

C H A P. XXIV.

Interview of the Pope, Emperor, and King of France; Mutinies; Actions of the Christian Fleet; two pleasant Passages; Death of the Empress; Loss of Castelnovo; Emperor's Journey through France; Rebellion at Gant punish'd.

I. **T**HIS Year 1538, wherewith we begin a new Chapter, prov'd more peaceable than the former, Pope *Paul III.* using all his Endeavours to unite the Christian Princes against the Infidels, as was said before. He was already enter'd into a League to this effect with the Emperor and *Venicians*, and to make it the stronger, only wanted to bring in the King of *France*: In order to it, he labour'd to persuade him to give the Emperor and himself a meeting at *Nice* in *Piemont*, that they might there adjust all Differences. Thither all three Princes repair'd, His Holiness was Lodg'd in *Nice*, His Imperial Majesty in *Villafranca*, and the King in *Villanova*: The two latter went daily or sent to see the Pope, and had long Conferences with him, but it could never be brought about that they two should meet; nevertheless he prevail'd that the Truce between them should be prolong'd for ten Years which was Proclaim'd at *Nice* on the eighteenth of *June* 1538, in the presence of his Holiness, and the Imperial and French Commissioners: After which the three Potentates departed, the Emperor attending

1538: Generalife
Inter-views of Princes.



attending the Pope as far as *Genoa*, and promising to give the King of *France* a meeting before he return'd home. The King of *France* sent a Gentleman to desire of the Emperor, that their Interview might be at *Aigues Mortes*, where his Imperial Majesty arriv'd in *July*; and there the Constable *Monimorenci* came to acquaint him the King would be upon the Shore immediately, and come aboard his Galley, if he thought good. The Emperor knowing it would oblige him to go a Shore, would gladly have diverted it; but before he could send a Message to that purpose, the King was coming in a Boat, and went aboard the Galley, the Emperor giving him his Hand. They Embrac'd, Kifs'd and Convers'd together about an Hour, all the *Spaniards* and *Italians* kissing the King's Hand. The King being gone, the Emperor consulted whether he should truft himself a Shore to repay the King's Visit, and it was resolv'd he should, since the King had been so generous as to come Aboard his Galley. Accordingly the next Day His Imperial Majesty, attended only by as many as three of the Galley Pinnaces could carry, went a Shore, and was most lovingly receiv'd by the King and Queen. Nothing of Business was talk'd of, for all had been before concluded at *Nice*. They Din'd and Supp'd together, gave one another rich Presents of Jewels, and his Imperial Majesty lay a Shore. Next Day, being the sixteenth of *July* they took their Leaves with great demonstrations of Affection, and the Emperor went Aboard his Galley in order to return to *Spain*. The ten Years Truce before mention'd, was concluded upon these Conditions: That there be a free Trade between the Subjects of both Princes. That each of them continue possess of the Places he now holds. That out-Laws be pardon'd and restor'd to their Estates, except those of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. That neither relieve the Enemies of the other. That such as desire it, be admitted into this Truce. That the other made at *Worms* be observ'd. This at *Nice* on the eighteenth of *June*. In *October* after the above mention'd Interview, it was added: That Persons be appointed

ted on both sides to take information of what has been plunder'd in the Low-Countries, that each Prince may make satisfaction. That the Duke of *Vendosme*, Prince of *Orange*, and Duke of *Arescor* be restor'd to their Rights. That the controversy about the Abbey of *S. John* near *Terouenne* be put to Arbitration. That the following year both parties send Commissioners to *Cambrai*, to reform the Coin, which was much deprav'd. This pacification caus'd much joy among the Subjects of both Nations, but it was not lasting.

2. Whilst the Emperor was at *Aigues Mortes* the Spaniards *Spanish* Souldiers in *Milan* Mutiny'd for their pay, committing all manner of outrages. They possess'd *Milan*. themselves of *Galerita*, whence they ravag'd the Country, raising Contributions in such inhuman manner, that whosoever did not pay immediatley suffer'd no less punishment than Death. The *Milaneses* complain'd to his Imperial Majesty, but speaking somewhat haughtily, obtain'd nothing but a Letter to the Marquess *del Gasto* to pacify them. The Marquess to mend the matter extorted One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Ducats from the *Milaneses* to satisfy those Mutineiers, which so incens'd those People that had any body offer'd to stand by them they would certainly have revolted from the Emperor, who was not well pleas'd with the Marquesses unjust proceeding. However the Country was deliver'd from that plague, the Companies being reform'd, only Eight left in *Piemont*, the rest sent some into *Hungary*, and the rest sent over into *Sicily*. At the same time the *Spanish* Garrison in *Goleta* mutiny'd on the same account, and it was to be fear'd would have betray'd the Fort to the Infidels, had not *D. Bernardin de Mendoza* hapned to come thither with the *Spanish* Gallies, who took them aboard and carry'd them over to *Sicily*, promising *D. Ferdinand de Gonzaga* the Viceroy would pay and employ them. Being Landed in *Sicily* and no pay coming, they joyn'd with others that were there before, plunder'd *Cassanera*, *Montforte*, and *S. Cecilia*, and had done the same at *Castro* but that it was not in their power. The Viceroy sent *D. Al-*
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varo de Sande with some raw Troops to quell them, but he was glad to desist. Their Officers left the Outlaws, and they chose others among themselves every three days, got so much pillage that they knew not what to do with it, and settled themselves at a place call'd *Rochela*, where they continu'd three Months, as if they were in their own Houses. The Viceroy was loath to reduce them by force, because it would cost much Blood, and therefore employ'd some *Spanish* Officers to endeavour to reduce them to their duty with promise of a general pardon, and Four Months pay. They agreed to it, and the Viceroy with the Officers employ'd swore to the performance of Articles on the one side, and on the other one *Heredia* the Head of the Mutiniers, and Twenty Four Corporals, one of each Company, for so many were in Rebellion. The Viceroy, who had not sworn with a good-will, soon after distributed them all by Twenties and Thirties into several Garrisons, and three Months after caus'd all the Twenty Four Corporals and the Two great Ringleaders, *Heredia* and *Carranca*, to be apprehended and brought to *Mecina*, where they were hang'd on as many Gibbets along the shore. Not so satisfy'd he sent orders to all Governours of Towns to hang all the Mutiniers they could lay hold of, which was accordingly executed upon a great number of them, such as escap'd that search, were apprehended and sent over into *Spain*. This Punishment was justly due to such Insolencies, and the Emperor approv'd of it, tho' it is true the breach of the Viceroy's Oath cannot well be excus'd.

Christian
fleet worst-
ed by Bar-
barussa.

3. It was mention'd before that the Pope, Emperor, and *Venetians* had joyn'd in League against the *Turk*, the *Pope* obliging himself to fit out Thirty Six Gallies, the Emperor Eighty Two, and the *Venetians* as many. *Andrew Doria* was to command the Fleet, and *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* the Land Forces, in case the Duke of *Vrbín* could not go. All places taken by the Christians were to be deliver'd to the *Venetians*. This Treaty was made publick on the 8th of *February*, 1538. Before the Christians could be ready, *Barbarussa* sail'd from *Constantinople* with

with One Hundred and Thirty Gallies, besides Tenders; Landed some Men in *Candia*, but was beaten off, leaving Twelve Hundred of his Men ashore, who were all destroy'd by the Islanders. Thence he sail'd along the Island trying other places, then cross'd over to *Modon*, and so to *Prevesa*, where the Patriarch of *Aquileya*, who commanded the Popes Gallies, Landed some Men, thinking to make himself Master of the place, but was repuls'd and forced to leave Two pieces of Cannon behind him. Some time after all the Confederate Fleet join'd, consisting of one Hundred and Thirty Four Gallies, and Seventy Two fighting Ships, besides Two Hundred and Fifty Privateers and Tenders. The Land-Forces aboard were Five Thousand *Italians* and Eleven Thousand old *Spanish* Souldiers. *Barbarussa* lay in the Golph of *Arta* with Eighty Seven Gallies, Thirty Gallies, and Thirty Seven Brigantines, and other Vessels, which being too small a force to ingage the Christian Fleet, he had lay'd the Sterns ashore to save his Men in case of need, having rais'd Platforms and planted Cannon on them to cover his Vessels. As he lay in this posture *Monuc*, an Eunuch, reproach'd him with Cowardize, saying, This was the time to show what a brave Pyrate he was. *Barbarussa* afraid of this Reproach said to *Salac*, Tho' inferior to our Enemies, let us go out and Fight, that this half Man may not upbraid us. This said he sail'd out, dividing his Fleet into Three Squadrons, and giving the Command of the Forlorn, in which were Ten Gallies and Six Gallies, to *Dragut*. *Andrew Doria* perceiving he intended to give Battle, order'd his Gallies to be in a readines, where all the Men were eager to Fight, but he would not engage without his Ships, nor *Barbarussa* with them. This made *Doria* ply to and fro behind his Ships, which the Wind Calming, had no command of themselves, and the Gallies could not come in to their Relief. *Barbarussa*, who at first was afraid to engage the Ships, now drew his Fleet into a Half-Moon, and gave the signal to fall on, tho' *Dragut* was already engag'd, but to no purpose, with the *Venetian* Galeon,

Galeon, which the Captain bravely Defended; the rest of the *Turkish* Fleet falling on at first onset, Burnt two Ships, one of *Candia*, the other a *Venetian*, laden with Bisket, the Men having abandon'd them both. Another Squadron attack'd three Ships full of *Spaniards*, and took that in which Captain *Villegas* Commanded; but the Captains *Bocanegra* and *Machin de Monguia* Biscainers sunk three Gallies, and held out till Night when they made their escape. Two *Venetian* Gallies were taken, but Night coming on with much Rain, Thunder and Lightning, *Barbarussa* Sail'd away for fear of the Storm, and *Andrew Doria* fled towards *Corfon*, without putting out any Lights. This Defeat was a great blemish to his Reputation; and *Barbarussa* is reported to have scoffed at his putting out his Lights, saying, he did it because he would not see which way he fled.

Castel-
novo taken
by the Chri-
stians.

4. The Christians were beholding to the Wind that carry'd them away to *Corfon*, without any more loss than what has been mentioned, tho' with much Dishonour. The *Venetians* blam'd *Andrew Doria*, and the *Genoeses* recriminated the *Venetians*. They all continu'd fifteen Days at *Corfon*, refitting and consulting what was best to be done; *Barbarussa* lying all the while at *Pachsu*, another Island bearing them; but at last, for fear of foul Weather, he Sail'd away for the Golph of *Arta*, after plundering *Parga*. *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* reconcil'd *Andrew Doria* and the *Venetian* Admiral, prevailing with the latter to suffer fifty *Spaniards* to be put A-board every one of his Gallies. *Barbarussa* being gone they Sail'd to *Castelnovo*, a Town in the Golph of *Cattaro*; not strong, but defended by a Castle on a Rock, in which were 350 *Turks*. The Christians Landed at *Cattaro* with thirteen Pieces of Cannon. Four Companies of *Spaniards* sent to discover, routed some *Turkish* Horse; then having planted the Cannon, they began to batter the Castle and a Bulwark, whether all the Inhabitants were retir'd. The Gallies coming up to fire upon the Place, fell foul of one another so that eight of them ran a Ground; but the Men in them, with
the

the help of their Oars, got into the Town, others scaling it from Land at the same time. Three Days after the Castle and Bulwark were surrender'd, upon Condition the *Turks* should be ransom'd at *Ragusa* for forty Ducats a Man. There was a great deal of Plunder but not valuab; the Prisoners taken were 1600, many of whom said they were Christians. *Andrew Doria* and *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* put a Garrison of three Thousand Spaniards into the Place, under the Command of *Francis Sarmiento*; the *Venetians* opposing it: For according to the Treaty it ought to have been put into their Hands. *Barbarussa* Sailing to relieve *Castelnovo*, lost seventy Ships, and 20000 Men in a desperate Storm. *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* and the *Venetian* Admiral would have pursu'd him after that Loss, but *Andrew Doria* would not consent for fear of more bad Weather, it being about *Allhollontide*, but lay still ten or twelve Days because of the tempestuous Season. As soon as it clear'd up, they all return'd home. Thus ended the League made to so little purpose, so little being gain'd, and that so soon lost, as we shall see hereafter.

5. This Year 1538 the Cortes met at *Toledo*, being call'd by the Emperor to raise Supplies to pay the Debts he had been oblig'd to contract and put the Kingdom in a posture of Defence. The Prelates met in a Room by themselves and the Laity in another. The Clergy propos'd to grant a general Excise for some time, which was what his Imperial Majesty expected and desir'd; but the Lords Temporal oppos'd it to the last, pressing the Emperor that he would reside in *Spain*, and make Peace abroad, to save Expenses, that he would allow them to confer with the Commons, and retrench his Family. In fine, they continu'd so obstinate, that no good being to be done, they were dissolv'd on the first of *February*, and such a general Assembly of Nobility has never been held since. The Emperor was very much disgusted both with Lords and Commons, and with reason since they refus'd him their Assistance upon such an extraordinary Exigency. Whilst the Cortes were sitting, the Courts

Cortes at
Toledo;

tiers made some Entertainments on Horse-back on the Plain before the City, where an Alguazil making way for them that Rid, happen'd to strike the Duke del Infantado's Horse, for which the said Duke drew his Sword and Wounded him, and *Alcalde Ronquillo* coming to apprehend him for that disrespect to the Emperor, who was present, the Constable Rescu'd him, and they both went off with all the Nobility following them; so that only the Cardinal of *Toledo* remain'd with the Emperor, who seeing the insolence was so general conniv'd at it. Having dissolv'd the Cortes, the Emperor went away to *Madrid*, and thence to *El Pardo*, where being eager in Chase of a Stag, he lost his Company, and kill'd the Stag in the Road, two Miles from *Madrid*. An old Country Fellow, coming by with an Ass and a Load of Wood, he proffer'd to give him more than the Wood was worth, if he would carry the Stag to *Madrid*. The Countryman merrily answer'd, *By the Lord, Friend, I believe you are a Fool, you see the Stag is heavier than the Ass and Wood together, and yet you wou'd have the poor Beast carry him; it were better that you, who are a young lusty Fellow, should carry them both.* The Emperor was pleas'd, and whilst he waited for his Company, fell into Discourse with the old Man, asking him how many Kings he had known: The Peasant answer'd, *I have liv'd under five, King John II. his Son Henry, King Ferdinand, King Philip, and this Charles:* Which of them Father, said the Emperor, was the best, and which the worst. *There is no great doubt to be made,* reply'd the old Man, *but Ferdinand was the best; and who was the worst, that I shan't say; but he we have now is bad enough, always rambling to Italy; Germany, and Flanders, carrying all the Money out of Spain; and tho' his Revenues are great enough to Conquer the World, yet he is always laying new Taxes; so that we poor Country Men are quite Beggard.* The Emperor finding the Fellow was in earnest, began to plead his own Cause the best he could without discovering himself till his Company came up, and the Countryman seeing the Respect they shew'd him, said, *It were pleasant if you should prove to be*

Two pleasant
Adventures.

MUNTA DE ANDAL

the King; but had I known it I should have said much more. The Emperor lik'd the Discovrse, and bestow'd a sum of Money on him, besides a Portion for his Daughter. Another time, tho' I find not what Year, his Imperial Majesty loosing himself a Hunting, came after Midnight almost starv'd with Cold, to a little Village, and knocking up the Curate, desir'd he would let him go into his warm Bed, Roast him a Pullet and get some good Wine, and he would pay for it. The Curate was willing, but ask'd for Money to send for the Wine and Pullet, because he had none himself. The Emperor told him he had none about him, but his Man would come in the Morning and pay all the Expence. Neither having Money, the Curate sent out upon trust, gave him his warm Bed without knowing him, was well pay'd, and the Emperor resolv'd never to go without Money.

At Naples, on the thirteenth of September 1538, about an hour within Night, after many flashes of Lightning, such a Thunder-Clap was heard as astonish'd all the People, and a while after there fell abundance of fine Earth like Ashes, as if it were Rain. This kept all the City at their Prayers, and the next Day the tops of the Houses and Streets appear'd cover'd two Fingers thick, as it were with sifted Ashes. Being curious to enquire whence this proceeded, they saw abundance of Men, Women and Children come from towards Pozzuolo; some half Naked and Weeping, who gave an Account of what had happen'd, which the Gentleman, who writ this Relation, went himself to see; and delivers, thus, *Between the Town of Pozzuolo and the famous Baths between the Mountains and the Shore, is a large Plain, where about two Miles distance from the Town, the Earth open'd in two places, the one about a Stones throw from the Sea, the other about two Musket-Shot higher. These two Mouths sent out a vast quantity of thick Smoak, and after it such terrible Thunder-claps as were heard ten Miles about. With the Smoak gush'd out abundance of Water and Stones, and this expell'd by such a violent Wind, that there was no Grass to be seen for several Leagues about; all the Country*

A wonderful Eruption

by Generalife

was ruin'd, and the Trees either kill'd or torn to pieces with the weight of the Earth that fell on them. The Birds and Cattle were all destroy'd, being surpriz'd in the Night. Besides all that spread farther, the Earth cast up near at hand was so much, that it rais'd several Hills in the midst of the Plain, and many Persons who had the curiosity to go up to the tops of the Mountains the better to discover, were kill'd. All the four Elements, that is, Fire, Water, Earth and Air, gush'd out of these yawnings, and the Weight was so great that it bore down Houses, and broke great Beams; yet what is most wonderful, all that fell into the Water floated, so that for four Miles in length, and one in breadth, it look'd like firm Land, but that Boats made their way through it. Tho' Naples be six Miles distant, and the Sun shin'd bright, on Thursday the fourth of November, it cover'd the whole City with a Darkness, as if it were Night, which stretch'd to the Mountains, six Miles on the other side of the City, so that the tops of those Mountains could not be seen. All this proceeded from Natural Causes, which is not our Business to treat of, but the Accident being so remarkable very well deserves to be mention'd.

We shall begin this Year 1539, with the Death of the Empress, before which, besides a great Eclipse of the Sun on the 8th of April, there appear'd in the West a Comet for the space of thirty Days. She fell sick at Toledo, being then big with Child on the twenty first of April, and departed [this Life on the first of May, in the thirty eighth Year of her Age, being first deliver'd of a Dead Son. The next Day her Body was carry'd down to the Bridge of Alcantar, attended by all the Clergy and Nobility then in the City where it was laid on a Beere, like a Litter, carry'd by two Mules, and convey'd to Granada, accompany'd all the way by several Persons of Quality and many of her Servants. In her Life-time, she was counted one of the most accomplish'd Beauties in the World; but when the Body came to Granada, and those who had brought it were to deliver it there in solemn manner, they uncover'd the Face; which they found so deform'd and gashly to behold, that none of them durst

1559.

The Em-
press
Death.

durst affirm it to be her Face. On the contrary the *Marques de Lombay*, afterwards Duke of *Gandia*, who was to deliver it, and Swear that was the Empress's Body, durst not take that Oath, but only depos'd, that such care had been taken, in Conducting and Guarding of it, that he was assur'd it could be no other. The rest of the Company went aside, Loathing such a Disfmal Spectacle, and so grievous a Stench, but the *Marques of Lombay*, who had always been a great admirer of her, whilst she Liv'd, could not satisfie his Eyes with gazing on her. This change in her Body, wrought a greater in his Soul, for from that moment he resolv'd upon a New Life, and some time after forsaking his great Estate, and all the Pleasures of the World, he betook himself to the, then newly instituted, Society of Jesus, in which he led a most Holy Life, and made an end Sutable to it. Soon after the Empress's Death, there happen'd the greatest Famine, that had been known in *Spain*, for many Years; and then ensu'd a Pestilential Feaver, which Destroy'd Multitudes of people, so that the Elements seem'd to War against *Spain*, when it was at Peace with its Neighbouring Countries.

JUN 8. *Solyman* the Great Turk enrag'd at the loss of *Turks Castelnovo*, this Year sent an Army of 30000 Foot, ^{take Ci-} and a proportionable number of Horse, by Land, ^{stelново.} to Reduce that Place again to his Obedience, and at the same time order'd *Barbarussa* with a greater Fleet than that he had the precedent Year to shut it up by Sea. On Board this Fleet were 10000 *Turks*, and 4000 *Janizaries*, and they arriv'd at *Vallona* in June this Year, 1539. *Barbarussa* hearing that *John Doria*, with twenty Galleys, was gone to put Supplies into *Castlenovo*, thought to have intercepted him in his return, but he had made such haste, that he sav'd himself. On the 12th of July, 1000 *Turks* Landed to take Water; and the *Spaniards* Sallying beat them off, with great loss. In the Afternoon they return'd stronger, and were again repuls'd, with the loss of 300 Men. On the 16th of July, all *Barbarussa's* Fleet being come up, he began to Land his Men and Cannon, and the Land Army



Army coming up, at the same time, they incamp'd and level'd two Hillocks, that lay between them and the Town; having made their approaches, they planted 44 pieces of Cannon, and some Mortars, out of which they threw Stones of great Weight, to destroy the Houses. Ten Gallies, ply'd the Battery, from the Sea, and in this manner they continu'd it nine Days, without intermission, with such fury, that they levell'd the Wall, even with the Ground on one side, and destroy'd many Houses. *Francis Sarmiento* the Governour had, during the time he was there, fortify'd the Place, the best he could, and sent for Succours to *Spain, Italy,* and *Sicily*, but none came, so that there were in the Town, about 3000 *Spanish* Souldiers, 1000 Servants and Women, 40 Traders and Clergimen, 150 *Albanian* Horse, and several other *Greeks*. In one sally the *Spaniards* made, they are reported, to have kill'd 6000 *Turks*, which *Barbarussa* perceiving, and that he should never take the Place, as was design'd at first, he Landed 20 pieces of Cannon more, and, with 60, Batter'd the Castle five Days following, never giving over at Night, so that he scarce left one Stone upon another. Then he gave the Assault, carry'd the Castle three several times, and was as often beaten out again, with incredible Loss on both Sides. On the seventh of *August*, the Morning being very Rainy, put out the *Spaniards* Matches, so that the *Turks* giving a general Assault, they were forc'd to come to handy Strokes; Behaving themselves with wonderful Bravery; *Francis Sarmiento* the Governour, Riding about to encourage them, because he could not go Afoot, by reason of his Wounds. In fine, the Multitude prevailing, all the Christians were put to the Sword, except a few, who had retir'd into the lower Castle, where they articed for Life, being about 800 in all. Of the *Turks* near 10000, are said to have Perish'd, during the Siege. *Barbarussa* Beheaded Captain *Machin de Mongua*, and all the Preists, the other Prisoners he put to the Oare.

Rebelli-
on of Gant.

9. In *May* this Year the Rebellion of *Gant* broke out, which had been long before hatching, for in the
Year

Year 1536. the War being then Hot, Queen *Mary* who Govern'd the *Low Countries*, Assembling the States of the Country, had lay'd a great imposition, said to amount to two Millions of Florins, whereof *Flanders* was to pay four Hundred Thousand. All the rest of the Country submitted and paid it, only *Gant* stood out, for which reason the Queen caus'd several of the Principal Men, to be Apprehended, and kept in Prison, till the Town paid the Money. The People Offended at it, in the Year 1537. sent a Sindick of their City, to present a Petition to the Queen, desiring she would release their Fellow Citizens; and to shew her their Priviledges, by which they pretended to be exempt from paying of Taxes. She refer'd the Priviledges to be Try'd by the Councells of *Mechlin* and *Brussels*, but press'd the Payment of the Money. After trying whether other Places would joyn with them, and finding none would; they obtain'd leave to send a Petition to the Emperor: Whose Answer was, that they should Obey the Queen, as if he were there in Person, and pay the four Hundred Thousand Florins, or he would take a severer Course to compell them. They grew hardned, and sent another Petition, to the same effect as the former; at which the Emperor being much Offended, he resolv'd to go in Person, with all speed into *Flanders*, and Humble those Haughty People: In the mean while, they perceiving the Queen rais'd Men to reduce them, and that the Council of *Mechlin* had given judgment against them, ran to Arms, and turn'd the Collectors of the Tax out of the City, secur'd all Places of Strength, Listed Men, and sent to offer themselves to the King of *France*, who was so far from giving them any Encouragement, that he sent their Original Letters to the Emperor.

10. His imperial Majesty had before resolv'd to sail over into *Italy*, and thence to go into *Germany* to settle the Affairs of Religion, but the News of the Rebellion at *Gant*, made him alter his Resolution, and take his Journey for *Flanders*, through *France*. Many endeavour'd to dissuade him, because of the danger of putting himself into the power

The Emperor's
Journey
through
France.

of the King of *France*, but he was Undaunted, and resolv'd to Rely on that King's Word, without any further Security. He left *D. John de Tavera*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Toledo*, the same power to Govern *Spain*, he had us'd to leave the Emperess, and set forward by the Post, with a small retinue, In *November*, 1539. *Monsieur Granvelle*, was sent before to advertize the King of his coming, who persently sent his two Sons, the *Dauphin* and *Duke of Orleans*, with the Constable *Montmorency* to Meet and Conduct him. When the *Duke of Orleans* met him in *France*, he is Reported to have lay'd his Hand on his Back, and said, yield your self a Prisoner, to which the Emperer made no Answer, but Embrac'd him. In *January*, 1540, the Emperer and King of *France*, met at *Chastellerault*, went thence to *Amboise*, where the Hangings in the Emperer's Bed-Chamber, being set a Fire, he had like to have been Stified. Thence they remov'd to *Blois*, and so to *Orleans*; where it is said a Consultation was held, about detaining the Emperer; but that *Montmorency* exclaim'd against it, as a bale breach of Faith. Another Accident or rather Contrivance is thought to have sav'd the Emperer, which was, that he being in Discourse with the *Dutches d'Estampes*, who was in great Favour with the King, Designedly let fall a Ring, of a prodigious Value, which she stooping took up, and offer'd him, but he refus'd to receive, desiring her to keep it in Memory of his passing through *France*. This Generosity so Oblig'd the Lady, that it is believ'd, she prevail'd with the King, not to Detain him. From *Orleans* the Emperer went to *Fontainebleau*, where he spent some Days, and then remov'd to *Paris*, where he was receiv'd with the greatest Magnificence Imaginable. The King waited on the Emperer as far as *S. Quintin*, and the two young Princes to *Valenciennes*; where *Queen Mary* Entertain'd them, as became their Dignity, and they took their Leave of him.

Punish-
ment of
Rebels at
Gant.

II. The Emperer immediately, order'd a Body of *German Foot*, to March before to *Gant*, and he follow'd with the *Flemmish Horse*. The People there hearing of his coming with such a Power, and be-

ing in no Condition to make Opposition, resolv'd to receive him in a Peaceable, but Sorowful manner. King *Ferdinand* was also come into *Flanders* with 12000 *Germans*, and attended the Emperor and Queen *Mary* to *Gant*, where they enter'd on the twenty fourth of *February* 1540. Immediately the Gates, Walls and Towers were secur'd, that none might escape; and the Attorney General having before the Council charg'd the People of *Gant* with their Rebellion and many Insolencies, on the last Day of *April*, the Emperor gave Judgment against them, which was as follows. The Fort they had rais'd he demolish'd, and with the materials built a Citadell, in the place were at that time there was a Monastery of Benedictine Monks, they being translated to the Cathedral and made Canons of that Church. All the Magistrates of the City were depos'd; the City Priviledges and Charters all declar'd forfeited; all their Corporations broken, new Laws establish'd; 26 of the principal Mutineers Executed, others Fin'd, others Banish'd. The Criminals had the Sentence Read to them, being brought Naked, only with white Shirts down to their Feet; some were enjoyn'd long Pilgrimages, where they Dy'd; others all in white with Ropes about their Necks, cast themselves at the Emperor's Feet, and others flying, ended their Days in Misery, a just Reward of Rebellion. The Duke of *Cleves*, who was come to *Gant* upon the Emperor's safe Conduct, to adjust the Differences about the Dukedome of *Guelders*, making unreasonable Demands, went away without obtaining any part of what he came about. The King of *England* at the same time made Overtures of Reconciliation; but the Wrongs he had done the Emperor were too great to be put up till more urgent Necessities made them be forgot.

Whilst the Emperor was in *France*, he endeavour'd to persuade that King to joyn in League with him against the *Turk*, and both of them sent Embassadors to *Venice* to joyn with that Republick, and dissuade the Senate from making Peace with the Infidels. This Treaty came to nothing, because
the

Peace between the
Turks and
Venetians.

the *French* were not sincere, shewing in publick to promote the League, and underhand using all endeavours for Peace; so that the *Venetians* perceiving their double Dealing, agreed with the *Turk*, and the Alliance propos'd came to nothing. The Cardinal of *Lorraine* and Constable *Montmorenci* were at *Gant* in behalf of the *French* King, pressing the Emperor to grant the Duke of *Orleans* the investiture of *Milan*, which *French* Historians falsely affirm his Imperial Majesty had promis'd that King when he was in *France*. The Emperor offer'd the Duke his Eldest Daughter in Marriage, and to give him the Low-Countries with her, and the Title of King; but that Princes Father had set his Heart upon *Milan*, and would not be satisfy'd with any other thing, so that it plainly appear'd a War must ensue. Besides this, Cardinal *Farnesius*, the Pope's Legate, being offended, that the Emperor had summon'd the Diet to meet at *Wormes* to settle Religion, went away without taking his Leave. His Imperial Majesty continu'd three Months at *Gant*, settling that Government, and there pardon'd *Reyner* Lord *Brederode* condemn'd to Death for high Treason, in serving the King of *France* during the late Wars, and aspiring to usurp *Holland* and *Zealand*; calling himself Count of those Places. Hither the *Lutherans* sent Deputies with extravagant Proposals to the Emperor, who refus'd to see them, but remitted them to the Diet appointed to meet at *Wormes*. In *May* King *Ferdinand* return'd to *Austria*. From *Gant* the Emperor took a Progress to *Holland*, and other Provinces of the *Neatherlands*, where he spent the whole Year in Peace, only disturb'd with the continual Importunities of the *Lutherans*, whose Books he forbid any Person to Print, Publish and keep. The Plague mention'd before, rag'd so violently this Year, that the eleventh part of all the People of *Spain* was computed to be swept away by it. In *September*, this same Year, Pope *Paul V.* confirm'd the Order instituted by *S. Ignatius* of *Loyola*, commonly known by the Name of the Society of *Jesus*, which was afterwards again confirm'd in the Year 1560, by Pope *Julius III.* *S. Ignatius*

natus the Founder, Dy'd in the Year 1556, of whom it does not belong to this History to give any further Account.

C H A P. XXV.

The Emperor holds the Diet at Ratisbon; his unfortunate Expedition to Argier; his Return to Spain; War between him and France; Actions on both sides in Flanders, Italy, and the Frontiers of Spain: The Emperor goes into Italy, Germany, and Flanders; reduces the Duke of Cleves; Turkish Fleet in France.

1. AN unexpected Accident hasten'd the Breach between the Emperor and the King of France, which was before unavoidable on many Accounts. The King employ'd one *Antony Rincon*, a fugitive Spaniard, as his Ambassador at the Port. This *Rincon* was come from Constantinople into France, where having given an account of his Negotiation; he was furnish'd with new Instructions, and sent back through *Piemont* to embark at *Venice*. *Cezar Fregoso* was to have guarded him with a Troop of Horse for fear of the Spaniards, had he gone by Land, but being fat and unweildy, he chose to go down the River *Tesin* in a Boat, and so into the *Po*; being come to the place where the *Tesin* falls into the *Po*, they were set upon by a company of Men Mask'd, who kill'd *Rincon*, *Fregoso*, and all that were with them, hiding their Bodies, so that no News was heard of them for above two Months after, when they were found half devour'd by wild Beasts, and *Fregoso's* Body known, because he wanted a Finger of one Hand. Who

1541
French
Embassa-
dor to the
Turk Kil-
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the Murderers were could never be discover'd, but the Marquess *del Gasto* was most suspected, tho' he always deny'd it, and the Emperor protested he had never order'd, nor knew who had done it.

2. The Emperor being at *Wormes*, the beginning of this Year 1541, there were great disputes there concerning Religion, which all came to nothing, and he remov'd thence to *Ratisbon*, where the Diet was appointed to meet, and some of the Princes and the Embassadors of others began to repair thither in *March*. In *May* following the Duke of *Cleves* went away privately into *France*, where he Marry'd the Daughter of the King of *Navarre*, and enter'd into an Alliance with the King of *France* against the Emperor. The Duke's Embassadors would have made some excuse for him, but his Imperial Majesty turn'd away without giving ear to them. On the nineteenth of *July* the Diet at *Ratisbon* broke up, where the principal matters concluded were, That matters of Religion should continue in the same posture they were till a general Council met, or for want of it, till the next Diet, which was to meet that Day eighteen Months. That the *Lutherans* should teach nothing contrary to the Articles their Divines had agreed to, nor draw any other Persons to their Party. That Prelates should labour to reform their Churches, till the Pope made a thorough Reformation. That the Peace concluded at *Nuremberg* should be inviolably observ'd. That all Churches among the Protestants should continue as they were till a general Council. That Church-men should enjoy the Lands they had among the Protestants. There were some more Articles of less note, not worth inserting; but the Assembly agreed to furnish the King of the *Romans* with ten Thousand Foot and two Thousand Horse, and four Months Pay for them after they were in *Hungary*. Besides they offer'd to maintain twenty four Thousand Men three Years, for the Emperor to make War against the *Turk*; left the Emperor at liberty to proceed against the Duke of *Cleves*; took the Duke of *Savoy* into the protection of the Empire; forbid all *Germans* serving

Emperor
in Germany

Dies at Ra-
tisbon.

serving any Forreign Prince, upon pain of high Treason, prohibited the Printing of scandalous libels, &c. Thus the Diet broke up, after which a League was concluded between the Pope, the Emperor, King of the Romans, Arch-bishops of *Mentz* and *Saltzburg*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and other Princes for Defence of the Catholick Religion. After the Diet, his Imperial Majesty finding it necessary to take a Journey into *Italy*, to forward the General Councel and other Affairs, he sent an Express, to desire the Pope to meet him at *Luca*, and then set forward himself with twelve Thousand *Germans*, and one Thousand Horse, he had rais'd for the War he design'd to make in *Africk*. In *August* he met his Holiness, as was appointed at *Luca*, where they both continu'd eight or ten Days, the Emperor visting the Pope three times, and the Pope him but once. Whensoever they met, the *French* Embassador was by, who demanded that *Rincon* and *Fregoso* should be deliver'd to him, not knowing they were Kill'd, and would admit of no Justification he could make. The Pope wisely forbore speaking for either Side, but earnestly Begg'd of the Emperor, that he would give the King of *France* the Investiture of *Milan*; which his Imperial Majesty would no way consent to, urging for his excuse, that it was only to give an Enemy Footing in *Italy*, who would not be so satisfy'd, but would, when he had that, aspire to *Naples* and *Sicily*. His Holiness perceiving he could not prevail desisted, and would have dissuaded the Emperor from his expedition against *Argier*, at least for that year, but he was unfortunately fixt in his Resolution.

3. Having taken his Leave of the Pope at *Luca*, the Emperor, tho' forc'd to put into *Sardinia* and *Corfica*, Arriv'd at last at *Majorca*, where he had appointed the rendezvous of his Fleet and Forces, which consisted of six Thousand Foot, and four Hundred Light Horse, Commanded by *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, in a Hundred and fifty Ships, six Thousand *Germains*, under the Conduct of *George Fronsberg*, and five Thousand *Italians*, Led by *Camillo Coloma* and *Augustin Spinola*, in above 100 Ships:

Expedition to Argier.

Ships: The Gallies there, at that time were fifty; a good Train of Artillery, plenty of Ammunition, and great store of all sorts of Provisions. Besides what we have mention'd above, two Hundred Vessels of all sorts were provided in *Spain*, Loaded with Ammunition and Provisions, carrying 400 Men at Arms, 700 light Horse, without any Foot in pay, but a vast number of Voluntiers of all qualities. This Fleet tho' provided for the purpose, came not to *Majorca*, nor yet to *Argier*; all the Force the Emperor had, was 64 Gallies, two Hundred Ships, of three Masts, and 100 small ones, and 20000 Landmen, without including Voluntiers, or the Galley Souldiers. *Argier* is seated on the Coast of *Afrik*, on the side of a Hill, near a large Bay; which is no safe Harbour: The Plain about it is but small, Water'd by the two Rivers *Alcaraz* and *Sessaja*, and at a small Distance are the Mountains very rough and uncoth. The Town is Large and Rich, by reason of the Booty continually convey'd thither by Pyrates. For many Years it was under the Kings of *Tremezen*, and afterwards subject to those of *Bugia*, till *Barbarussa* made himself master of it. At this time it was Govern'd by *Hassan Aga* an Eunuch and Renegado, born in *Sardinia*, who hearing of the Emperor's Design, provided for his Defence. His strength consisted of eight Hundred *Turks*, most of them Horse, near fifty Thousand *Moores*, all Arm'd with Guns or Cross-Bows, and a great number of *Arabs*; to make his Men the more Desperate, he order'd, upon Pain of Death that nobody should send, Wife, Children, or Goods, out of the City. To return to the Emperor, he set Saile from *Majorca*, as soon as the Weather was Fair, and in two Days time, was upon the Coast of *Argier* but the Fleet being dispers'd; and the Weather rough, spent three or four Days before he could land. On the twentythird of *October* the Sea grew settled; and then the *Spaniards* had orders to Land with their Armes, and two or three Days Provisions. Three Days were spent in Landing the Foot, some Horses, and nine pieces of Cannon. The Emperor sent a Summons to *Hassan Aga*, to Surrender the Place

Place, promising him all Encouragement if he did, and Threatning the utmost Severity, in case of Refusal; but the Answer was, that he would defend the City to the utmost, or Die without betraying his Trust. Having receiv'd this Answer, his Majesty Advanc'd with his Army, driving the *Arabs* before him, and the second Day Encamp'd near *Argier*, between two great Hollows, which serv'd instead of an Entrenchment, because the Enemy could not get over without Bridges. The ground where the *Spaniards* lay, Commanded the Town, which the Emperor with his Army enclos'd not fearing the *Arabs*, for the reason aforesaid, and ordering the Ships and Gallies to batter from the Sea, not doubting to be Master of the Place in a few Days, because the Works about it were not Strong. The twenty fifth the Wind blew so Stormy at North-East, with Rain and Hail, that most of the Tents were blown down, and the Storm continu'd the twenty sixth, so that the Souldiers could scarce stand, which the Besieg'd preceiving, they made a strong sally, and routed three Companies of *Italians* that were upon Guard at a Bridge, but fresh *Italians* coming on to relieve their Company repuls'd the Infidels, pursuing them to the City-Gates. The Christians neglecting to retire in time, suffer'd much from the Walls, and *Hassan Aga* Sallying again beat them back, but the Knights of *Malta*, and some Gentlemen, made good a Wooden Bridge till they were Reliev'd; the Emperor in Person coming down with the *Germans*, and putting the Besieg'd to Flight. Three Hundred of the *Imperialists* were kill'd in this Action, and above two Hundred Wounded.

4. This Terrible Storm took the Fleet, before the Stores and Provisions were landed. Which prevented the taking of the City. In the height of it, came the Fleet from *Spain*, all which except some few great Ships, was cast away, so that in a short space about a Hundred and fifty Ships were lost, with all that was in them, save some Horses and the Men. Several Gallies having struggl'd all Night with the Tempest, in the Morning ran themselves a Ground, where the *Arabs* Kill'd the Men as they came Ashore, and

Storm
Destroys
the Empe-
ror's Fleet.

and the Emperor sending three Companies of *Italians* to protect them, was the cause that others, who before would rather trust to the mercy of the Waves than of those Barbarians, follow'd the example of the first running a-Shore: The Captains of others by main Threats and Blows kept them out at Sea, yet fourteen or fifteen Gallies were lost, with all that was in them. The rest went away with *Andrew Doria* to cape *Metafuz*, who was much enrag'd with those that ran a Shore, at himself for having mistaken the Landing place, and at the Emperor because he would undertake that Expedition so late in the Year. This misfortune made the Emperor resolve to raise the Siege, having neither Cannon for Battery, nor Provisions for his Army. *Andrew Doria* hastne'd him to march the Army to *Cape Metafuz*, where the Ships lay, that being the best place to Ship off, and safe from the attempts of the *Arabs*. The twenty seventh having divided some Horses among the Men for want of other Provision, the Army broke up and march'd away, in the same order it came before the Town, the Emperor being heard to say nothing but *Thy Will be done*. The *Turks* and *Arabs* made a show of falling upon the Rear, but presently fled upon the Christians facing them. The 28th the Army pass'd the River *Alcaraz*, a Bridge being lay'd over, because it was much swollen with the Rain. There was no Provision, and the Men fed upon Horses, the small Twigs of Palm Trees, Tortoises, Snails, and Sea-Onions, which ill Food and worse Lying, bred Distempers. Next Day, being the twenty ninth, they pass'd the River *Sef Seia*, the Water up to their Arm-pits, and encamp'd at *Metafuz*, to the great satisfaction of them all: *Metafuz* was formerly a great Town, as appears by the Ruins of it, but at this time gone to nothing; yet it is the best Port about *Argier*, being shelter'd from the North East Wind by a slip of Land running out into the Sea; and able Seamen afterwards assum'd, that had the Fleet Anchor'd there at first, no Loss had been sustain'd, and the Town had been taken. Here all sorts of Provisions were Loaded; so that there was

great

great Plenty; and it began to be controverted, whether the Army should return to the Siege, or be Ship'd of. *Ferninand Cortes*, who conquer'd *Mexico*, and was there present, would have had the Emperor return into *Spain*, and leave him the Army to take the City; but the great Ones oppos'd, and little Account was made of him. So that orders were given to Ship, and that there might be more Room for Men; so many Ships being lost, the Horses were order'd to be thrown over-Board, which the Owners being unwilling to perform, the Emperor himself went from Ship to Ship to see it done: His Majesty going once towards the Shore, the Soldiers thinking he would go aboard and leave them, began to mutter; but he turning to them with a pleasant Countenance, said, *Don't fear my Friends, I am not going, I assure you; if any Body be left here it shall be I, for I will not stir till I see you all safe.* In fine, the Forces were all Ship'd off, and the Weather growing boisterous again, Sail'd, every one his own way, and laying hold of the first opportunity. The Fleet was dispers'd, some into *Spain*, some on the Coast of *Africk*, part arriv'd in *Sicily*, and part in *Italy*. Two Ships full of *Spanish* Soldiers were cast a-Shore near *Argier*, where the *Arabs* refusing the Men Quarter, they drew up in a Body and made their way to the City, where they surrender'd themselves to the *Turks*. The Emperor with most of the Gallies was put into *Bugia*, where he continu'd some Days, tho' there was great want of Provisions; because the Weather was not fit to venture out to Sea. As soon as the Sky clear'd a little, he dismiss'd the Gallies of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and the Ships that came from *Spain*. The Wind coming up at South West, His Majesty Sail'd from *Bugia* to *Majorca*, and thence to *Carthagena*, where he was receiv'd with extraordinary joy, all *Spain* being in great fear for him. Thus ended the unfortunate Expedition of *Argier*.

5. *Andrew Doria*, and *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, running along the Coast of *Africk*, after they were dismiss'd by the Emperor, took several small places, and left *D. Alvara de Sande* with the Regiment of

Sicily at *Monasterio*, ordering him to assist *Muley Hassem*, King of *Tunex*, against *Cide Harfa*, who had possess'd himself of the City of *Carrican*, and call'd himself King of it. *Cide Harfa* lay upon a Neck of Land, encompass'd on both sides by the Sea, near *Monasterio*, with Twenty two Thousand Horse, Fifteen Thousand Foot, and six Hundred *Turkish* Musketers. The King of *Tunex* had seven or eight Thousand Horse, and the *Spaniards* were about two Thousand five Hundred Foot, who resolv'd to give the Enemy Battle, because there was no way but what must be made through them. *D. Alvaro* acquainting the King with his Design, drew up his Men, sending four Hundred *Spanish* Musketers upon the forlorn. These broke six Hundred *Turks* that compos'd the Enemies Van, and pursuing their Advantage in disorderly manner, were set upon by fourteen Thousand Horse, who lay conceal'd in the Olive-Gardens, and fell upon the Conquerors with such Revolution, that *Muley Hassem's* Horse fled towards *Tunex*. The *Spanish* Forlorn was so far advanc'd, that when they would have retir'd to their Body it was too late, and about thirty of them were kill'd before they could be reliev'd, being encompass'd on all sides by the Enemy. The main Body of *Spaniards* made up and gave such a Charge, that putting the Infidels to the Rout they joyn'd their Forlorn, and so march'd back a League and a half. There the *Arabs* made a fresh attack, and were again repuls'd; so that the *Spaniards* march'd away without any further molestation across a Plain, that was four Leagues over, having secur'd all their Baggage, and six Field Pieces they had with them. In this Retreat five Hundred *Moors* falling upon the Baggage, a *Spanish* Woman, call'd *Mary de Montano*, gather'd seven Hundred Servants that follow'd the Camp, and taking upon her the Command of them, beat off those Infidels and secur'd all the Equipage.

6. Whilst the Emperor was employ'd in the unfortunate Expedition above mention'd, the King of France was busie sending Embassadors to all parts to raise him Enemies; but particularly he sent

War between the Emperor & France.

sent to *Constantinople* to persuade *Solyman* to employ his Fleet against him. The *Turk* was easily brought to it, and would have persuaded the *Venetians* to join in the League, which they would never consent to. However, the *French King* being assur'd of the Infidel and of the King of *Denmark*, declar'd War against his Imperial Majesty, pretending the Truce was broken by the Murder of his Embassador above mention'd, tho' the real motive was the Dukedom of *Milan* he so ardently coveted. Before any open Hostilities began, he disgrac'd the Constable *Montmorency*, reducing him from his high Post to live in a poor Country House; as some will have it, because the said Constable dissuaded him from apprehending the Emperor when he was in *France*; or, according to others, he retir'd voluntarily, being disgusted that his Rival the Admiral was restor'd to the King's Favour. After this, Orders were sent to *du Bellay*, General in *Piemont*, to commence the War upon the best pretence he could; which was soon made known to the Marquess *del Gasto*. The *French* at that time were possess'd of *Turin*, *Montcaliere*, *Savigliano*, *Pignerol*, and other Places of less Note; the Emperor held *Aste*, *Vercelli*, *Ulpiano*, *Fossano*, *Quier*, *Quierasco*, and *Alva*. Before any Declaration of War, the *French*, by Night, surpriz'd *Quierasco*, putting half the Garrison to the Sword, and turning out the rest, the Castle soon after surrendring for want of Provisions. They made the like attempt upon *Alva* and *Vercelli*, but fail'd in both places. The Marquess *del Gasto* gathering his Forces, made himself Master of twelve small Places, but all together much inferior to *Quierasco*. At the same time Monsieur *de Vendosme* routed a Body of *Flemish* Horse near *Teroenne*, in the Low-Countries, and the Duke of *Orleans* took *Luxembourg*, and several other places; all of them opening their Gates to him. He left the Duke of *Guize* Governor of those Conquests, and return'd to his Father; which whom he had not time to rejoyce at his success, for almost as soon as he the News came, that the Prince of *Orange* had retaken *Luxembourg*, and all other places, except *Jvoy*, in

which he Besieg'd the Duke of *Guize*. The Prince was till *October* recovering these Places, and then bent his Force against the Country of *Fuliers*, to revenge the harm done in the Province of *Luxembourg*.

The Duke of Cleves 7. Whilst the Duke of *Orleans* was in the Province of *Luxembourg*, the Duke of *Cleves* rais'd twelve Thousand *German* Foot, and fifteen Hundred Horse, and gave the Command of them to *Martin van Rosen*, who having some intelligence in *Antwerp*, march'd with all haste thinking to possess himself of that Place. The Inhabitants, who suspected his Design, rais'd some Forces, put themselves in a Posture of Defence, and made all strangers that would stay in the Town, take an Oath to defend it to the utmost. At the same time the Prince of *Orange* having gather'd five Hundred Horse, and three Thousand Foot, hasten'd to get into *Antwerp*, and *Rosen* to prevent him. The latter coming first to the place where the two Roads met, left four Hundred Horse out in view, behind whom, with the help of some Trees, he hid his Foot; so that the Prince seeing so small a Number when he came up, made no difficulty to Charge them; but, they giving way, he was presently enclos'd, and with much difficulty gathering his Horse fought his way through to *Antwerp*. Many of the Foot were cut off, and two Thousand of them casting down their Arms, took Quarter. The People of *Antwerp* were much dejected to see the Prince come so thinly attended and from a Rout; but he encourag'd them, and set all things in order for their Defence. The next Day *Rosen* encamp'd in the Suburbs of *Antwerp*, and sent to summons the City, his Trumpet telling the People, that the Emperor was eaten by Fishes, meaning, that he was drown'd at Sea. The Townsmen gave a resolute Answer, and withall told the Messenger, *That if the Emperor were in the Whales Belly, he wou'd, like Jonas, come out again the third Day.* *Rosen* finding no Treason, as he expected, in the City, burnt all the Country about, and then march'd away towards *Lovain*; without making any attempt upon *Antwerp*. Some small number
of

of Troops, sent by Queen *Mary* Governess of *Flanders* to secure *Lovain*, basely quitted the place, thinking themselves too few to maintain it, yet the Schollars obstructed the Composition the Townsmen were making with *Rosen*, and firing the Cannon at it, made him depart as empty handed. as he had done at *Antwerp*. Failing of his Expectation, he cross'd the Country, Pillaging and Destroying all wheresoever he came, till at last he joynd the Duke of *Orleans*, in the Province of *Luxemburg* and he having broke up his Army, as was mention'd before, after reducing all that Territory, sent *Rosen* with his Forces back to *Cleves*. Whilst these things were doing in those Parts, the Duke of *Vendosme*, Governour of *Picardy*, with another Army, Took and Demolish'd *Terouenne*, *Lilers*, and several other Places of Strength, Plunder'd the Country and return'd with great Booty into *Picardy*.

8. Having given an account of the success of three Armies, employ'd in *Flanders*, against the Emperor; we must now turn towards the Frontiers of *Spain*, where the *Dauphin* March'd with forty thousand Men, to lay Siege to *Perpignan*. His Imperial Majesty being advertis'd of it, Summon'd all the Nobility and Gentry to oppose the Enemy, and they appear'd in great numbers, very well attended. The Duke of *Alva* gave orders for fortifying *Perpignan*, put in a good Garrison, and sufficient store of Ammunition and Provision, so that when the *Dauphin* came before it, finding all things better provided to oppose him, than he had expected, and hearing the Emperor was coming to Relieve it, he made but a short Stay, and return'd to *Monpellier*. All Necessary precautions had been taken at the same time, to secure *Navarre* and *Biscay* against any irruption of the *French*, but they retiring, as has been said, nothing worth Relating was done in those Parts. The *Spanish* expedition failing, the King of *France* dismiss'd the *Swiss*, and sent *Annebault* with the *Italians* that serv'd him into *Piemont*, to lay Siege to *Coni*, where he met with no better Success than the *Dauphin* had at *Perpignan*: Nor was he more Fortunate at *Como*, which he batter'd six Days with-

Armies
in Rouffili-
on and
Piemont.

Generalife

out ceasing, yet he made himself Master of some other Places of less Note, most of which he demolish'd. Winter was not without Action in the Low Countries, where the Prince of *Orange*, with a powerful Army, ravag'd all the Dominions of the Duke of *Cleves* in Revenge for what *Rosen* his General had done in *Brabant*, but as soon as the Prince was gone Home, the Duke recover'd all the Towns he had lost, and laid Siege to *Hensberg*, whence the Prince with a Powerful Army, made him to rise and so the War ceas'd for that Season. This same Year, the Councill of the *West-Indies* in *Spain*, was purg'd, turning out several Members of it, and *F. Bartholomew de las-Casas* of the Order of *S. Dominick*, having acquainted the Emperor, how Cruelly the *Spaniards* Treated the *Indians*, he order'd, that for the future none of them should be put to work in the Mines, at the Fisheries, or to carry Burdens, unless they undertook it voluntarily, for Daily hire. In *October*, his Imperial Majesty repair'd to *Barcelona*, to confer with the Prince *Doria* about matters of great Concern. Thus we conclude the Year 1542.

1543
Great storm
of Snow.

9. To begin this Year, 1543, *Annebualt* the French General in *Piemont*, returning from that Country into *France*, and passing over *Mount Cenis*, on the first Day of *January*, was taken in such a Storm of Wind and Snow, that many of his Company Perish'd in it, others lost their Eyes, some their Hands, and some their Feet, and he when the Tempest ceas'd, was sav'd by the Mountain People, who carry'd him to one of their Cottages and recover'd him, but neither he, nor any of the rest, ever enjoy'd their Health after it: Upon his Departure, the *Spaniards* Attempted to surprize *Turin*, by sending some Souldiers in Carts of Hay, to Secure a Gate till a Party lay'd in ambush, came to their Assistance, but the Secret being Accidentally Discover'd, five of them were Kill'd and the Design Miscarry'd. In the mean while, the Emperor by his Embassadors, ceas'd not to Solicit the Pope to joyn in League with him, against the King of *France*: But his Holiness, Prudently refusing to declare himself, for fear

fear of widening the Breach among Christian Princes, his Imperial Majesty was so incens'd, that he put out an Edict, by which he declar'd, all For-
 eigners incapable of any Benifice or pension in *Spain*, which much Troubled the Pope, but did not alter his Resolution. The Emperor failing in this Point, press'd for a General Council, to settle the Affairs of Religion, which his Holiness willingly agreed to, and appointed *Trent*, for the Place of its meeting, that the *Lutherans* might have nothing to excuse them from coming to it. His Legates for holding the Council were Cardinal *Pool* of the Blood Royal of *England*, Cardinal *Moron*, and *Paul Paris*, and with them he sent 100 Learned Men, as well *French*, as *Italians*. The Emperor being disappointed of his intended League with the Pope, concluded an Alliance with *Henry VIII.* King of *England*, and being resolv'd to pass over into *Italy* thence to take his Journey into *Germany* and *Flanders*, he committed the Government of *Spain* to his Son *Philip*, already Sworn Heir to the Crown, Appointing *Francis delos Covos* to take care of the Civil Affairs, because of the Princes tender Years, and the Duke of *Alva* Captain General. Having thus provided for the Government of *Spain*, he embark'd at *Barcelona* on a Fleet of 47 Gallies, and above 40 Ships, in which were 700 *Spanish* Horse and 8000 Foot, all old Soldiers. He Arriv'd at *Genoa* about the Latter end of *June*, and was lodg'd in the Pallace of Prince *Andrew Doria*. Here *Cosmo de Medicis* for a Hundred and fifty Thousand Ducats had the Castles of *Leghorn* and *Florence* deliver'd to him. The Pope, who as we said, had before refus'd to comply with the Emperor's Desires, now solicited for an interview, which, the Emperor seeming very averse to it, was at last with much Difficulty agreed upon. Accordingly they met at *Buxeto*, with each 500 Men, and continu'd there five Days Visiting one another, and coferring about Affairs of great moment, but the Popes principal Aim was to purchase the Dukedome of *Milan* for his Grandson, which, the Emperor being in great want of Money, had like to have taken Effect, but

The Em-
 peror in
 Italy.

Goes in-
to Germa-
ny.

in the end came to nothing. Having taken leave of the Pope, his Imperial Majesty continu'd his Journey into *Germany*, where the General Rumour was, that he had Died at *Argier*; and that the *Spaniards* carry'd about a statue very like him to deceive the World. When he came to *Spire*, Deputies were sent from several parts, to see whether it was really he or no, such Persons being employ'd, as were well Acquainted with him. His Arrival at this City was on the 20th of *July*, and he continu'd in it fifteen Days, hearing the Deputies of the *Lutherans* sent to him to intercede for the Duke of *Cleves*, as did the Count *Palatin* and Archbishop of *Cologne*. This last presuming to press him upon that Point again, after his departure from *Spire*, he took him aside, and so severely reprimanded him for suffering the *Lutherans* to Preach in his Dominions, that the Archbishop went from him weeping, and protesting he would never allow it for the future.

The Em-
peror Con-
quers the
Duke of
Cleves's
Dominions.

10. His Imperial Majesty came to *Bonne*, where he had appointed the randevouz of his Army, on the fifteenth of *August*, and stay'd there five Days, Landing the Cannon and Reviewing his Forces, which consisted of 15000 *Germans* , 4000 *Spaniards* , 4000 *Italians* , 2000 Men at Arms, and 800 Light Horse, besides all his Family and retinue making up 400 Horse more, tho' the *Spanish* Horses made no good appearance, being harass'd with their long Journey. On the 22th the Army came before *Duren* in the Dukedom of *Fuliers*. The Country about it is Fruitful, the City Strong by Nature and Art, being in the Midst of a Plain, without any Hill to overlook it. There was a double Ditch about it, and a strong Wall, or Rampart, all finish'd but a very small part, which they were filling up with all possible speed. Some small outworks it had but inconsiderable, abundance of small pieces of Cannon, and some heavy, tho' not well Distributed. The City was Summon'd on the 23d, and the same Day the Prince of *Orange* came to the Camp, being sent to the Emperor's Assistance, by Queen *Mary*, Governess of *Flanders*, with 8000 *Flemmings* , 2000 *Burgundian* Men at Arms, and 500 *Grison* Light Horse

Horfe. That same Night a Battery was finish'd, and the next Morning, being the 24th began to play, some pieces of Cannon at the same time firing from two other Places. About one in the Afternoon the *Spaniards* and *Italians* gave a Disorderly Assault, each Nation trying for the Honour of the Day, maintain'd it desparately three Hours, when the Emperor observing that many Brave Men were lost, sent a battalion of *Flemings* to relieve and bring them off, but they seeing this supply gave a fresh Charge, with such fury, that they made their way into the Town, where they put all Souldiers and Inhabitants to the Sword, without Distinction, Ravishing the Women, and setting fire to the Houses. Two Days after the Emperor order'd such of the Inhabitants as were left to return to the Town in all safety, gave Directions for fortifying the Place, and left a Garrison of 1000 *Flemings* in it. Several Places sent to submit themselves to his Imperial Majesty, who Marching on the 27th to *Juliers* the Capital of the Country had it Surrender'd to him without firing a Shot, as was *Ruremond* in *Guelderland*, only compounding for its *Franchises*. *Venlo* a Strong Town, made a vigorous opposition, but whilst the Army lay before it, the Duke of *Cleves* better advis'd, came into the Camp, and having with difficulty obtain'd admittance to the Emperor's Presence, fell upon his Knees. *Henry* Duke of *Brumswick* and the Ambassador of *Cologne* were present, and interceded for him, after which his Imperial Majesty said he pardon'd him, and rising touch'd his Hand with a pleasing Countenance. then had some Discourse with him, and all signs of Displeasure ceas'd for the future. The Substance of the Principal Articles on which the Duke Surrender'd his Dominions, and they were restor'd to him by the Emperor, was as follows. That the Duke shall preserve the Catholick Faith, within his Dominions. That he shall be faithful to the Emperor, King of the *Romans*, and Empire and Renounce all Leagues with *France*, or other Princes, and make none for the future. That he will deliver up to his Imperial Majesty the Dukedom of *Guelders*, and Earldom



Earldome of *Zuifen*, the Castle of *Nemberg*, and some other places mention'd. That a new Treaty of Alliance be concluded. The Emperor to pardon all Offences, to restore the Dukedome of *Gnelders* to be held as a fief of the Empire; except some places to be with-held till the Duke shall give good assurances of his fidelity. To pardon all the Dukes Subjects. That *Joanna*, Daughter to the Duke [of *Vendosme*, be sent back into *France*, and that *Martin Van Rossen* be pardon'd and taken into the Emperor's Service. The rest is much in length, but not material.

11. The Joy of this great success was not lasting, for before the Emperor remov'd from *Venlo*, he receiv'd the News, that *Barbarussa* had taken *Nice*, and *Soliman Seven Churches*, and *Gran* in *Hungary*, and was gone to lay Siege to *Alba Regalis* From *Flanders* Advice was brought, that the King of *France* had broke into the Country of *Artois* with a numerous Army, and taken *Landres*. Whilst his Imperial Majesty was employ'd in the War of *Cleves*, the Duke of *Orleans* enter'd the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and fate down before the City of that Name, and had it Surrender'd to him without any opposition. The King himself came thither, and having spent some Days in rejoycing, and given orders for fortifying the Place, Marched out, took *Thionville* in his way, which made him Master of all the Dutchy, and so return'd to *France*, hearing the Emperor was coming with his Victorious Army. The Forces of Queen *Mary* the Governess had laid Siege to *Landres*, and the Emperor was Marching thither to reduce that place, but by the way he fell ill of the Gout, which laid him up for some Days. In the mean time *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, the Imperial General joyn'd the other Forces before the Town. The King of *France* return'd with 40000 Men to relieve the place, and drew so near the *Imperialists*, that there pass'd a Bloody Skirmish between them, but in the heat of this Action he put a fresh Garison, and great store of Ammunition and Provisions into the Town, which being the Principal Design he came for, he drew off again without coming

French
sake Lux-
burg.

UNTA DE ANDALUC

coming to a Battle, and encamp'd within a League of his Enemies, where he continu'd two Days expecting, as the *French* say, the Emperor should offer him Battle. The Emperor came to his Army on the first of *November*, and the same Day the King march'd away towards *France*, the Imperial Army following, and they incamp'd within a Mile of one another. On the third His Imperial Majesty drew his Army into *Battalia*, and continu'd so four Hours expecting the *French*, who, after all their King's boasting, that he came to drive the Emperor out of the Country, lay close in their Trenches without offering to stir. The next Day they continu'd in the same place, but that Night stole away with all the secrecy imaginable, marching very disorderly, dropping many of the Sick, and several Carriages loaded with Tents and other heavy Lumber. The *Imperialists* persu'd as soon as they had notice of it, but the Van running on in great disorder, the *Dauphin*, who lay conceal'd in a Wood, fell on them with such fury, that many were kill'd, and the rest fled to the main Body. The Emperor perceiving the Season of the Year was too far advanc'd to carry on the Siege of *Landrest*, and that his Enemy had escap'd him, march'd away to *Cambray*, where he was inform'd there were some Practices for betraying the City to the *French*, for which reason he put a good Garrison into it, and rais'd a strong Citadel to curb the Inhabitants, and then put his Army into Winter Quarters.

12. We said before how the *French* Ambassador solicited *Solyman* to send *Barbarussa*, with his Fleet to their Assistance. Their pressing Instances overcoming all Difficulties, that Pyrate Sail'd from *Constantinople* about the latter end of *April*, this Year 1543. At *Modon* he gather'd an Hundred and ten Gallies, forty Galliois, and other small Vessels of Pyrates, and four great Ships, with which he came to an Anker near *Ripoles* to Water. The Inhabitants had left the City desolate, but about sixty *Spanish* Soldiers that stay'd in a strong place, killing three *Turks*, *Barbarussa* landed some Cannon, batter'd

ter'd the place, had it surrender'd, and carry'd away all those Men. He sail'd along the Coast of *Italy* without doing any harm, and came to *Marseilles* on the twenty fifth of *July*, where he was nobly Entertain'd by the General of the *French Gallies*. Thence he set Sail with the *French Fleet*, consisting of twenty two Gallies and eighteen Ships, with seven Thousand Land Men in them for *Nice*. They Landed at *Villafranca*, which they found abandon'd, and presently laid Siege to *Nice*, where they met with little Opposition, the City being soon surrender'd upon Articles; but the Castle made such a vigorous Defence, that the *Turks* and *French* were forc'd to desist. The Infidels at their going off plunder'd the City, carrying away all the Inhabitants into Captivity. *Barbarussa* sent *Solyman* three Ships and a Galliot, carrying three Hundred Boys, Girls and Nuns; but it pleas'd God they were rescu'd by the Pope's Gallies, and those of *Spain* and *Malta*. As soon as *Barbarussa* was gone, the Duke of *Savoy* and *Marques del Gasto* came to *Villafranca* with *Andrew Doria's* Gallies, and those of *Genoa* four of which were cast away upon the Rocks by a sudden Whirl-wind. *Barbarussa* with his Fleet went to Winter at *Toulon*, where he and his Men were well entertain'd by the *French*, and committed many Barbarities, which were tolerat'd by Christians, on Account of the Assistance they gave against their Enemies.

C H A P: XXVI.

*The Marriage of Prince Philip of Spain ;
the Emperor holds the Diet at Spire :
Actions of the Imperialists and French
in Italy : The Emperor invades France :
Peace concluded : The End of Barbaruf-
fa.*

1. **P** R I N C E *Philip* of Spain, only Son to his Imperial Majesty, being now upward of sixteen Years of Age, was, on the 15th of *November*, this Year 1543, solemnly Marry'd at *Salamanca*, to *Mary* Princess of *Portugal*, Daughter to King *John III.* and *Catharine* the Emperor's Sister. This same Year certain *Portugueses* carry'd a little fort of *Pigme* in a Cage about *Spain* to be seen, that was but three quarters of a Yard high. The great Rains, which began in *September*, were so continual, that they never fail'd a whole Week from that time till *August* following; so that they did very much harm, particularly in *Andaluzia*. The Rivers overflow'd, the Roads were impassable for Water, abundance of Corn was destroy'd, and many Houses overturn'd: The Floods were greatest three Days after the Increase and Decrease of the Moon.

At the beginning of the Year 1544, the Emperor went away out of the Low-Countries for *Germany*, having before sent *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, his Ambassador, to *Henry VIII.* King of *England*, to concert the Methods of carrying on the War against *France*. *D. Ferdinand* adjust'd all Matters with that

Prince
Philip
Marry'd.

1544

that King as the Emperor desir'd, and return'd loaded with Honours and rich Presents. The King of *Denmark* was also brought into this League, which was a great Benefit to the Low-Countries, because of his nearness to them, and a great Loss to *France*, It was agreed with the King of *England*, that he should invade *France* with an Army of his own, the Emperor to do the same, and each of them to act separately, the more to distract the Enemy and make their particular Advantage of what they could gain upon him.

Diet at
Spire.

2. Soon after the Emperor came to *Spire*, all the Electors, and many other Princes of the Empire resorted thither. The Diet was open'd on the twentieth of *February*, with the usual solemnity, and very readily agreed at the publick Expence, to furnish his Imperial Majesty with twenty four Thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse, and to raise Pay for them for six Months, which was to be put into the Hands of his Treasurers, at three Payments to be made on the first of *June*, of *August*, and of *October*. Next they sent their Deputies to require the Cantons of *Switzerland*, not to suffer the King of *France* to raise any Men in their Dominions; two of the Cantons promis'd so to do and perform'd it; the others said they would first advise the King of *France* to forsake his Alliance with the *Turks*, and to pay a sum of Money he ow'd them, which if he perform'd, they could not refuse him Men for his own Defence, but not to offend the Emperor. The King of *France*, by his Ministers, endeavour'd all he could to obstruct this Resolution of the Diet, but fail'd of his Design. Matters of Religion were conniv'd at, because the Emperor having his Hands full with the *French* and *Turks*, was not then in a Condition to encounter fresh Enemies. Whilst the Diet was sitting, there pass'd frequent Messages between *Andrew Doria* and *Barbarussa*, and they sent one another considerable Presents, which rais'd a jealousy in the King of *France*, that the Pyrate corrupted with Money, might secure his Fleet, and even the Port of *Marseilles*, and therefore he began to meditate how to get rid of him.

At

At the same time he demanded of the *Genoefes*, that they would lend him 600000 Ducats, admit of an Embassador of his to reside among them, and allow his Gallies the liberty of their Ports. They answer'd, they had no Money to lend, could admit of no *French* Embassador, being under the Emperor's protection, and for his Gallies they might freely come into their Ports, but they could not secure them against those of *Andrew Doria*, that were in the Emperor's Service.

3. When the King of *France* retir'd from *Landrest*, as was said in the last Chapter, perceiving the Emperor had dismiss'd his Army, he sent the greatest part of his Forces into *Piemont*, to relieve *Turin*, which the Marquess *del Gasto* having taken all places about it, was then in Distress. The Marquess at that time was not in a Condition to oppose those Troops, he being not above 10000 strong, and most of them in Garrison, at *Carignan*, *Quier* and other places. This oblig'd him to acquaint the Emperor with the posture of Affairs in those parts, and his Imperial Majesty order'd him a Recruit of 4000 *Germans* rais'd in the County of *Tirol*, the Duke of *Florence* sent him three Thousand Men, the Cardinal of *Trent* the like number, and 500 *Spaniards* were rais'd at *Rome*. Whilst these Forces were gathering, the *French* laid Siege to *Carignan* and *Quier*, but were repuls'd with Loss and Dishonour. The Marquess being joyn'd by the Forces above mention'd, and his Army consisting of 1500 *Spainards*, 11000 *Italians*, 7000 *Germans*, and 1000 Light Horse, he resolv'd to relieve *Carignan*, where Provisions began to grow scarce, tho' the Garrison made a brave defence. The *French* knowing his design advanc'd to meet him from *Carmagnola*, to a place call'd *Samarriba*, where the Marquess was to Encamp, concealing part of their Men in a Wood, and leaving the rest in view to draw him on. He soon discover'd the ambush, and tho' some Skirmishes pass'd, would not come to a Battel that Night. In the Morning seeing there was no getting by without Fighting, he drew up betimes, and the *French* were not behind-hand with him. To the 1500 *Spaniards* he joyn'd as many old

Defeat
of the Mar-
ques del
Gasto in
Piemont.

German

German Souldiers, making up a Battalion of 3000 and gave them the Van. They were follow'd by 6000 *Italians*, in one Body, and 6000 new rais'd *Germans* in another, and other 5000 *Italians* brought up the rear. The Horse being 1000, were divided into three Squadrons, one of 150 in the Rear of the first *Italians*, the others more Advanc'd. The *French* drew up in the same manner, to the Van they oppos'd 6000 *Italians*, 7000 *Swiss* and *Gascons*, were set against the *Germans*, and the *French* against the *Italians*. Their Horse being about 3000, were drawn up between the Van and main Body. The Signal being given, the *Spaniards* and *Germans* joyn'd together, as was said before, made the first onset with such bravery, that they broke through the *French* Van, took their Cannon and in the heat pursu'd their Advantage without looking back near two Miles. In the mean while the *French* Horse Charg'd the Imperial, who without striking a stroke turn'd their Horses and fled, breaking the Body of new Rais'd *Germans*, who were routed and trod down by them and the *French* Horse following the Chase, the Imperial Horse flying to *Aste*. The *Swiss* and *Gascons*, seeing the *Germans* broken, fell in and made a great Slaughter of them. Here accounts vary, some affirming that the Marquess's Men threw down their Arms and ran away without striking stroke, others say they behav'd themselves bravely but that the Enemies Horse and Foot fell upon them when they were in disorder, and the *Germans* offend'd it should be said they ran away, urge they lost eight Captains, that the Marquess had Posted them ill, and that he run as far as *Aste*, before they gave over fighting, and swore they would never fight under him again unless he were afoot as well as they. The *Italians* who were in the Rear, perceiving how matters went, retir'd in good order, with their Arms Colours and Baggage, without offending or being offend'd. The *Spaniards* and *Germans*, that had the Van, and thought themselves Victorious, perceiving the Route stood together, and Fought till they were beset by the Enemies, and then yielded themselves Prisoners, to the number of

six Hundred Spaniards, the rest, who by order of the Marques had not gone so far, escap'd. These Spaniards the King of France Treated most generously; and sent them away into Spain. Of the Germans some took to serve the French, the rest were dismiss, Swearing not to serve the Emperor in four Months. On the Emperör's side eight thousand Men were kill'd. On the French four Thousand. The D'Duke Enguien Commanded the French. The Marques del Gasto never stopp'd till he came to Aste, Some would have it, that he Fought and was Wounded in the Knee, but others said he got that Hurt as he Fled, running against another. At Aste he made a Stand; and gather'd about seven Thousand Men, the rest that Escap'd being dispers'd. After the rout of Cerisoles, the Siege of Taringan was carry'd on, without any interruption; and tho' the Garrison made a vigorous Defence, they were forc'd to Surrender on the 22th of June following, upon terms not at all Honourable. The Marques being reinforc'd with 5000 Men brought him by Fohn de Vega, sent the Prince of Salerno with eight Hundred Horse, and seven Thousand Foot, to fall upon Peter Strozzi, who was Marching with about eight Thousand Italians to joyin the French Army. The Prince overtook him near Sarraval, eight Leagues from Genoa, Routed him with the Slaughter of three Thousand of his Men, and took most of the rest. This success made some amends for the last Defeat and restor'd the Emperör's Affairs in Italy, besides the French were forc'd to draw away their Troops out of Italy, to oppose the Emperör on the Rhine; and so lost all the Advantages they might have Hop'd to make of their Victory.

4. D. Alvaro de Sãndi, a Spanish Collonel, with two Thousand five Hundr'd Men had Winter'd near Luxemburg, keeping it in a irahner block'd up, that no Provisions could get into the Place. The French gather'd about 10000 Men to Relieve it, but miss'd of their Aim, D. Ferdinand Gonzaga the Emperör's General coming to reinforce the Blockade, and in a small time making up 20000 Men. The French having Intelligence of it, desisted from

Luxemburg taken by the Imperialists.

their enterprize, and he to loose no time fate down before the Place, where the Garrison wanting Provisions, Capitulated to Surrender on the sixth of June following, if not reliev'd, which was done accordingly. Thence *D. Ferdinand* March'd into *Champagne*, where after two Days Siege, he made himself Master of the Town and Castle of *Cometcy*, deliver'd to him upon Discretion. On the sixteenth of June, his Imperial Majesty came to *Metz* in *Lorraine*, where he made some short Stay, till his Army increas'd to 50000 Men (besides 4000 Pioniers) 15000 Spaniards, 7000 Horse, and all the rest Germans or *Guelderlanders*. There were 6000 Carts of Ammunition, Bridges, Mills, Ovens, and all other Necessaries. Fifteen Thousand Men more, rais'd by the King of *Denmark*, for the Service of *France*, came to *Liege* and joyn'd the Emperor, so that now his Army was above 60000 strong. There was great want of Provisions, in the Emperor's Camp, what they had being brought from far, and the *French* endeavouring by all possible means to cut off their supplies, not only obstructing their Convoys, but Burning and Destroying all the Country about, that they might make no Advantage of it. The Emperor designing to March towards *Paris*, fate down with his Army before *Ligny*, which after some resistance he took by Assault, tho' the Garrison was then Treating in order to Surrender. As soon as *Ligni* was taken, the Horse went and invest-ed *S. Diser*, which made a vigorous Resistance, in-somuch that a Breach being made, and the Assaults given, the *Imperialists* were repuls'd, with the loss of above seven Hundred Men. However, the Emperor pressing the Siege, and there being no hopes of Relief, the Garrison Capulated, and the place was deliver'd upon Honourable terms. The King of *France* had sent *Monsieur de Brisac*, with some Forces to get into the Place, but the Emperor hearing he came as far as *Virri*, which was within twelve Miles of *S. Diser*, sent *Duke Maurice* to surprize him, with a party of Horse, which he did effectually, without the loss of a Man, Routing the *French*, and putting to the Sword three Hundred of them

The Em-
peror Mar-
ches to-
wards Par-
is.