

them that took into a Church, and refus'd to Surrender. Some Germans left in Garrison at *Viri* return'd to the Imperial Camp, after Plundering and Burning the Place. *S. Disier* was Surrender'd about the middle of *August*, after a Siege of seven Weeks. Having secur'd the Town with a good Garrison, the Army advanc'd on the 25th of *August* towards *Paris*, hoping the King of *England* would do the same on the other side; till their forces were joyn'd, but that King did not design to move forward, till he had made himself Master of *Bologn*, and *Montrenille*. The King of *France*, with all the Force he could make, Encamp'd in sight of the Imperial Army, the River *Marne* parting them, and thus they March'd on both sides, keeping that River between them; because the *French* were inferior to the *Imperialists*, and would not put all upon the hazard of a Battle, when the Enemies were in the heart of their Country. This mov'd the King to make some overtures for a Peace, which the Emperor was not averse to, and therefore Admiral *Annebault* and the Chancellor of *France*, met six Leagues from *Chalons*, with *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, and *Monsieur Grandvelle*, the Emperors Commissioners, to Treat, and having been six Hours together parted without coming to any Resolution. Upon this the Emperor Advanc'd beyond *Chalons*, and that same Day *F. Gabrill de Guzman* a Dominican, came to intreat his Imperial Majesty to halt and give Ear to an Accomodation. Accordingly the Commissioners on both sides met the Day following, yet nothing was concluded, no more than before. Hopes of Peace ceasing, the Emperor held on his way, designing to pass the River, that parted him from his Enemy; and *William of Futenberg*, who was acquainted with the Country, going to try a Ford for the Army to March over, was taken by the *French*, who made him pay 30000 Ducats for his Ransom. In *Paris* the consternation was great, the Imperial Army being but seventeen short Leagues from that City, the Inhabitants began to Ship away, and the King sent 8000 Foot, and 600 Horse to fortify and secure the place. It was now resolv'd

Takes S.  
Disier and  
other  
places.

Ambray y Generalife

on the Emperor's side to pass the River, and force the *French* to a Battle; but God was pleas'd to prevent the great mischief that must have ensu'd; for the King who found himself in no Condition to withstand so powerful an Enemy, at last submitted himself to those Articles he had before rejected; and sign'd them on the 17th of *September*. On the nineteenth of the same Month this Year 1544, the Peace was proclaim'd at *Crespi*, the Articles were as follows.

Articles  
of Peace.

1. That there be a perpetual Peace between the Emperor *Charles V. Francis* King of *France*, and all others that desire to be comprehended in it.

2. That the Subjects of both Crowns pay the same Duties they did before the War.

3. That all that have been taken since the Truce at *Nice* be restor'd.

4. That the Duke of *Arescoi's* pretensions to the Earldom of *Liens* remain in the State they were.

5. That the Dukes of *Savoy, Mantua, and Lorraine*, and the Marquess of *Monteferrat* be restor'd to all Places taken from them.

6. That the King and Emperor joyn their Forces against the *Turk*.

7. That the King renounce the pretensions to *Naples, Sicily, Milan*, and all Homage for the Low-Countries,

8. That the Emperor renounce all Right and Title to any Lands in the King's Possession, except *Burgundy* and its dependencies.

9. That Subjects on both sides, who have serv'd against their Prince, be restor'd.

10. That the Emperor give *Mary* his Eldest Daughter, or the second Daughter of *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, to the Duke of *Orleans*, and give the first in Dowry, the Low-Countries and Dukedom of *Burgundy*; but if it be the second, then the Dukedom of *Milan*.

11. That the King settle on his Son the Dukedom of *Orleans*, that of *Bourbon, Chastelrauli*, and Earldome of *Angouleme*, and if these do not yield one Hundred Thousand Livres a Year, he add to the rest, the Dukedom of *Alencon*.

12. That

12. That the King concern himself no otherwise with the pretensions of *Henry d' Albret*, King of *Navarre*, than as a Mediator.

This is the substance of the Treaty, the Articles being too many and too tedious to be inserted at full length, nor is there in them any more very material.

5. Whilst the Peace was concluding, *Henry VIII.* King of *England*, lay with his Army before *Bologne*, whether the Emperor sent to give him an account of what was doing; he answer'd, His Imperial Majesty might do for himself as he pleas'd, but for his part he intended to carry on the War. His Batteries so terrify'd *Vernain*, the Governor of the Town, that he basely surrender'd the Place without standing an Assault, for which he afterwards lost his Head upon a Scaffold at *Paris*. The *Mareschal de Biez*, who had thrown himself into *Montrueil*, made a better Defence, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, who Besieg'd him, fearing the *French* Army might obstruct his rejoyning King *Henry* before *Boulogne*, drew off and return'd to the main Army. King *Henry* having well provided *Boulogn*, return'd from thence to *Calais*, and so into *England*. The Emperor having put an end to the War, spent the Winter at *Brussels*, where he was visited by his Sister, *Ellenor*, Queen of *France*, his new Son-in-Law, *Charles*, Duke of *Orleans*, and two Sons of King *Ferdinand*. Here the Emperor decided a Controversie betwixt two great Ladies, which were *Madam de Berg*, and *Madam de Brederode*, who quarreling in the Church for Precedence, had brought the Cause to be try'd before the Council of State, where considering the great Quality of both Parties, they were declar'd equal, but they not so satisfy'd appeal'd to the Emperor's Judgment, who, to humble their Pride, gave Sentence in these words, *Que la plus folle aille devant*; let the maddest go formost. All the World admir'd that the Emperor had granted such advantageous Terms to *France* at a time when he had so much advantage over his

English  
take Bou-  
logn.



Enemy, but this was a demonstration of his Generosity, and the sincerity of his Intentions. Many believ'd he would not perform that part of the Treaty, by which he was oblig'd to give either the Low Countries, or the State of *Milan* to the Duke of *Orleans* in Dowry with his Wife; but to deliver him from this Necessity, it pleas'd God within the space of eight Months, allow'd before the Consummation of the Marriage, to take away the Duke by means of a Pestilential Feaver, to the great Grief of his Father, and of all that knew him.

D. of Orleans Dies.

Actions of Barbarussa and his Death.

6. We left *Barbarussa* with his Fleet on the way to *Constantinople*, pillaging, burning and wasting the Christian Coast. At the beginning of this Work we gave an account of this Pirate's base Origin, and will now of the mischief he did, and of his miserable Death. From *Toulon* he sail'd to *Valdo*, where the *Genoeses* presented him with abundance of Fruit and Silks, on which account he promis'd to do no harm in their Dominions. Having gather'd all his Fleet, whereof he had before sent part to find out *John Doria*, who had taken two Gallies of Pirates; he sent to the Lord of *Plombin*, earnestly intreating that he would deliver to him a Son of his Friend *Sinan* the *Jew*, who was then a Slave in the Island, that he might send him down the Red Sea to his Father, who was then in *India*, serving against the *Portugueses*, and in case of refusal, he threatn'd to destroy the Island. The Lord answer'd, That the young Man being become a Christian, he could not deliver him, but for his sake would give him his Liberty and make him a Rich Man. *Barbarussa* in a Rage order'd the Island to be plunder'd, and the Lord of it purchas'd Peace at the price of that Slave, to whom *Barbarussa* gave the Command of seven Gallies, treating him as if he had been his own Son. From *Elva* the Fleet sail'd to *Telamone*, which they took and plunder'd, the *Turks* running two Leagues up the Country, and returning with abundance of Cattle and Captives. Thence they remov'd to *Porto Hercoles*, which, tho' surrender'd they destroy'd, setting Fire to the Houses. The People of *Siena* sent

D. John

D. *John de Luna* with the *Spaniards* that were in Garrison, and some of their own Troops that were in that place; but they finding it lost, threw themselves into *Orbitello*, where *Barbarussa* made Floats to carry his Cannon near the place, which stands in the midst of a Lake and is strong. The *Spaniards* and *Sieneſes* were for abandoning of it, when *Stephen Colonna* came with twelve Companies of Foot, and *Vuelli* with two of Horse, sent by *Cosmo de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*. These encouraging one another, fell upon the *Turks* that were Landed, and beat them, and others still coming a-Shore in their Boats, back to the Gallies. *Barbarussa* Sail'd away to *Gillo*, a Neighbouring Island, producing good Wine, where he took away all the Inhabitants: From *Gillo* he went to *Prochita* and *Ischia*, where he arriv'd upon *Midsummer* Eve, this Year 1544. He plunder'd both Islands, but not the Town of *Ischia*, because it was strong and well proviced: Thence he carry'd away eight Hundred, some say above 1000 Souls. Then he attempted *Pizzuolo*, but the Vice-Roy of *Naples* coming to relieve it with five Thousand Horse and Foot, he put off thinking to possess himself of *Salerno*: The Wind blowing hard at North West, put him by; yet he did some harm at *Policastro*, and other places. At *Lipari* he landed forty pieces of Cannon, and batter'd the City twelve Days without intermission; the Townsmen fearing Death, surrender'd, capitulating only for their Lives, and therefore were carry'd away Captives to the number of eight Thousand. Having pass'd the *Far* of *Mecina*, he took many Souls along the Coast of *Calabria*. In short, he took so great a Booty of Men and Cattle, that the Gallies could scarce hold it, many Dying with the Stench, and other inconveniencies. At length he arriv'd at *Constantinople* in triumphant manner, where he presented the Besses, Courtiers, and Court Ladies with Boys, and Girls, and other things. Being here in great Esteem, and preparing another Fleet against Christendom, he fell ill of the Flux, which hel'd him a long while, till a Feaver ceizing him, he Dy'd at above eighty Years of Age. His Fortune

Fortune was wonderful, which rais'd him from the base Degree of a Potter's Son, to be King of *Argier*, and *Tunez*, and Admiral to the great *Turk*. As to his Person, his Hair was Red, whence he had his Name; well Proportion'd, but that he grew Fat; his Eye-brows long, and he grew short Sighted: He Lisp'd in his Speech; spoke many Languages; was very Cruel, Covetous and Lustful, Facetious, Proud, and free of his Tongue, especially when Anger'd; brave in Action, politick in his Designs, enur'd to Hardships, and never daunted. He Dy'd very Rich at *Pera*, and, with the Great *Turk's* leave, left his Son *Hassan Barbarussa*, then at *Argier*, his Heir.

French  
defeated at  
Murors.

7. D. *Alvaro Bacan*, upon some disgust, had left the Command of the Gallies, and was retir'd to his own home; but the Emperor knowing what an able Commander he was, order'd him to his Post of General of the Gallies of *Castile*, Commanding him to the Coast of *Biscay* and *Guipuscoa*, to gather there what Ships and Men he could, and with them to sail to *Laredo*, that part of the Fleet might carry D. *Peter de Guzman*, and two Thousand *Spaniards* over into *Flanders*, and the rest under the Command of D. *Alvaro* stay to guard the Coast. D. *Alvaro* gather'd about forty Ships, fifteen whereof Sail'd with the Forces for *Flanders*, the rest were in a readiness, but had only one Thousand Soldiers Aboard. D. *Sancho de Leyva*, who Commanded at *Fuenterabia* sent D. *Alvaro* an Account, that from the Town they had discover'd a Fleet of above thirty Sail of *French*, who had taken two Ships of *Biscay* Laden with Wool-Packs for *Flanders*. D. *Alvaro* being weak got five Hundred Men of D. *Sancho*, and hearing that the *French* had pillag'd the Coast of *Galicia* Sail'd with all speed to find out the Enemy, on the eighteenth of *July*. The *French* Fleet at this time lay before the Town of *Murors*, compound- ing not to plunder the place for a summ of Money; there D. *Alvaro*, with twenty four Ships, fell upon them, he himself attack'd the *French* Admiral, and sunk her, which done, he boarded and took another that came to second her Admiral; The Fight lasted

lasted two Hours, and ended in the overthrow of the *French*, who lost above three Thousand Men, and *D. Alvaro* not above three Hundred. Most of the Enemies Ships were taken and carry'd into the Port of *Coxunna*. The Emperor's continual Wars reducing him to great streights for Money, he had put it to his Council to find out ways and means of raising Supplies, and they, to save themselves, found out no better Expedient than to take from the Church its Temporal Dominion over towns and Lands, whereof they enjoy'd many of ancient Times, being the Grants and Gifts of former Kings. In these Lands the Church had the supream Power in all Points administring Justice, and the People being absolute Vassals. The Pope had long before granted his Imperial Majesty leave to take these Royalties into his Hands, which he had twice refus'd, and tho' his Necessities were great, the Church-men having pleaded their Cause before him, he now again order'd, that nothing should be done to their Prejudice, nor was there whilst he Liv'd. His Son *Philip II.* took these Vassals from the Church, but the Money he rais'd by that means never prosper'd with him, and he being sensible of it, order'd in his Will that they should be restor'd, which was never done.

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## C H A P. XXVII.

*Death of the Princess, Wife to Prince Philip of Spain: The Diet at Wormes; the Rise, Progress, and End of the Rebellion rais'd in Peru by Pizarro, and suppress'd by the Licentiate Gasca.*

I. THIS Year 1545, was the quietest *Charles V.* enjoy'd during the whole Course of his Reign; for King *Francois*, tir'd with continual Wars and Age, coming upon him, observ'd the Peace lately concluded; the King of *England* satisfy'd with the taking of *Bologn*, return'd into his own Kingdom: The *Turk* having his Hands full in *Asia*, did not look towards *Europe*; and *Barbarussa* being Dead, the Seas he us'd to infect were clear. The Emperor took a Progress with his Sister Queen *Mary* to visit the Towns of the Low-Countries: The Gout and other things began to afflict him, but above all the Care for the Church, whose defence he had undertaken, and which he saw attack'd by the *Lutherans* in *Germany*. The reducing of those People, and restoring matters of Faith to that Unity, there was before *Luther's* Innovation, took up all his Thoughts, and he sent Monsieur *de Andelot* from *Wormes*, on the fourth of *July* this Year, with large Instructions, to confer with the Pope, and conclude upon the means of putting an end to those Disorders. His Imperial Majesty was for using all possible fair means to reduce those People, and therefore thought nothing so proper or effectual as a general Council; whether if they would not come and submit

1545.  
Peace.

The Emperor designs to reduce the Lutherans.

JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

mit themselves to the Decision of the whole Church, assembl'd in that Body, he resolv'd to use force of Arms, and cut off that Sore which he could not heal. The *Lutherans*, who were no strangers to the Emperor's Designs, had provided against this Storm, confederating together at *Smalcalde* ten Years before this we now write of: Of these we shall have enough to say in the two following Years. On the twelfth of *July*, this Year, Dy'd *Mary* Princess of *Spain*, Wife to Prince *Philip*, in Child-Bed, having been deliver'd on the eighth of the unfortunate Prince *Charles*, who afterwards came to an untimely End, being put to Death by his own Father's Command. On the eighth of *September* Dy'd *Charles* Duke of *Orleans* of a Pestilential Fever, as was mention'd before. The Diet was appointed to meet at *Wormes*, and the Emperor being lay'd up with the Gout, his Brother *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, presid'd at it, as Vicar of the Empire. Nothing was concluded there, for they would not hear of giving any Supplies against the *Turk*, and all the *Lutherans* oppos'd the Council of *Trent*. The Diet broke up, and another was appointed to meet at *Ratisbon*, the Emperor went in Person, the Gout having left him.

Princess  
of Spain  
Dies.

Diet at  
Wormes.

2. I will now give a brief Account once for all of the Rebellion and Troubles in *Peru*, which began in the Year 1544, and were not absolutely over till 1549; and tho' they contain so many Years, they shall be begun and ended in this Place, not to interrupt the Affairs of *Germany* with those so remote, and because intermixing these with the Transactions in *Europe*, would more perplex both the one and the other. I before mention'd the Ordinances made in *Spain*, to provide against the ill Usage of the *Indians*, which were Publish'd at *Madrid* in 1542, and Copies of them sent to all Parts of the West *Indies*, which caus'd much discontent among the Conquerors and Proprietors, but more particularly in the Province of *Peru*, where they were more sensible of the ill Consequences of them, because they ruin'd those People, and left them Beggars, who openly resent'd it, and did not spare to mutter.

Rebellion  
in Peru.

Many

Many of them repair'd to *Cuzco*, to present their Petitions and make their Complaints to *Vaca de Castro*, who then govern'd there, and by his Advice they sent to Petition His Majesty to recal that Ordinance. Before their Agents came to *Spain*, *Blasco Nunez Vela*, a Gentleman of *Avila*, and then *Veedor*, or Inspector General of the Guards of *Castile*, was appointed Vice-Roy, and Captain General of *Peru*, to see the Ordinance obey'd, and with him were four Oydores, or Judges for the Tribunal, to be erected in that Kingdom, who all Sail'd from the Port of *S. Lucar de Barrameda*, on the first of *November* 1543. The Vice-Roy arriv'd before the Judges, and put the Ordinances in Execution; the first of which was that the *Indians*, who were from their Native Countries, should return home; which, as soon as he Landed at *Tumbez*, a Port in *Peru*, he began to put in practice. The People Petition'd that he would expect the coming of the Oydores, that, when they were together at *Lima*, they might be better inform'd and acquaint His Majesty with their Reasons, but he would not condescend; so that his first coming was displeasing to all Men, and even the Oydores his Companions were dissatisfy'd with him; and therefore his Government had an ill Issue. He requir'd *Vaca de Castro*, in virtue of his new Commission, to desist from having any hand in the Government. The *Spaniards* perceiving how rigid the new Vice-Roy was in his way of proceeding, persuaded *Vaca de Castro* not to own him or at least, if he would not appear in that Business, to lie still; and they would manage it, so that all tended to Confusion already. *Vaca de Castro* labour'd to pacifie them, but could not, and the Vice-Roy gave him no thanks for his pains, but Arrested him upon suspicion that he had a hand in those Tumults.

**Pizarro**. Abundance of the Principal Men assembled at *Cuzco*, and began to provide Arms, and bring thither the Cannon from *Guamanga*. **Gonzalo Pizarro**, came thither and was appointed Solicitor General for the Country. He was Brother to the Marquess *Francis Pizarro*, and *Ferdinand Pizarro*, the Principal, Discoverers and

*Hunts the  
Rebels.*

and Conquerors of the Country. They all intreated *Pizarro* to be their head in Petitioning for the repeale of the Ordinances, which he easily granted, being a bold Man, and having long desir'd to Govern *Peru*. He gather'd 150000 pieces of eight, brought about 30 Men with him, and was receiv'd at *Cuzco* with great Joy. Every Day Men flock'd in to him, and many came from *Lima*, Railing at the Viceroy, accusing him of more than was true, to incense others. Here they met in Council, and some were for admitting the Viceroy, and Petitioning, others said if they admitted him, and he took away their *Indians*, it would be long enough before they got them again. It was resolv'd that *Pizarro* should go as their Sollicitor General to *Lima*, and present a Petition against the Ordinances in the Councill, and that he should be attended with Armed Men, to defend him against the Viceroy who was raising Forces, and threaten'd to punish such as oppos'd him. Other Reasons were alledg'd for his going with an Arm'd Force, and Men Learned in the Law, justify'd that Proceeding, so that they rais'd Men by beat of Drum, and a great many came in. As the Viceroy was preparing, to oppose this Rebellion, the *Oydores* came, and the Seal was receiv'd with great solemnity in *Lima*, in the Year 1544. The Council or Supream Tribunal was Erected, but the Viceroy and *Oydores* agreed no better, than if they had been mortal Enemies, or had not serv'd the same King, but in these Particulars we must be brief, and Write only as much as may be proper for this History. The Viceroy and *Oydores* understanding the War-like preparations, *Pizarro* and others, made at *Cuzco*, gave out Commissions to raise Men for the King's Service, and accordingly got together six Hundred Fighting Men, besides the Inhabitants of *Lima*. Of the aforesaid number one Hundred were Horse, two Hundred Musketers, and the rest Pike-men. The Viceroy order'd abundance of Muskets to be new made, and Apprehended *Vaca de Castro* and others, without specifying their Offence. *Pizarro* rais'd all the Men he cou'd, and took the Field with about twenty pieces of Cannon, and a sufficient quantity of Ammunition.

on. About twenty five Men of note left him; perceiving his designs were Disloyal; and in obedience to the Viceroy's Proclamation, went away to *Lima* through By-ways. *Pizarro* was concern'd at their going away, and it had cost them their Lives could he have caught them. Others and among them *Peter de Puellas* Lieutenant of *Guanuco*, and *Ferome de Villegas* with forty Horse, went over to *Pizarro*. There were more of the same mind, interest, and the Viceroy's Severity prevailing upon them. *Pizarro* put to Death some of his Captains, discovering they design'd to go over to the King's Service. He made *Francis de Caravajal*; an old Experienc'd Souldier; who had been at the Battel of *Ravenna*, but a bad Christian, Marshal of the Field. The Vice-roy in his own House stabb'd the Factor *Illan. Xuares de Caravajal* upon Suspition that his nephews were gone over to the Rebels. This Murder Committed on the thirteenth of *September 1545*, was much disapprov'd of at *Lima* and the *Oydores* drew up a process against the Vice-roy upon it. He, who had thought to expect the coming of *Pizarro* at *Lima*, finding the People all against him; resolv'd to retire eighty Leagues to *Truxillo*, carrying away all the People from *Lima*, and other low Towns, and obliging the *Indians* to retire into the Mountains. The *Oydores* oppos'd the Vice-roy, and taking the Seal from the Chancellor, gave it to the Licentiate *Cepeda*, as Eldest *Oydor*. They order'd the military Officers, in case the Vice-roy would force them away from thence, to joy'n them; it being his *Majesties* will the Government should be in that City. In short; such was their Disagreement that they took up Arms against one another, and the Vice-roy being weakest fortify'd himself in his House. The *Oydores* took possession of the Market-place, and one Hundred Souldiers that were with the Vice-roy forsook him, and he being left alone deliver'd himself up to the *Oydores*, who order'd he should be immediatly Ship'd off for *Spain*; because if *Gonzalo Pizarro* came and found him, he would certainly Murder him. Having with much difficulty secur'd the Fleet, they thought

to send the Vice-roy in the nature of a Prisoner to Spain and the Licentiate Alvarez, one of the Oydores go along and Impeach him.

5 The Oydores sent Augustin de Zarate and Antony Pizarro de Ribera to require Pizarro to lay down Arms, since makeshim they had sent the Vice-roy to Spain, suspended, the self Govern- Execution of the Ordinances, and done more than- nour. had been at first demanded. Pizarro bid him tell the Oydores they must declare him Governour, or else he would Plunder the City and their Lives would be in danger. Having sent this answer he March'd to the City, which he enter'd without any opposition, all the Souldiers forsaking the Oydores, whom he forc'd to declare him Governour of Peru, making his entry into Lima in great Pomp and state, and Hanging some Men of Note, for their Loyalty. Blasco Nunez Vela the Vice-roy had now made his Peace with the Licentiate Alvarez, who was to have carry'd him into Spain, Landed at Tumbez and hearing what had happen'd at Lima gave out Commissions, rais'd Men and made use of the King's Money where he could find any Pizarro sent Captain Bachica against him, who took all his Ships, the Vice-roy flying to Quito because he had but 150 Men. In the same Ships with Bachicao, went the Oydor Texada, and two others sent by Pizarro and the other Oydores to give his Majesty an account of what had been done in Peru. Texada Dy'd by the way, but Francis Maldonado and James Alvarez de Cucto arriv'd in Spain, whence they went into Germany, where the Emperor then was. Whilst they were on their Voyage, the Rebels committed many insolencies and tho' the Vice-roy with such Loyal Men as follow'd him did all he cou'd to oppose them, yet Pizarro was grown so strong and had such good Souldiers, that coming to a Battel, the Vice-roy was defeated and kill'd, and Pizarro became so absolute in that Country, that some advis'd him to be Crown'd.

5. The Emperor who, as has been said, was then in Germany, being inform'd of what had happen'd in Peru, tho' not of the Defeat and Death of the Vice-Roy, which happen'd later: After some delay, appointed

Gasca sent to Govern Peru.

appointed the Licentiate *Peter de la Gasca*, at that time one of the Council of the Inquisition, and a Person of known Integrity and Experience, to go over into *Peru* with the Title of President of the Royal Council, or Tribunal of that Kingdome; with full power to govern the Country, and pardon all Crimes committed. With him went as Oydores the two Licentiates, *Antony de Zianea* and *Rentaria*, carrying all necessary Instructions in case there was no avoiding a War; tho' this was kept private and nothing spoke of but Pardons and other means to procure Peace. He set Sail in *May 1546* without any other Attendance but his own Servants. At *Santa Marta* he receiv'd Intelligence, that *Melchior Verdugo* had been routed by *Hinojosa* one of *Pizarro's* Commanders, and expected him at *Carthagena*. He resolv'd to go away without him to *Nombre de Dios*, considering if he took him along, it might offend *Hinojosa's* Men, and be an occasion for them not to receive him. He came to an Anker at *Nombre de Dios*, where *Hinojosa* had left *Ferdinand, Mexia de Guzman* with eighteen Hundred Men to secure the Country against *Verdugo*. *Mexia* receiv'd the President very honourably, and told him in private his design was to Serve the King, and he would persuade all his Men there to do the same. The President thank'd him, and they agreed to keep their designs private, and make no alteration for the present. *Hinojosa Pizarro's* General was at first angry with *Mexia* for receiving the President, who soon brought him and several others over to his Party; so that now he durst talk openly, and persuade others to submit to the King. *Hinojosa* would not declare presently, but sent to acquaint *Pizarro* with the Presidents Arrival. Some advis'd not to suffer him to come into *Peru*, others to Murder him privately, others to bring him to *Peru*, where they would better dispose of him at pleasure, and others to secure him with a Guard in some Island, till they had sent Agents to *Spain* to obtain a confirmation of what had been done, and a grant of the Government for *Pizarro*. The Agents they sent were, the Archbishop of *Lima*; the Provincial of the

Provincial of the *Dominicans*, the Bishop of *Santa Marta* and *Laurence de Aldana*, who disliking *Pizarro's* Proceedings, being come to *Panama*, persuaded *Hinojosa* to declare for the King, as he did, delivering up the Fleet to the President; and all the Soldiers and Officers taking the Oath of Fidelity: They all went aboard to the Number of 300, and with them the Agents that were to have gone to *Spain*, the Viceroy sending to *Mexico*, and other Parts, to demand Succours.

6. *Peter Hernandez Paniagua*, sent by the President with two Letters, one from the Emperor, and one from himself to *Pizarro*, found but bad Entertainment; insomuch that some advited to Murder him. *Pizarro* understanding that the Fleet had submitted to the President, rais'd Men, and took all other Measures to oppose him. Being inform'd that *Laurence de Aldana* was drawing near to the Port with the Fleet, and fearing many would forsake him, he drew all that were able to bear Arms into the Field, and kept Guard himself between them and the Port. He sent *John Fernandez* in a Float to the Ships, to bid *Aldana* send some Person ashore to give an account of what he came for; and *Fernandez* was to remain as a Hostage for the return of the other. Captain *Pena* came and brought a Copy of the King's general Pardon, and of the Directions for the revoking the Ordinances; which *Pizarro* answer'd, by threatening to Hang and Quarter all that came in the Fleet. *Pena* return'd to the Ships, where *Aldana* had persuaded *John Fernandez*, who, as has been said, was there as Hostage for the return of *Pena*, to carry ashore Duplicates of all the King's Concessions and Letters to several Men of Note, hid in his Boats; so that coming ashore, he gave one Copy to *Pizarro*, pretending he had taken it to betray *Aldana*, and by that means had the Opportunity of publishing the others. From this time, several of *Pizarro's* best Men began to leave him; so that finding his Strength decay, and growing jealous of every Body, he march'd away towards *Arequipa*, several deserting from him daily. The City of *Lima* declar'd imme-

*Pizarro's  
Proceedings*

diatly for the King, where the King's Pardon and other Orders the President brought, were proclaim'd. Pizarro perceiving his Ruin drew on, call'd *John de Acosta* to him, who lost many of his Men, and could no way prevent it. He went away to *Cusco*, and thence to *Arequipa*, where he join'd Pizarro, who of 1500 Men he had at *Lima*, had now only 300 left; and as he Declin'd, the President grew in Strength.

7. The President arriv'd at *Tumbes* with 500 Men; and as soon as Landed, the People sent from all parts to offer their Service, abundance coming in to him, so that he thought himself Strong enough, without the Assistance of other Provinces; and therefore sent to *New Spain*, *Guatemala*, *Nicaragua*, and *Santo Domingo*, to acquaint them with his Success, and let them know he stood not in need of any Supplies. He appointed *Hinojosa*, as General, to march the Forces to join those at *Caxamalca*, and make one Body, and *Paul de Meneses* to Command the Fleet. He took his way himself along the Plains to *Truxillo*, resolving not to go into *Lima*, till he had concluded this Affair, ordering all that were for the King to join him in the Vale of *Xauxa*, a convenient Place either to stay for, or fight the Rebel, because there was plenty of Provisions, and so he march'd along with above 1000 Men, all glad to be rid of Pizarro, whom they were out of conceit with, seeing he had Hang'd and Beheaded above 500 Men. *James Centeno* was always very Loyal, and escap'd great Dangers from Pizarro, *Caravajal*, and other Rebels. Now Pizarro was declining, he endeavour'd to win him by Persuasions; but these nothing availing, they came to a Battle on the 19th of *October* 1547. *James Centeno* had above 1000 Men, whereof 200 were Horse, 150 Musqueteers; Centeno, and the rest Pikemen. Pizarro had 300 good Musqueteers, 80 Horse, and the rest to make up 500; were Pikemen. They Engag'd, and through the Conduct of *Caravajal*, tho' Pizarro was but half the Number, *James Centeno* was Routed, and above 300 of his Men Kill'd. Of Pizarro's, 100 Died, and many were Wounded. The President, tho' much

much concern'd at the Defeat of *Centeno*, disguis'd his Sentiments, and gave Orders for hastning the Conjunction of his Forces. *Hinojosa* continu'd General; as he was before; and at the last Muster, they found 700 Musqueteers, 500 Pikemen, and 400 Horse. After that, they increas'd to 1900 fighting Men, and they were so Strong on the 19th of December 1547, when they march'd from *Xauxa* towards *Cuzco*, in quest of *Pizarro*. *Peter de Valdivia* arriv'd in the Camp from *Chile* to Serve His Majesty, which much rejoiced all the Forces, he being the only Soldier in those Parts able to cope with *Caravajal*, whom all Men dreaded since his late Victory over *James Centeno*. Being come to *Andaguaylas*, they staid there most part of the Winter, which was very troublesome by reason of the great Rains; and above 400 fell Sick, of whom great care was taken.

8. With the first of the Spring in 1547, they march'd from *Andaguaylas*, till within 25 Leagues of *Cuzco*, where they staid till a Bridge was made to lay over the River *Apurima*, twelve Leagues from *Cuzco*. The Enemy had broke all the Bridges, that it was thought they could not have got over, without fetching a compass of above 70 Leagues, which oblig'd them to make a Bridge; and they pass'd over with much Danger, and loss of some Horses. *D. John de Sandoval* was sent out with a Party of Horse to discover the Enemy, and travell'd above three Leagues without meeting one Man of *Pizarro*'s. *John Nunez de Prado* came over to the President, and gave an account of the Rebels Camp, and that *Acosta* was marching with 300 Musqueteers to secure the Passes. Upon this, the President order'd 900 Men, well Arm'd, to advance; and *Acosta* seeing so great a Power, drew back, giving *Pizarro* an account of what he had found. The President with his Forces went up a great Mountain above a League and a half in length, and rested there three Days. *Pizarro* seeing himself hard beset, sent to require the President to grant a Cessation till the Emperor's Will were known, making great Offers to *Hinojosa* and *Alonso*

President  
marches a-  
gainst Pi-  
zarro.

Generalife

*de Alvarado*, if they would join him. The President persuaded him to submit, offering good Terms, sending him a Copy of His Majesty's Pardon, as he had done several times before. *Pizarro* understanding that the President had passed the River, and was gone up the Mountain, came out of *Cusco* with 900 Horse and Foot, whereof 550 were Musqueteers, and six pieces of Cannon, posting himself at *Xaquixaguama*, five Leagues from *Cusco*, in a Plain, upon the Road the President was to take when he came down the Hill, and encamping in a place of such Strength, that there was no Attacking of him but one way, which was up the narrow side of a Hill, which was his Front, having the River and a Morass on the one side of him, the Mountain on the other, and a deep broken Ditch in the Rear. Two or three Days were spent in Skirmishing, till the President coming down, *Pizarro* drew out in Order of Battle. The President would not willingly have Engaged, hoping very many would come over to him, but could not delay for want of all Necessaries, whereas the Enemy had plenty. The Rebels had thoughts of Attacking the President in the Night, three several ways; but one *Nava* deserting, they concluded he would give Intelligence of their Design. This *Nava* and *John Nunez Prado*, advis'd the President not to Fight, because most of *Pizarro's* Men would come over to him, many of them being such as had escaped after the Rout of *Centeno*, who serv'd against their will. The President march'd down, and *Hinojosa* chose a place where the Men were shelter'd from the Enemies Cannon. Very many deserted to the President, and one whole Squadron of thirty Musqueteers came over together; after which, the Batallions began to break, some following those that deserted, some flying to *Cusco*, and others to the King's Army. *Pizarro* observing it, said, *Since all go over to the King, so will I.* *Acosta*, one of his Commanders, said, *Let us fall on, Sir, and Die like Romans.* *Pizarro* is said to have answer'd, *It is better for us to die like Christians.* This said, he deliver'd himself up, and after him most of his Officers were taken. *Cara-  
vajal*

*Pizarro*  
Routed and  
Taken.

jal his Major-General, fled, but being Bog'd, his own Men brought him to the President. Pizarro was the next Day Sentenc'd to Die; and accordingly, his Head was cut off, his Body bury'd at *Cusco*, and the Head set up at *Lima*, with this Inscription, *This is the Head of the Traytor Gonzalo Pizarro, who Rebell'd in Peru against His Majesty, and gave Battle against his Royal Standard in the Valley of Xaquixaquama.* His Estate was forfeited to the King, his House at *Cusco* pull'd down, and sow'd with Salt, but he dy'd like a Christian. *Carvajal* was Drawn and Quarter'd, eight or nine Captains Hang'd, and others Executed as they were taken. This Engagement hapned on *Low Monday*, being the 9th of *April 1548*. The President pardon'd those that had Fought under the Royal Standard, all past Crimes and Offences whatsoever, and divided the Lands and Indians of the Rebels amongst the Loyalists. He settled all the Affairs of that Kingdom with wonderful Prudence, and return'd to *Spain* in *December 1549*, whence he went into *Germany*, to give the Emperor an account of his Successes.

## C H A P. XXVIII.

*The beginning and progress of the War between the Emperor and Lutherans of Germany, during this Year 1546, which tho' the Emperor began under great disadvantages, ended much to his Honour.*

1546.  
State of  
Germany.

I. **G**ERMANY was now in a deplorable Condition, rent by several Factions arising from the multiplicity of Religions; all hopes of Composing matters in an amicable manner were vanish'd; there remain'd only force of Armes, and the Lutherans were so powerful, that the Emperor alone could scarce cope with them, they being all fast link'd together by the League of *Smalcalde*. At this time the Emperor was in *Flanders*, ordering the Affairs of that Country, and set out for *Germany*, taking *Utrecht* in his way, where he held a Chapter of the Golden Fleece, and created some Knights. Thence he went to *Mastricht*, and so to *Spire*, whence he continu'd his Journey to *Ratisbon*, where the Diet was appointed to meet. The Duke of *Saxony* and *Lantsgrave of Hesse* came not. Publick Disputations were appointed about Religion, which came to nothing; and News being brought that *Martin Luther* was Dead, his Followers all flunk away out of *Ratisbon*. His Majesty, among other things, propos'd in the Diet, that the *Germans* should submit to the Council of *Trent*, then sitting, which the *Lutherans* absolutely refus'd as they had done before, demanding a Natural Synod to be held in *Germany*.

Germany, where all things might proceed according to their Minds. Whilst the Emperor was at *Ratisbon*, *Anne*, Eldest Daughter to King *Ferdinand* was Marry'd to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Mary* the Second to the Duke of *Cleves*. The Princes and States engag'd in the League of *Smalcald*, perceiving that the Emperor gave Orders for Warlike Preparations, presented a Petition to him, desiring to know against whom his Forces were design'd. He Answer'd, that against Rebels; but that such as would, according to their Duty, adhere to him, should find him a good Emperor and gracious Lord, and such as did not, should be treated as Rebels. Having receiv'd this Answer, the Leaguers withdrew, and both sides provided for War.

2. The greatest part of *Germany*, except *Bavaria*, *Cleves*, and the Dominions of the King of the *Romans*, was in the power of the *Lutherans*, and those that were not, to secure themselves, furnish'd them with Necessaries. The Duke of *Bavaria*, tho' a Catholick, was fearful, and it was late before he declar'd himself, which much retarded the Emperor's Affairs; as did the King of the *Romans* coming a Month later than was expected. The People of *Ausburg* were the first that began to raise Men and bear Arms, yet not so as to Declare against the Emperor, for they permitted his Servants to buy what Arms they would; and at *Nuremberg* *James de Tolva* bought up twelve Hundred Quintals of Powder, one Thousand of Match, and other Stores for the Artillery, which he was suffer'd to carry away, without molestation, safe to *Ratisbon*. The Lantgrave endeavour'd to possess himself of this City, but they would not admit him, and he march'd backwards towards *Ausburg*; some said to hinder the Conjunction of the Forces from *Italy*, others, those the Count *de Bure* brought out of the Low-Countries. The Emperor had at this time sent his Colonels to raise sixteen Thousand *Germans*. *D. Alvaro de Santi* was order'd to come out of *Hungary* with his Regiment of eighteen Hundred *Spaniards*; Colonel *Arze* was to bring three Thousand of the same Nation out of *Lombardy*. *Albertus* Marquess

of Brandenburg, sent 2500 Horfe, which was his Quota. *John*, Brother to the Elector of Brandenburg, was to bring 600 Horfe, and the Great Master of Prussia 1000, Duke *Henry* of Brandenburg 400, the Prince of Hungary 1500; but all these were so parted with the Enemy in the midst of them, that it was a hard matter to bring them together. It was no small wonder that the Emperor got safe from *Ratisbon*, having scarce 1000 Men with him, the City being full of *Lutherans*, and the *Lantgrave* having practis'd to set fire to the Powder brought from *Nuremberg*. Pope *Paul* the Third promised to furnish 12000 Foot, and 800 Horfe, with six Months Pay, and 300000 Ducats over and above for this Expedition. *Peter Lewis*, the Pope's Son, furnish'd 200 Horfe, the Duke of *Florence* 200 Foot, the Kingdom of *Naples* gave 80000 Ducats, the Kingdom of *Sicily* the like, and others according to their Ability. The Forces in *Italy* were raising, and the Count *de Bure* had Orders to raise 10000 *Low-Country* Foot, and 3000 Horfe. The Forces to be raised, were considerable enough, but the difficulty lay in bringing them together from places so distant one from the other.

3. By that time the Emperor had gathered 7000 Foot, and 700 Horfe, the *Lutherans* march'd from *Ausburg*, being 22 Companies of that City, six of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, four of *Ulm*, and 1500 Horfe, with 28 pieces of Cannon, pretending they had no Design against the Emperor, but were marching against the Pope's Forces that came out of *Italy* to destroy *Germany*. The *Lutheran* Forces commanded by *Sebastian Xertel*, who had formerly been a *Sutler*, and growing Rich, was now become a General, march'd to *Fieffen*, which was deliver'd without any Opposition; and thence to *Chusa*, which they also took, it being the pass they imagin'd the Forces of *Italy* would take to come into *Bavaria*. After taking *Chusa*, they march'd towards *Innsbruck*, hoping to make themselves Masters of that City, which would have been a matter of great Consequence, for then they had commanded both the Ways that lead out of *Tirol* into *Bavaria*, and that

Lutherans  
commence  
the War.

that which leads to *Italy* by *Trent*, so that they had cut off all the Emperors Supplies of Men and Money from those Parts. However, the People of *Inspruch* gathering 12000 Men for their Defence, the *Lutherans* durst not approach them, but march'd off, leaving Garisons in *Chusa* and *Fiessen*. *Xertell* in his return possess'd himself of *Tonabert*, a Place of great Consequence, where the Duke of *Saxony* and *Lan:grave of Hesse* join'd him with the Forces of the League, so that now they were between 70 and 80000 Foot, and 9 or 10000 Horse, with 100 pieces of Cannon. Had these Forces march'd directly to *Ratisbon*, they had drove the Emperor out of that Place, and out of *Germany*, for he had not 1200 Men with him; but they went and took *Rain* and *Newburg*, which last has a Bridge over the *Danube*, is three Leagues from *Donawert*, and as many from *Ingolstat*. The Emperor being inform'd that the Rebels designed to possess themselves of *Landsbut*, a Town of *Bavaria*, in the Road between *Ratisbon* and *Inspruch*, and the only pass left for the Forces from *Italy* and the *Black Forrest* to join him, he resolv'd, tho' with manifest Danger to his Person, to maintain that Place against which his Enemies bent all their Force. Therefore leaving *Pyrrhus Colonna* with 4000 *Germans*, one Company of *Spaniards*, and a sufficient quantity of Ammunition to secure *Ratisbon*, with the rest of his Troops he march'd away to *Landsbut*, where he encamped with a resolution to expect the Enemy there, and the *Italian* Foot, if they could come before the others. The Duke and *Lan:grave* sent him a Letter, which he would not see, nor their Messenger; but in return, sent them back Copies of the Imperial Ban into which he had put them. The *Lutherans* halted at six Leagues distance from the Emperor, and whilst they delay'd, the Pope's Troops join'd him, being 10 or 11000 Foot, and 600 Horse, the best that ever came out of *Italy*; besides these, there were 200 light Horse sent by the Duke of *Ferrara*. Then came the *Spaniards* from *Lombardy*, next those from *Naples*, and the *Germans* from the *Black Forrest*; so that now the Emperor had something of



an Army; for with thole in *Ratisbon* he had 16000 *Germans*, near 8000 *Spaniards*, and 10000 *Italians*; besides 600 Horse of the Marquis *John of Brandenburg*, and 800 of the Marquis *Albertus*; so that in all he had 2000 *Curassiers*, and 1000 light Horse, his Foot being the best in the World.

The Emperor marches towards the Rebels.

4. Having gather'd this Force, the Emperor march'd to *Ratisbon*, where he order'd a Train of 36 pieces of Cannon to be made ready and march'd away towards *Ingolstadt* after the Enemy. On the 18th of *August* he encamp't at *Newstadt*, a Town on the *Danube*, where tho' there was one Bridge already, he laid two more of Boats, and pass'd over his Army to the same side the Enemy was on, who drew back towards *Ingolstadt*, and encamp'd six miles beyond *Ingolstadt*. On the 25th of *August* the Emperor advanc'd, and tho' late, pass'd on to a Place he had design'd to encamp in beyond *Ingolstadt*, leaving that Town on his back, the *Danube* on the left, a Morass on his right, and the Plain before him; but that part was secur'd at Night by a good Trench. Two Days after, the Enemy drew nearer, and encamp't within three Miles of the *Imperialists*, who every Night Attack'd their Out-Guards, and kept them in continual Alarm. There was nothing between the two Armies but a small River, fordable in several places. On the 30th of *August*, the *Lantsgrave* with his Army of 80000 Foot, 15000 Horse, and 130 pieces of Brass Cannon, with 800 Carts loaded with Powder and Ball, 8000 Draught Horses, 300 Boats to make Bridges, and 6000 Pioniers pass'd the River and march'd directly towards the Imperial Camp. The Emperor having notice of his approach, mounted a Horse-back, and the Duke of *Alva* repair'd to the Trenches to give the necessary Orders. A Mist that had darkned the morning, clearing up, discover'd in what Order the *Lutherans* came on, which was in form of a Half-moon; on their Right, which was next the Morass, was a great Body of Horse guarding eight or ten pieces of Cannon; on their Left, at some small distance, another great Body of Horse, with 20 pieces of Cannon; and so all the rest of their

their Cannon and Horse in several parcels. All the Foot march'd in good Order behind the Horse. In the Emperor's Camp, the *Spaniards* were next to the Morass, on their Right the *Germans* Commanded by *George Fronsberg*, then the *Italians*, and then another Body of *Germans*: The rest of the vacant space, that ran to the City, was fill'd with the Boats carry'd to lay Bridges over Rivers, and what remain'd with the Horse. The Enemy drew as close as conveniently they could to the Imperial Camp, and began to play their 130 pieces of Cannon, some whereof were not above 600 paces from the Imperial Troops, who answer'd with 40 pieces they had. His Majesty went from place to place still at the head of his Men, and in the midst of Danger, which made them not regard their own. The Bullets flew thick without ceasing, for which reason, it was thought when that fury was over they would Attack the Trenches, and therefore all things were dispos'd to receive them. Still the Enemies ply'd their great Guns, which yet did but little Execution, no more than the Emperor's, which answer'd them; and was so hard ply'd, that six pieces burst. The Battery continu'd seven or eight Hours; and then the Emperor perceiving they slackned, and came not on to give the Assault, he order'd the Horse to their Quarters, but to be always in a readines. The reason why the Horse were kept mounted within the Works, was, Because in several places the Trenches were so low, it had been a very easie matter to get over; and therefore the Horse stood ready to oppose the Enemy, if they should attempt it. At Night, the *Lutherans* retir'd to their Camp, one end of which was not above 800 paces from the Emperor's, whose Men spent the Night bringing Fascine and raising their Works, so that in the Morning it was safe standing behind them. Besides, the Camp was enlarg'd towards the Enemy, and that part which before had been open, was enclos'd. That Day the Enemy forbore firing their Cannon, but sent out some Parties to Skirmish, which were bravely repuls'd, tho' both Horse and Foot, by about 900 *Spanish* Musqueteers.

The

Rebells  
Cannade  
the Camp  
twice and  
depart.

5. The following Night a new Trench was drawn towards a House the Enemy had possess'd themselves of in the Morass; so that now the two Camps were within four Hundred Paces of one another, which was no way pleasing to the *Lutherans*, as appear'd by their continual firing upon that place. On the thirty first of *August* the Enemy drew out again, and Cannonaded the Camp with the same fury they had done the first Day, from Morning till four in the Afternoon; seventy Men were kill'd, but none of Note among them. Five Hundred *Spanish* Musketiers went out to Skirmish and behav'd themselves well; at Night they alarm'd the Enemy, keeping them continually at their Arms without any respite, and the Trench was still carry'd on towards the House in the Morass, in order to dislodge them that were in it. The next day the Canonading was renew'd, held on till Noon; then ceas'd for a while and began again. This Service was so hot, that, during the three Days it lasted, 1700 large Cannon Balls were gather'd in the Camp, besides all that fell short and were lost. The Enemy lost many of their Horse, were harass'd with continual Alarms, spent their Time and Ammunition in vain, and the Imperial Horse cut off their Provisions, which made them resolve to remove; and accordingly that very Night after the Cannonading, they march'd all their Foot and Artillery over the small River that lay on their Right, so that in the Morning nothing remain'd but their Horse, with some Field Pieces to bring up the Rear. Thus they march'd away towards *Newburg*, and on the fourth of *September* His Majesty sent out parties of Horse to observe what way they took. The second Night the Enemy reach'd *Newburg*, the Emperor not thinking fit to give them Battle, because he was much inferior in Horse, and expected the Count *de Bure*, who, he understood, was near at hand with six Thousand Horse, and fifteen Thousand Foot.

AMaga-  
zine of  
Meclin  
Blown up.

6. I can not omit in this place, tho' it interrupt the Course of the Action we are upon, to mention the dismal Calamity that fell upon the Town of *Meehlin* in the Low-Countries, on the seventh of

*August*,

August, this Year 1546. Queen Mary, Govern-  
ness of the Low-Countries, had laid up seven Hun-  
dred Barrels of Powder in Vaults, under a great  
Tower near one of the Gates. The Tower being  
ancient there were several wide Cracks in it, and  
on the Day before mention'd, there arose a great storm  
of Thunder and Lightning, one flash whereof en-  
tering the Tower at a Cranny in the Wall, set fire to  
the Powder, which lifted up the Tower entire from  
the Foundations, and burst it in the Air before it  
could fall again to the Ground, the Stones flying  
about as if they had been Cannon Balls; one great  
parcel fell upon the Town-Hall and destroy'd two  
Hundred Houses, beating them flat with the Ground,  
and as many more in the Suburbs: Many more  
Houses suffer'd; all the Glass Windows were  
shatter'd to pieces: the Doors and Window-shut-  
ters, tho' fastned, flew open; as did all the Locks  
of Chests and Trunks; and all the Tiles were bro-  
ken; above 500 Persons were kill'd, and 2000  
hurt within the City, and upwards of 1500 peri-  
sh'd within the Suburbs. The Town-Ditch, for  
200 Paces, was fill'd up, the Wall near the Tower  
overthrown, abundance of Trees were rooted up,  
and remov'd a considerable distance, and many  
more Blasted. The rest of the Night the Sky was  
clear and the Air serene.

7. To return to the Progress of the War, we  
must in the next place set down what way the  
Count de Bure took to joyn the Emperor with his  
Forces, baffling those considerable Troops that lay  
to obstruct his Passage. At *Andernac*, in the Arch-  
bishoprick of *Cologn*, the *Spaniards* and *Italians*,  
who had serv'd the King of *England* against *France*,  
joyn'd the Count, who thence remov'd to *Coblentz*,  
and so to *Tubingen*. where he had intelligence that  
Count *Aldemburg* lay with 21 Companies of Ex-  
perienc'd Soldiers to hinder his passing the *Rhine*  
near *Francfort*, *Fredrick Rieburg* with ten at  
*Cassel* opposite to *Meniz*, and Count *Bicklingen* with  
five at *Oppenheim*, which were the passes he had to  
joyn the Emperor. The Count in the Night cau'd  
ten Companies of Foot, and two Hundred Horse,  
with

Count  
Bure joyns  
the Empe-  
ror.

with a great many Drums, Trumpets, and Colours, to pass the *Rhine*, so privately, that the Enemy did not discover them. The next morning, spreading themselves very wide, beating all their Drums, and letting fly their Colours, they began to advance slowly, as if all the Army had passed the River, which the Rebels believ'd, and quitting their Posts on the *Rhine*, march'd away to *Francfort*. Then the Count pass'd over the rest of his Troops, where he found conveniency with the assistance of the Archbishop of *Meniz*, pursu'd the Enemy towards *Francfurt*, and encamp'd before that City. Thus he advanced very cautiously, till News being brought that the Enemy mov'd towards him, whom he was not able to Cope with; he rested his tir'd Men three Days; and when the Enemy thought they had him safe, the last Night broke up very silently and slunk into a Wood not far from *Ingolstadt*, by which means he disappointed them, and on the 15th of *September* came safe into the Emperor's Camp with 7000 Horse, and 25000 Foot, all well Arm'd. At the same time the *Lutheran* Army was Reinforced with 2000 Horse and 20000 Foot; so that now those two Armies which were within two Leagues of one another, consisted of 150000 Foot, and 24000 Horse.

The Empe-  
ror takes  
Newburg.

8. The Emperor being thus Reinforced, resolv'd to pursue the Enemy, who was march'd from *Newburg*, which was a great oversight, that being a Pass of great Consequence, and commanding a very Advantageous Country. His Majesty in two Days remov'd thither from *Ingolstadt*, and being within half a Mile of the Place, the Burghermasters came out, offering to Surrender upon Articles, which was refus'd them; and therefore they put themselves upon His Majesty's Mercy, delivering the Town upon discretion, which was Plunder'd, tho' against His Majesty's Consent. The Garrison was disarm'd and dismiss'd, after taking an Oath, not to Serye against the Emperor. Three Days he continu'd there, and Mustering his Army, found between 8 and 9000 Horse, and 79000 Foot. The next Day he advanc'd towards the Enemy, and at  
two

two incampments came within a League of them, they lying at *Tonabert*, and his Head Quarters being at *Marquesen*; but a Wood parted the two Armies, so that there was no way of coming together. The Emperor therefore, to draw them from their Fort, march'd away to the Right, and encamp'd between *Bendiguen* and *Nordling*; the first of which sent immediately to make its Submission, but the latter receiv'd a Garison of *Lutherans*, which it afterwards repented. The Scouts bringing Advice, that the Rebels were marching, the Imperial Army drew up; but there was so thick a Fog all the morning, that it was impossible to discover which way the Enemy mov'd; who marching all Night, and taking the advantage of the morning Mist, had gain'd two Passes on the Mountain which leads to *Nordling*. At Noon, the Fog clear'd up, and discover'd the *Lutherans* on the Hill by *Nordling*, a Place of great Strength; and the more, for that before them was a deep Water, which scarce above twenty Horse could pass a-brest; and the Foot over a Bridge. The *Imperialists* being in order, as was said, advanc'd to the Bank of the River, and some Parties pass'd it, to skirmish and draw the Enemy to a Battle, which they avoided, and encamp'd close under *Nordling*, the Emperor returning to his former post. The next day, he came and lodg'd himself within a mile and a half of the Enemy, where he lay some days in *October*.

9. At length, finding the *Lutherans* were not to be drawn to a Battle, he resolv'd to make himself Master of the *Danube*, which was a matter of great Consequence, because of the Bridges which laid *Bavaria* and *Swabia* open, and the great plenty of Provisions it convey'd to the Army. The Rebels were in possession of the Towns along it. Therefore His Majesty having kept his Design private, sent the *Italian* Horse and Foot, and part of the *German* Foot, to *Donawert*, which was three Leagues off, by Night; whether they came by break of day, and Assaulted the Place without firing a Cannon, took the Suburb, and the Town immediately surrender'd; where having left two Companies, in

which

ambra y Generali

101 101A  
101 101B  
101 101C  
101 101D

Takes To-  
nabert.

which were 600 Men, they return'd to the Camp. This done, the whole Army broke up, and encamp't before *Donawert*, with the *Danube* on the Left. The next Day, His Majesty decamp't, marching towards *Tubinguen*, with the *Danube* on his Left, and a Wood on the Right; by the way, that Town and *Hofstet* sent to deliver their Keys, and *Langingen*, having been Summon'd, and pretending to make a Defence, surrender'd the next morning. His Majesty intending the Day after to proceed to *Ulm*, was diverted by the Intelligence brought him, That the Enemy had decamp't, and mov'd towards him; which they did, and took up their head Quarter at *Gingen*, a League from him; all the Imperial Army, and particularly the Count *de Bure*, openly Muttering, because a good Opportunity of Fighting was lost. On the 20th of *October*, the Enemies Horse, and some Foot, were drawn into an Ambush, laid for them in a Wood, where they sustain'd some Loss, but not very considerable: Thus some Days were spent in only light Skirmishes, and several practices to draw the *Lutherans* to a Battle, which took no effect, because they were Advantageously encamp'd, and would not leave their Strength.

10. A strong Garison of the Confederates being put into *Ulm*, which render'd His Majesty's designs upon that Place impracticable, and the Camp where he lay growing very deep and muddy, he remov'd back to *Langingen*, the Enemy never offering to disturb him in his march. At this Place he receiv'd advice, That his Brother, King *Ferdinand*, and Duke *Maurice*, had subdu'd the greatest part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, for which all the Cannon in the Camp was fir'd. It being impracticable to lie long in a place, because of the Mire, His Majesty remov'd nearer the Enemy to an Advantageous post, dry, abounding in Wood and Water, safe for bringing of Provisions, and proper to cut off the Enemies, which in a short time reduc'd them to great Want. Being in this Condition the Elector of *Saxony* and Landgrave of *Hesse* sent a Trumpet with proposals of Peace to *John Marquis* of *Brandenburg*, Brother to the Elector of that Name,

King Ferdinand,  
over-runs  
Saxony.

Name, to be communicated to the Emperor, who answer'd, That he would not hear of Peace, unless the Elector and Lantsgrave would put themselves into His Majesty's power; which they refusing, the Treaty went no farther. On the 27th of November news was brought, that the Enemy had decamp'd; but there being a great Fog, the Spy that brought it lost his Way, and came not till Noon, when the Confederates had march'd a considerable way. However, the Emperor pursu'd them with the Horse, and overtook their Rear at such a time as they had gain'd a Hill, where they made show of encamping; and it being late, His Majesty order'd his Foot to march all Night, that they might be with him before the Rebels could decamp. They having lighted a great many Fires, march'd away silently, which was discover'd by Captain *Lewis Quixada*, sent to observe their motions, and the Emperor acquainted with it. When Day appear'd, the Ground was cover'd with Snow two foot deep; the Foot were quite spent; and starv'd with Cold, and the Horses unfit for service, having stood Saddle all Night, and without Forrage. His Majesty notwithstanding all these Inconveniencies, would have pursu'd, but that if he advanc'd, the Country having been before wasted by the Enemy, he must have been quite destitute of Provisions, which they could not have wanted, having the plentiful Country of *Wirtemberg* behind them, which oblig'd him to return to his old Camp, where the Men were a little recruited, in order to go through with what remain'd. From this time the Affairs of the Confederates began visibly to decline.

Lutherans  
fly before  
the Empe-  
ror.

ii. When his Majesty had refresh'd his Troops two Days in his Camp, he receiv'd advice, That the Enemy was marching towards *Franconia*; and knowing that if they got into that Country, they would gain the best Quarters in *Germany*, be able to raise much Money, and to recruit their Army, so that they would become more Formidable than they had been yet; he resolv'd to prevent them,

Several  
places sub-  
mit to him.

having the shorter march, as being in a straight Line, whereas they were to fetch a great Compass. Accordingly he set out towards *Nordling*, tho' the Weather was as bad as could be for Frost and Snow, and reach'd it at two incampments; the Inhabitants sent to submit themselves, as did those of *Boffinghen*, but a mile from it. In two Days more he came to *Rotenburg*, where the Burghers came out to meet him, alledging in their Justification, That they had never furnish'd Men nor Money against him, which was true. There he understood the Enemy was near at hand, and still making for *Franconia*; and therefore, tho' contrary to the Advice of all his Generals, who pleaded the badness of the Season, he resolv'd to pursue them, till they were forc'd to break up their Army, and disperse, which afterwards appear'd to have been a most advantagious Resolution; for the Enemy being inform'd that the Emperor was at *Rotenburg*, struck out of the Road to *Franconia*, towards the Left, taking a vast compass, over uncoth Mountains, which oblig'd them to leave their Cannon in several Castles belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and so got eight Leagues from *Rotenburg*. There they broke up the Army, the Duke going one way, and the *Lantsgrave* another, with only 200 Horse. At *Francfort*, the Government of the City ask'd of him as Captain-General of the League, What was best for them to do? He told them his Opinion was, That every Fox should look to his own Tail; an Expression much us'd by him. This said, he went into his Country, as did the Elector of *Saxony* with his Troops, putting the Abbeyes by the way to Ransom, and Robbing the Churches to maintain his Men. At *Rotenburg*, His Majesty understanding that the Enemy was gone, so as not to be look'd after any more, dismiss'd the Count de *Bure*, ordering him to return to *Flanders* with the Troops he brought thence, and by the way if he could, to make himself Master of *Francfort*. After his departure, the Emperor resolv'd to bend his Force against those Cities which had contributed

to

to maintain the War against him, but many of them prevented him sending to make their Submission, and beg Pardon; so that before he remov'd from thence, all the Imperial Towns, as far as the *Rhine*, and some in *Swabia*, and towards *Saxony*, return'd to their Duty.

12. From *Rotenburg*, the Emperor came in ten Days to *Hall* in *Swabia*, a Town of the League, but that had submitted, where the Gout kept him longer than he had intended. At this time, which was about the middle of *December*, the Count Palatine came to the Emperor, and falling down before him, begg'd Pardon for the Assistance he had given his Enemy. His Majesty, after a sharp Reproof, forgave and receiv'd him again into Favour. The People of *Ulm*, at the same time, sent their Deputies to implore the Emperor's Mercy, which he granted them, reserving to himself the right of disposing of the City; they presented him with 100000 Florins, and 12 heavy Cannon, and receiv'd a Garison of 10 Companies, that is, 3000 Men. Then His Majesty set out for the Country of *Wirtemberg*, where he met with no opposition, most places opening their Gates, and the Duke intirely putting himself into the Emperor's power, delivering three of the strongest Places he had, paying down 20000 Ducats, and promising to be Obedient in all things. Several Places daily sent Deputies to submit themselves and beg Pardon; and the Magistrates of *Ulm* came out to meet His Majesty, as he was on his way to that City, expressing great Affection; and, indeed, the  *Germans* naturally Lov'd him, insomuch that the Soldiers call'd him, *Our Father*. It hapned that one of the Enemies being taken and brought before his Majesty, the Emperor ask'd, whether he knew him? The Prisoner answer'd, *I do, for you are our Father*. His Majesty readily reply'd, *You Knaves are none of my Children, these honest Men about me are my Sons, and I am their Father*. *Ulm*, *Ausburg* and *Strasburg*, were receiv'd to Mercy, and then the Emperor

The Palatine Pardon'd.

thought fit to spend the rest of the Winter at the first of these Places, giving the necessary Orders to be in a readiness to prosecute the War the next Summer. To conclude this Chapter, I must only add, That *Francis*, the first King of *France*, Dy'd on the 30th of *March* this Year 1546, at *Paris*, of a *Fistula*, being 54 Years of Age, whereof he Reign'd 33.

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### C H A P. XXIX.

*The remaining part of the War in Germany against the Lutherans: Saxony reduc'd, and the Elector taken. Rebellion in Naples suppress'd; the Diet at Ausburg; a Conspiracy against Genoa disappointed.*

1. **T**HIS and the foregoing Chapter are taken from the Commentaries of *D. Lewis de Avila*, who was present with the Emperor during the whole War in *Germany*; but *Sandoval* affirms the second Commentary of the said Book was not Compos'd by the said *D. Lewis*, but by an Anonymus Soldier who serv'd his Imperial Majesty. However it was the Relation has ever had an undoubted Reputation, and as such is made use of by *Sandoval* in this place.

*Elector of Saxony recovers his Country.*

2. Whilst the Elector of *Saxony* and *Lantsgræve* of *Hesse* were busie in making Head against the Emperor, *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and *D. Maurice* had over-run and made themselves Master of the greatest part of the former's Dominions; but as soon as the Confederate Camp broke up, the Elector, with a considerable part of the Army, recover'd all that had been taken from him in as short a time as he had lost it; and not so satisfy'd, subdu'd some part of their Dominions, particularly in *Bohemia*, where

where the People being well affected towards him, at first admitted his Troops, as if it had been thro' Necessity; but soon after lost all sense of Duty to their King. The Emperor, tho' he had need of Rest, made all necessary Preparations, resolving to manage this War in Person, because the Elector of Saxony having recover'd all his own, except the Town of *Zwickaw*, and taken Duke *Maurice* his Inheritance, save only *Dresen* and *Leipsick*, was at the Head of 4000 Horse and 10000 Foot, and it was requisite to crush him before he grew stronger, the *Bohemians* so far siding with him, as to keep their King's Daughters in a manner Prisoners in the Castle of *Prague*. Before his departure from *Ulm*, the Emperor had sent *Albertus* Marquess of *Brandenburg* with 4800 Foot and 1800 Horse, besides a sum of Money, to joyn the King of the *Romans* and Duke *Maurice*, and then they would be stronger than the Elector of *Saxony*, had they manag'd the War as they ought to have done. But they failing, and ill News coming daily from *Saxony*, His Majesty resolv'd to manage that War in Person for the publick Benefit of *Germany*. At this time Dy'd *Anne* Queen of *Hungary*, Wife to King *Ferdinand*, having fifteen Sons and Daughters. After His Majesty had receiv'd the Submission of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and several Cities mention'd in the last Chapter, he set out and came to *Giengen*, where the *Lutherans* encamp'd the foregoing Year. Thence he went to *Erling*, where he had so violent a fit of the Gout, that all Men despair'd of his Recovery in any reasonable time, but he us'd such means as set him up much sooner than was expected.

3. Whilst the Emperor lay ill of the Gout, *Albertus* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, sent by him, as was said before, to reinforce the King of the *Romans*, took up at *Roclies* with 3000 Foot and 1800 Horse; the other Forces of King *Ferdinand* and Duke *Maurice* being canton'd in other places. This Town of *Roclies* where Duke *Albert* was, long'd to a Widdow Lady Sister to the *Lansgrave*. She very craftily continually entertain'd *Albertus* at Feasts and Balls, till she had lull'd him in security

rity, and giving intelligence to the Elector of *Saxony*, who was but three Leagues off, and marching by Night, came and surpriz'd him before Day, so that he was easily overthrow'n and taken, tho' he fought Manfully, and lost four or 500 Horse, either kill'd or taken, the rest fled to the King of the *Romans*, except some that took up in the *Saxon Service*. Of the Foot few Dy'd, most of them making their way to the King of the *Romans*, and others that were taken, Swearing not to serve against the Elector. *Albertus* was sent Prisoner to *Gotha*, a strong Town, and the *Saxon*, instead of falling upon Duke *Maurice*, as was expected he would have done, sent 3000 Foot and 600 Horse into *Bohemia*, who possess'd themselves of the Vale of *Iaquimistal*. Upon this Advice the Emperor resolv'd no longer to delay taking the Field, and accordingly immediately remov'd to *Nordling*. Thence His Majesty continu'd his Journey to *Nurenberg*, where he had with him two old *German* Regiments, each of them consisting of between three and four Thousand Men; all the *Spanish* Foot, the *Neapolitan* Men at Arms, 600 Light Horse, and 1000 *German* Horse. Besides these Forces, orders were given for raising another *German* Regiment of Foot. There the Emperor continu'd five or six Days gathering his Forces, and recovering after his late indisposition. The King of *Bohemia* and Duke *Maurice* had appointed to meet his Imperial Majesty at *Eger*, on the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, where was to be the general Rendevouz of all their Forces; but *Gaspard Fluc*, head of the *Bohemian* Rebels, had cut down the Woods, and by that means so choak'd up the Roads that there was no passing, and therefore they were forc'd to take a great compass over the Mountains, the Emperor being then within three Leagues of *Eger*, which, as is said, is on the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, but without the Mountains. *Bohemia* is all encompass'd with vast thick Woods, except on the side of *Moravia*, where there are some open avenues, but within the Woods the Country is plain, fruitful, and very thick of Towns and Castles. The People are naturally

naturally brave and personable. The Horse are Arm'd like the *Germans*, the Foot quite after another manner, some with Halberds, others with Lances, others with Poles a Fathom and a half long, at the end of which, by a Chain, hangs an Iron Bar half a Yard long, others have Fire-Arms, and broad Hatchets, which they will throw very dexterously twenty Paces. Great part of *Saxony* borders on *Bohemia*, and has the Mountains of *Bohemia* on the Right all the way as far as the River *Elbe*, which runs out of *Bohemia* into *Saxony*.

4. Three Leagues from *Eger* the Emperor was met by his Brother King *Ferdinand*, Duke *Maurice*, The Em-  
peror mar-  
ches to-  
wards the  
Enemy. and *John* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, Son to the Elector, who was now reconcil'd to the Emperor. They brought with them 3100 Horse, whereof 900 were *Hungarians*, and excellent Light Horse, Arm'd with long hollow Spears, and Bucklers broad below, and ending in a point above, some wear Coats of Maile; many of them carry both Cimeters and Rapiers, and a sort of Pole-Axes. Foot they brought none, having left what they had in Garrisons. The Emperor stay'd at *Eger*, which was a Catholick Town all the Holy Week, and *Easter* Holidays, and then set out sending the Duke of *Alva* before with all the Foot and part of the Horse. All the Frontiers of *Saxony* about *Eger*, are Woody and full of Morasses, till you come to *Plauen*, six or seven Leagues from *Eger*, where the Country is more open; and there are fine Plains and Meadows, Towns and Castles. The People were all in Arms, and the Elector with his Army was reducing such places as still held out. The Emperor advanc'd with all possible speed to find him out before he got to any of four strong places, which were, *Wittenberg*, *Gotha*, *Sonabalte*, and *Heldrun*. Some Prisoners taken gave Advice, that the Duke of *Saxony* was at *Meissen*, beyond the River *Elbe*, and had fortify'd his Camp. The Emperor having march'd ten Days without intermission from *Eger*, rested two Days, his Foot being much tir'd, and being resolv'd to lay a Bridge over at *Meissen*, receiv'd intelligence that the *Saxons* were

were marching towards *Wirtemberg*, and lay that Night at *Milburg*, a Town beyond the River, three Leagues from the Imperial Camp, where there was a Ford. This Intelligence made His Majesty resolve to lose no time, and therefore he order'd the Horse, with the Boats, to lay a Bridge over the River, to march before Night, and the Foot at Midnight. In the morning there rose a thick Fog, but clear'd up as they came near the *Elb*. The Duke of *Saxony* lay encampt at *Mulberg*, on the other side the River, with 6000 Foot, and near 3000 Horse, and 21 pieces of Cannon, and thought himself secure enough, having either time to retire if he pleas'd, or being able to make good his Post; because the River was there broad and deep, the Banks high, and he had a good Town and Castle to defend them. About 8 in the morning, the Emperor came to the River, between which and the Army, there were large Woods and Meadows, and perceiv'd the Enemy had fortify'd the further Bank, having planted their Cannon and distributed their Musqueteers along it, to make good the Ford, and defend a Bridge of Boats they had, which was divided into three parts to be convey'd down the River. That Bank on which the Enemy lay, was much higher than the other, and upon it was a sort of Entrenchment, deep enough to cover the Musqueteers. On the Imperial side, the Ground was so plain, that it was flooded upon great Rains, and naked only, at a good distance, there were Trees that made a Cover. The River was 300 paces over, where they judg'd the Ford to be, and the Stream, tho' to appearance easie, ran violently. Among the Trees, His Majesty plac'd some pieces of Cannon, and 1000 Musqueteers, to make their Volleys; in order to remove the Enemy, and then advance to the edge of the Water. The Enemy having put some Musqueteers into their Boats, were carrying them down the River, which oblig'd the *Spanish* Musqueteers to advance to the River, which they did with such Resolution, that many of them ran into the Water Breast deep, and began to fire so furiously upon the other Bank and Boats, that many being

being Kill'd, they abandon'd them, and proceeded no further down the River. All the Enemies Cannon and small Shot play'd upon the *Imperialists*, who ply'd them so hotly, that they began to slacken in their Fury; and therefore the Emperor order'd Colonel *Arze*, with 1000 *Spaniards* more, to second those that gave the first Charge. When the Enemy abandon'd their Boats, they fir'd some of them, and in others they lay down to avoid the Shot.

5. By this time, the Emperor's Bridge was come to the River, but was found too short to reach over, and therefore it was requisite to gain some of the Enemies Boats to lengthen it out. Ten *Spanish* Musqueteers stript, and swimming with their Swords in their Mouths, notwithstanding the Enemies fire, made themselves Masters of two thirds of the Boats that were going down the Stream. These Boats being taken, and all the Imperial Foot lying along the Shore, the *Lutherans* began to dismay. At the same time, the Duke of *Alva* acquainted the Emperor, That a Peasant had discover'd to him the right Ford, and immediately the Army march'd that way to pass it, His Majesty being resolv'd to Fight the Enemy that Day. The Elector us'd all his endeavours to obstruct the passage of the Troops, but to no effect; for his Men quitted the Shore, and immediately the Imperial Horse enter'd the Ford, some of them passing the River before the Enemy got out of the Town, who began to fire upon them, but the *Spanish* Foot in the Water, ply'd the *Lutherans* so hard, that the Horse were out of danger. The Enemy having lost the Ford, and being beat off the Shore, resolv'd to save themselves at *Torgaw*, if they could not reach *Wittemberg*; or if that fail'd, to Fight by the way. All the *Hungarian* and light Horse passing the Ford, carry'd each of them a Musqueteer behind him; after them follow'd the *Neapolitan* Men at Arms, and then the Emperor himself, and King of the *Romans*. The Guide that conducted them over, had two Horses and 100 Ducats given him. The Bridge of Boats was laying over, and the *Spanish* and *German* Foot ready to pass, whilst the Horse with those Musqueteers they carry'd

Lutherans  
Routed at  
Milburg.

mbra y Generalife

carry'd over the Ford, kept the Enemy in play; for the Duke of *Saxony* retir'd with all speed, his Foot drawn up in two Bodies, and the Horse in nine Squadrons, turning every now and then to face the *Imperialists*, whilst the Foot continu'd their march. His Majesty pursu'd at as large a Trot as the Men at Arms could hold, and seeing a Crucifix on the Road, with a Musket-shot thro' the Breast, cry'd out *Exurge Domine, judica causam tuam. Arise, O Lord, judge thy own Cause.* This said, he held on his way, striking out to the Windward to avoid the Dust the Van rais'd, and have a clear sight of it, to prevent the Squadrons falling into Disorder. The Duke of *Alva*, with the Van, press'd so close upon the Enemy, that they halted, and fir'd their Cannon, which made his Majesty haste forwards to second him. The Imperial Foot with six pieces of Cannon could not yet come up with their Horse, who were advanc'd three Leagues from the *Elbe*; but the Emperor was resolv'd to press the *Lutherans* with his Horse, for fear they should gain the Post they design'd. All the Imperial Horse were 3470, the *Saxons* 6000 Foot in two Bodies, as was said before, and 1690 Horse in nine Squadrons, making a narrow Front, but deep in File; whereas the *Imperialists* had extended their Front, but their Files were thinner. The Duke at first discovering only the Imperial Van, by reason of the Dust which obstructed his further sight, thought to have made Head; but when he perceiv'd the main Body of Horse, he then thought to gain a Wood at a small distance, and there maintain himself till Night, when he might march off to *Wittemberg*, or Fight with more Advantage if necessity requir'd; and therefore, as soon as he came to the Wood, he order'd all his Fire-Arms to give the Imperial Horse a Volley, as they did in good order. The Imperial main Body came up, and made a Line with the Van, but coming to a Morass, were forc'd to close and let the Van pass first, for fear of breaking their Ranks at such time as the Enemy fir'd the Volley we spoke of before. At this time, the Duke of *Alva* Charg'd with the *Neapolitan* Men at Arms, and  
Duke