A Journal advocating

embracing them." A Go test! Ye shall go out no of the witnesses, she a them were true, but th them she denied. Mar great reserve under her

The peaceful bosom of the murmuring waves Your works, all sprinkled with atoning blood, Shall be made manifest, as wrought in God. Spirit of Grace! Baptize for these our dead With equal unction, wisdom, love and power, Two other hearts, as loyal to 'The Head

O'er all things in the Church,' in this her hour

Sweet be your rest! Your shroud the flames,

Life's battle won, your harness laid aside, The works butied, yet their works abide.

from us, FOREVER WITH THE LORD,

Of peril : hearts as deeply, truly schooled In wisdom's lore; imbued with equal love, And in all things as truly, sweetly ruled By Thy blest power; by wisdom from above; That even in this sore grief Thine Israel May gladly say, 'God doeth all things well.' And in this stroke the Advent trump may hear-Thy warning voice : 'AWAKE! THE LORD IS NEAR.'

PHILADEPLHIA, December 15, 1868.

## A SPANISH MARTYR.

Maria de Bohorques was a daughter of Don Pedro de Xeresey Bohorques, a Spanish grandee of the first class, and related to some of the Spanish nobility. Gifted from childhood with superior mental capacity. and inspired with ardent thirst for learning, she had more than ordinary care bestowed upon her education. Her preceptor was the celebrated Spanish Reformer, Juan ed on the bench renewed Gil, or Egidius, under whose tuition she became a proficient in the Latin tongue, and well acquainted with Greek. By him she was also instructed in the Lutheran tenets. Familiar with the Latin language, she had early read and studied the Scriptures in the Vulgate, at the time that Popish tyranny strictly prohibited the printing or reading of the sacred books in lings and protestations the the vulgar tongue. She had committed to man or woman-for no de memory the Gospels; she also had read the even to the modesty works of Juan Perez, Constantine, and stripped naked, and then other Protestant writers, in which the statements of Scripture on the doctrines of endured all, horrible as it eran sense; and she had conversed with her sentiments, that the some of the ablest Protestants of Seville on | conversed together upon til the Lutheran opinions, by all which she became convinced that the doctrines and worship of the Romish Church were at We shall hereafter see the variance with the teachings of the Scrip- of this revelation. Adher tures. Upon this change in her senti- ble persistency to her opin ments, there doubtless would start in her doomed, as an obstinate mind a train of serious and saddened re- flames. As the sentence flections, as she thought of the contumely, nicated to the prisoners defamation, and persecution even to the before the auto-da-fe,

ruth of others of having exercised faminations, and o to say anything oriminate any of the Inquisitors orhaving especially refus which might discover of e Inquisitors orher fellow-Protestants, be put to the tordained that she show pointed, she was ture. On the morni to the place where conducted by the gar this infernal opera was performed. lace was designed Everything about the y. It was a dark and calculated to t passed to through and subterraneous val oors, being thus several windings and horrible cries exsecluded to prevent the f the victims from torted by the suffering rely a single ray of being heard. Here se etrated, and when the light of day ever per the torture was to be ad ainistered torches t. Here stood the were kindled to give l en employed in inhorrid instrument so erve of the human flicting agony on every bench were seated frame. On an elevate t appointed to atthe Inquisitor, the pr notary, who, all tend the prisoner, and by habit, looked hardened and remorseles on with the most perfect ndifference. The n a close gown of executioner was habited rom head to foot, black cloth, extending f d a black hood, and wore upon his hea which completely cover being only two holes at him to see, this dress bei spire the victim with gr the archfiend himself ha to inflict the torture. The to the prisoner in words on accord, all the the midst of the flames, encouraged her to "Now tell us, of your of truth, otherwise," pointing instruments, "you see v and should your arm or members be bruised or l you die under the operati be yours, not ours." Du other Protestant writers, in which the statements of Scripture on the doctrines of justification and good works, the Sacraments, and the distinctive marks of the true Church were explained in the Luth-true Church were explained in the Luth-true Church were explained in the Luth-true confession that her six had sometimes and death of the Redeemer, thereby to result was, with much animate that faith through which alone they could be justified and saved. She gave still another proof of her constancy. At the place of execution it being custom-true Church were explained in the Luth-had sometimes. e Reformed doctrines, and that Juana h her disapprobation of the

server.

the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dominion of Canada.

ORD -ONE FAITH -ONE BAPTISM."

REAL, WEDNESDAY, 20rn JANUARY, 1869.

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either yielding to the intercessions of her relatives, or desirous of making a proselyte of a young lady so accomplished, made several attempts to convert her to the Popish fath. On this errand they first sent to her cell two Jesuits, and afterwards two Dominicans. She received them court-eously, and patiently heard their argubut it was impossible to persuade that the doctrines and worship of pery were in harmony with the teachings the inspired Word. Their reasonings oduced no conviction in her mind, nor did they stagger her resolution for a mo-ment. This, of course, was humbling to their pride, and they left her chafed at the fruitlessness of their logic and rhetoric, pro-Dr. nouncing her self-sufficient, unteachable, in-The Protestractable; but at the same time they could not help admiring the learning, readiness, rship in the and courage with which she replied to their arguments, and explained in a Lutheran r. Christobal sense the texts of the Scripture which they at Church in proposed. On the evening preceding the Ministers, auto-da-fe, the two Dominicans again went to her cell, accompanied by other two of Maria was

their order, to make a renewed effort for her conversion. They were followed by the coura-several other theologians of different religi-trial which ous orders. All these priests laboured with great zeal to enlighten her ignorance and subdue her obstinacy, and professed the deepest concern for her salvation; but it was all in vain. She received them with courtesy as before, but told them they had come on a fruitless errand; that it was quite unnecessary for them to spend their time and labour in the hopeless task of endeavouring to convert her to Popery; that their solicitude about her salvation, which she believed to be sincere, could not exceed that which she herself felt in being the party most interested; that did she entertain the least doubt as to the truth of her sentiments, she would at once renounce them; but that if convinced of their truth before falling into the hands of the Inquisition, she was now much more so, since so many Popish theologians had not been able, after many attempts, to adduce any arguments in support of their own faith, or against the Reformed doctrines, the firtility of which she did not at once discover and to

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appeared when, brought out of prison to be conducted in procession to the place of execution, she betrayed no signs of fear.

It seemed, from her undismayed and even of religious and civil life, but his Bible was of religious and civil life, but his Bible was the conducted in procession to the place of the offspring states of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great distance of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great distance of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great disjoyful countenance, as if that was the day of triumph rather to her than to her persecutors. Such was the firmness of her demeanor, that while the procession was forming, she comforted her fellow female prisoners, and made them join with her in singing a psalm suitable to the occasion. Upon this the gag was put into her mouth, by which she was prevented from farther giving expression to her sentiments and

On the scaffold, her sentence having been read, condemning her to be delivered over to the secular power, the gag was taken out of her mouth, and she was asked if she would now renounce those errors. which she had so obstinately maintained. With a loud and distinct voice she promptly answered "I neither will nor can renounce them." She and others condemned to death were forthwith delivered by the inquisitors into the hands of the magistrates, by whom they were conducted to the place at which they were to undergo their final doom

At the fatal spot, Don Juan Ponce de Leon, who, after he was bound to the stake, overcome, as has been alleged, by the hord his face, there Fors of being burned alive, abjured the he eyes to enable Reformed faith, and, upon making confesng intended to insion, was absolved by one of the attendant atter terror, as if priests (by which all he gained was strancome in person gulation before being consumed by the fire,) monsters seat- urged her, as has also been affirmed, to foltheir admonitions low his example, and to disregard the exto this effect :- hortations of the friar Casiodbro, who, from g to one of the persevere steadfastly to the end. Still maintaining an unconquerable resolution, she reproached him, it has been said, for roken, or should his pusillanimity, charged him with tempton, the fault will ing her by giving an advice neither ing the threaten- wise in him to give nor in her to orisoner, whether take, adding that it was not now time ference was paid
of woman—was
the executioner

ference was paid
of woman ining moments they had to live ought to
be occupied in meditating upon the passion ul work. Maria and death of the Redeemer, thereby to reportune the sufferers to renounce their erd not expressed rors and to make confession of the Roman m as heretical.
sad consequences
ing with inflexions, Maria was
heretic, to the
spared the torments of the fire by being strangled be being burned if she would consent to report the Creed. The presiding

layed the lighting of the pile. Being asked if she would repeat the Creed, she im mediately did so with a firm and distin close, than she began to explain the voice; but no sooner had she co ticles npon the Holy Catholic Churc the judgment of the quick and dead in Lutheran sense. This explanation and allowed to finish. The except was ordered to strangle her, and then pile was lighted by which her corpse was reduced to ashes. After the acts da fe, the vengance of the Inquisition was ed even upon the walls of the Ísabel de Baena, within which Maria an other of the Reformed had been assemble for prayer and to hear the ing of the Word. It was ordain this house should be rased to the tions; that in token of perpetua deso tion salt should be scattered over and that a pillar of marble should on the spot to perpetuate the me the abominations and horrors by had been desecrated; for thus Holy Trihunal, in its detestation stigmatize the Reformed worship of the Reformation.

## LUTTERWORTH CHUR

BIRTHPLACE OF THE REFORM

Who that has read the ver of English history can stand i pulpit, and look around upon ated walls of the old Lutters without being stirred with these reminiscences? Here he stood and put forth those brave utter made the principalities and pow Papal empire writhe with rat their long arms of persecution nigh reached him, a stronger rescued them from their mass rescued them from their grass middle of a sermon which their perse threatened to arrest, he fell dead in the pulpit. He looked and spoke and brokes last within these walls. Now house built with men's hands on the of Great Britain should be held nore.

the mother of English literature. He stands in the same relatiom to Shakespeare meet one another. But the heart of the as Lutterworth, on one of the head streams of the Avon, stands to Stratford. The river of the bard at the place of his birth and burial does not drink more of the little Swift of the Liecestershire village, than did his genius drink from the fountain-head of token of remembrance and affection-a Wycliffe's thoughts. How affecting is the incidental connection between the burialplace of the one and the birth-place of the other! A century and a half before Shake- hands." Touching, sacred words! So speare was born, the ashes of the great Reformer, thrown into the stream at Lutterworth, and floating down Avon, may have lodged their sacred sediment upon the all the power of a tyrant law, rend asunder green rim of the poet's river, which his ba. those hearts whom God, by His own by feet pressed in his first walk in Stratford blessed bond, has united together. churchyard. Shakespeare has had his tercentenary. Why should not Wycliffe have his quinque-centenary, in which the whole English-speaking race should join to commemorate what they owe to his great life's work for all that is precious and everlasting | in them so merrily are lying very cold and in civil and religious freedom and vitality? still under the church-yard grass. They It is now just five hundred years since he will not greet you any more with those busy sent forth the first copies of his English steps that were the sweetest music your Gospels from Lutterworth. Nothing could ears had ever heard. How you listen for be more graceful and appropriate than for the tiny footfall, O mourning mother, till those who value his memory to mark the you are forced to press your hand upon anniversary with some useful and lasting your heart to quiet its dull, heavy throbtoken of their gratitude for his life. And no such token would be more appropriate tears that will fall! So you wander through or appreciated than the restoration of the the house—how strange and still it seems! church in which he preached and died. It is now sadly dilapidated. From the pulpit | shoes, lying just where they were carelessly one may see fragments of wall and cornice lying at the broken feet of the pillars. The the last time. Yes! lay them safely by, villagers are making a strenuous effort to raise the means for renovating and per- of golden hair so soft and bright. There petuating the edifice. The people of the American Boston felt moved by a kind of down and pray; for you cannot do without proud as well as filial affection to contribute to the restoration of the grand old mother church of England's Boston. We earnestly believe that thousands from Maine to California would contribute as gladly and as the longest, and you shall be together once gratefully to the restoration of Wycliffe's more, in the quiet of that endless rest, Church in Lutterworth, if they knew its where there shall be no more empty places state and need, and the pleasure with which or silent voices, or aching heart. their gifts would be received by those now about to put their hand to work. Lutter- heaven. It is not lost to you, for it is yours worth is a small, seeluded market-town, with no large sources of manufacturing or your weak arms could ever give. By andcommercial wealth. Consequently a large by you will be able to take the comfort of share of the requisite sum must come from | this thought, if you cannot do so yet. Byabroad. We earnestly hope that many American hands will join in the work of rebuilding the broken walls of this village church, consecrated by so many precious for ever the rough waves of this troublechurch, consecrated by so many precious memories. The medium for the transmis- some world-joy for yourself, that Christ sion of their free-will offerings may be ea- is leading you by His grace to the same he Inquisitors, magistrate, yh ing to their request, de- sily and quickly instituted, and a new cen-

tre of interest established in the mothercountry for all who inherit and value the yigorous vitalities of Christian faith and civil freedom which it has begotten and bequeathed to the world.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE. - It is the earliest of all human influences. No one can tell when the influence of a mother begins. It is coeval almost with our birth, certainly with the first and faintest dawn of intellectual consciousness. Long before the days of fatherly correction or of scholastic discipline, or of pastoral care, a silent, gentle, but powerful influence is already passing from the face and the voice of the mother to the heart of her child. From the first it looks up into that face with instinctive trust and love, and what we trust and love we naturally copy.

What an advantage does this give the mother, above all those other influences and agencies which may afterwards affect the future career of her child! She has, as it were, the first word; she has the early spring of the soul all to herself, to sow the precious seed. Long before the deceiver and betrayer can approach with their flattering lies, she may be, through the grace of God, laying the foundation of

the grace of God, laying the foundation of holy principles deep within the heart. The earliest lessons are the deepest; the earliest memories are the most abiding.

The mother's influence is, of all others, the most constant. From day to day, for several years of life together, it goes on incessantly. No other agency can, in this point of view, be brought into comparison with it. The father takes the little one on his knee for an hour on the Saturday or the Sabbath evening; the minister steps in new and then on his domiciliary rounds, gently to pat his head, and ask him about laws, and claims little ones like at A mother's

future scenes of life. A poor sign the offspring states of the woth country tance, they were scarcely ever permitted to child was still in the home of his mother; her smile cheered him in his toils, and her image visited him in his dreams.

"vly mother," he says, "occasionally found an opportunity to send me some sugar plum or an apple; but I scarcely ever ate them; they were laid up, and handled, and wept over, till they wasted away in my there, too, and among those hapless children of oppression, the sanctity of home is felt; nor can long and weary absence, nor

LITTLE SHOES .- Yes !- put them away carefully—they will not be wanted now; for the little feet that used to patter about bing, and your eyes grow hot and dim with -till at last your eyes rest upon the little thrown when they had been taken off for with the little frocks and toys, and the curl -turn the key in the lock, and then kneel God's comfort now.

Your darling is not lost, poor mother It has only gone home first, to welcome your coming. A few more years, even at

And so your baby will be a little link to still-only folded in safer shielding than and by you will look at the little shoes through tears of quiet joy, instead of sor-