

Men accepted readily the Gospel truths it promulgated. They died for them. The first martyrs were two young Augustinian monks, who were burned at Brussels, July 1st, 1523; John Esch and Henry Voes. Luther celebrated their heroic sufferings in the beautiful hymn:

*"Ein neues Lied wir heben an."*

Their example was followed by the friar of the monastery, Lampert Thorn, who was suffocated in prison. George Buchführer was burnt in Hungary, the next year. And then followed countless executions in Austria, Bavaria and Swabia. Caspar Tauber was burnt in Vienna, Leonard Kaiser at Passau, George Carpentarius in Munich; John Hüglin at Constance; George Winkler, a priest, murdered at Anschaffenberg for having administered the Communion under both kinds—that is, he gave the communicants the bread and wine as Christ did, and not the bread only as the Roman Catholics do, and they killed him for it.

It was a revival of the persecutions suffered by the first Christian martyrs, and for holding the same faith: for in all the Reformation Luther never introduced a new doctrine. Upon those who accepted the restored faith, which though called "new" was only the old "faith once delivered to the saints" by Christ and the