrogant claims of that Ecclesiastic. Besides these productions of his pen, he wrote an apology for himself, addressed to the Provincial Synod in France, before whom he was cited to appear for his tenacious adherence to the customs of the Irish Church.—*Falloon's His. of Ireland, pages 151-152.*

In making quotations from the Ancient