

Duke *Maurice* with his *Musqueteers* a *Horseback*, then the other *Men at Arms*, and the main *Body*, which was again come up on the *Right*, pressing the *Enemy* so vigorously, that they fled, abandoning their *Foot*, who made some small *Opposition*, but were broke in a moment. The light *Horse*, and *Hungarians* fell in upon their *Flank*, doing great execution, and so got into the *Wood*, where the scatter'd *Arms* were a great hindrance to them. The *Slaughter* was great, and the *Prisoners* numerous. His Majesty follow'd the pursuit above a *League*, all the light *Horse* and some of the  *Germans*  three *Leagues*. As his Majesty halted in the *Wood*, to gather some of his *Troops*, which were too much dispers'd in the pursuit, the Duke of *Saxony* was brought *Prisoner* before him, several pretending to the honour of taking him. The Duke would have alighted and touch'd the Emperor's *Hand*, who would not permit it, but he saying, *Most Mighty and most Gracious Emperor, I am your Prisoner. His Majesty answer'd, Now you call me Emperor, you us'd to give me another Name.* This he said, because the *Elector* and *Lantgrave* in their *Prosperity* used to call him *Charles of Gant*. He was sent under a strong *Guard* to the *Camp* by the *River*. Of the *Enemy* 2000 *Foot* and 500 *Horse* were Kill'd; the *Prisoners* were very many, but the certain *Number* is not known, yet it is unquestionable, that not above 400 got to *Wittemberg*. There were also taken 15 pieces of *Cannon* that *Day*, and 6 that were gone before, the next day 17 *Colours*, and 9 *Standards*, all the *Ammunition* and *Baggage*, where the *Horse* got a rich *Booty*; Duke *Ernestus* of *Brunswick* was made *Prisoner*, and the *Elector's* Son after being *Wounded* made his escape to *Wittemberg*. Of the *Imperialists* about 50 were Kill'd. This *Battle* was fought on the 24th of *April* 1547, began about 11 of the *Clock* upon the *River Elbe*, and was ended at 7 in the *Evening*, after a pursuit of three *Leagues*, the *Horse* alone breaking both *Horse* and *Foot*. The *Emperor* attributing all the *Success* to *God*, said, *I came, I saw, and God Overcame.* That *Night*, about One of the *Clock*, the *Army* return'd to its *Camp*. Colonel

Duke of  
Saxony  
taken.

lonel *Alonso de Vivas*, a Spaniard, had the Custody of the Elector and Duke of *Brunswick* committed to him. The Emperor would have Knighted all those that Signaliz'd themselves in the Battle, but their Number being great, after performing the Ceremonies with some, he said with a loud Voice, *Be ye all Knights.*

The Elector  
of Saxony  
resigns his  
Title and  
Dominions.

6. The Town of *Torgaw* submitted it self, and the Emperor march'd that way with his Army to *Wittemberg* crossing the *Elbe* half a League below it, and encamping in sight of the Place among the Woods. The City is large, makes a long Square, the *Elbe* running within 400 paces of it, is seated in a Plain, and encompass'd with a broad deep Ditch, the Rampart 60 Foot thick, under which is a *Fausse-Bray* of Brick and Lime for Musqueteers, so shelter'd by the Ditch, that there is no Battering of it. There are besides five great Bastions, and a Castle that Commanded all about. Preparations were making for a Siege, but the Elector of *Brandenburg* and Duke of *Cleves* interceding, and his own natural Clemency inclining him to it, the Emperor resolv'd to give the Elector of *Saxony* his Life, yet so as that he should not go unpunish'd. The substance of what was resolv'd and agreed upon, was, That the Duke should resign the Title of Elector, deliver up the Cities of *Gotha* and *Wittemberg*, release *Albertus* of *Brandenburg*, restore all he had taken from the Great Master of *Prussia*, renounce all Right to *Magdeburg*, *Halberstadt*, and *Hall*, discharge *Henry* of *Brunswick*, and his Son, renounce all Alliances made against the Emperor and his Brother, forfeit all his Possessions to the Emperor, part to be bestow'd on the King of the *Romans*, and part on Duke *Maurice*, who is to pay to his Majesty 50000 Florins in Gold a Year for them: That the Duke have the City *Gotha* given him, but dismantled; that his Children may inherit, and that the Emperor release *Ernestus* of *Brunswick* gratis. All these Articles were fulfill'd, and the Duke of *Saxony*, of one of the Greatest Princes in *Germany*, became a private Gentleman. At *Wittemberg* the Emperor receiv'd Embassadors from *Tartary* and *Tunex*, each offering him 4000 Horse.

Horse. All places in *Saxony* submitted, and the Rebellious *Bohemians* hearing the Emperor's Success, sent Deputies to implore His Majesty's Clemency.

7. The Emperor's Celerity avail'd him much, for Duke *Henry* of *Brunswick* sent by him against the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, was defeated by them and *Tumfern*, who had joyn'd them with the Forces out of *Bohemia*, so that they had now 4000 Horse and near 15000 Foot, which, with other Troops he expected, were to have joyn'd the *Saxon*, and would have made a formidable Army. All these Forces avail'd nothing after the late Victory, and the

The Landgrave submits and is secur'd.

*Landgrave* himself who before seem'd to govern all *Germany*, now laid aside all his Projects, and employ'd Duke *Maurice*, whom the Emperor had appointed Elector to interceed for his Pardon. After several Proposals rejected by the Emperor, the *Landgrave* seeing there was no other way left him, submitted to such Articles as His Majesty thought fit to allow him, which were to this effect, That he put himself and Dominions into the Emperor's power, and wholly upon his mercy. That he come in person to beg the Emperor's pardon, submit himself to the Judgment of the Imperial Chamber, give aid against the *Turk*, renounce the League of *Smalcald*, banish the Emperor's Enemies his Dominions, allow him Passage through them, pay 150000 Florines for the Charge of the War, demolish the Fortifications he has rais'd, that he submit to the Decrees of the Council of *Trent*, and many more particulars, too long to be inserted.

Upon these Terms the Emperor excepted him from the Imperial Ban. On the nineteenth of *June* he came to *Hall* in *Saxony*, where His Majesty was then, sign'd these Articles that same Day, and then went into the Emperor's Presence, where kneeling, he own'd his Offence, and begg'd Pardon. One of Council answer'd for the Emperor, declaring, that His Majesty, upon these Articles they had concluded, gave him his Life, and would not punish him with perpetual Imprisonment, nor forfeiture of his Dominions. Having receiv'd this Answer he stood up, but the Emperor neither touch'd his Hand, nor gave any other token of Friendship. The Duke of *Alva* carry'd him away to Supper, after which he

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told him he must remain a Prisoner; at which he was much start'd, and call'd upon those Princes who had engag'd for his Liberty, to be as good as their Words, which they promis'd to do. His Majesty having receiv'd the Pope's Congratulations for his Success, and dispos'd all Affairs in those Parts, set out for *Hall*, and came to *Nuremberg*, where the Deputies of *Lubec* and *Bremen* came to make their Submission, as did the Dukes of *Pomeran* and *Lunenburgh*, and thus ended that famous German War. *Ulm* being at that time very unhealthy, the Emperor order'd the Diet to meet in *September* at *Ausburg*, being the more intent upon it, because *Henry* the young King of *France*, who had lately ascended the Throne, preserv'd the same Rancour King *Francis* had always show'd against him, and refus'd to sign the Peace his Father had concluded.

8. Whilst the Emperor was thus successful in *Germany*, there happen'd a dangerous Mutiny in *Naples*, which was thus. *D. Peter de Toledo* Viceroy of *Naples*, a Man not belov'd for his harsh Disposition, by the Emperor's Orders attempted in *December* 1546, to settle the Inquisition in *Naples* as had been done in *Spain* by King *Ferdinand*. When this was first propos'd, not only the Commonalty, but the Nobility and all People in general oppos'd it so unanimously that he was forc'd for that time to desist. Soon after Pope *Paul III.* set out a Bull, declaring that it belong'd only to the Church to take Cognizance of Heresies, and forbidding the Viceroy, or any other Lay Magistrates to proceed against Hereticks by way of Inquisition, or any other manner. This Bull and the encouragement given by the Emperor's Enemies, fix'd the *Neapolitans* in their Resolution of opposing the Inquisition. The Viceroy, that he might not be thought to have yielded, appointed Inquisitors. The multitude back'd by several of the Nobility remonstrated, and the Viceroy was positive to execute his Orders. This lasted till *January* 1547, when the multitude met one Morning, in the Market-place in a furious manner, and thinking the Conservator and Council of the City were to blame, they

Rebelli-  
on in Na-  
ples.

UNTA DE ANDALU

they depos'd them, putting one *Micer John de Sesa*, a famous Physician, into the place of the first, associating themselves Nobility and Commons, which they call'd *Union*. The Viceroy, who was then at *Pozzuolo*, thought fit to wink at them for the present, and sent the *Marquess de Vico*, and *Scipio de Soma* to assure the People he would proceed no further in the Affair of the Inquisition. Upon this the multitude was pacify'd and deputed twelve Persons to go in their Name and return Thanks to the Viceroy, who gave them such good Words, that the City was convinc'd all was over. Some Days after, the Viceroy thought to punish the Ring-leaders of that Mutiny, and in order to it, order'd enquiry to be made after them, which could not be done so privately, but that the People got some Wind of it, and sent to intreat the Viceroy to desist. It happen'd just at this time, that a Man being Arrested for Debt, cry'd out he was taken by the Inquisition, and five *Neapolitan* young Gentlemen who were by, others coming in to their Assistance rescu'd the Prisoner, the Officer, with difficulty, saving his Life. One of the Regents of the *Vicarie*, which is like a Lieutenant Criminal, apprehended the five Youths, and the Viceroy, upon the first Advice hastening to *Naples*, without any form of process, caus'd three of them to be strangled in Prison and thrown in the Street, forbidding any person to Bury them upon pain of Death. The People immediately took up Arms, and the Viceroy was in danger of his Life. He got to Horse with 200 Men, and rode about the Streets, neither he nor the Towns-men daring to fall on. Next morning the whole City ran to Arms, the *Marquess de Pescara*, then a Child, carrying the Crucifix before them, and made all Persons swear to their *Union*, which was to oppose the Viceroy. Next Day the Viceroy order'd some Musketeers out of the Castle to sally and kill all they met, and at the same time the three Castles began to play their Cannon, doing great mischief among the Buildings. They fought three Days, and many Dy'd on both sides. After this a Truce was concluded for some Days,

the

the Viceroy promising to punish no Man till he had acquainted the Emperor. Both Parties sent Deputies to him; but whilst they were gone stood upon their Guard; and the Viceroy understanding there was a Conspiracy carrying on against him, sent to borrow 4000 Men of the Duke of *Florence*, The *Neapolitains*, to prevent them, thought to cut off the *Spaniards* that were in the City, and surprizing twelve that were abroad, relying on the Truce, Butcher'd them all. The Castles began then again to play upon the City, and the *Spaniards* falling slew all that they met in revenge for their Companions. This lasted a whole Day and Night. The People seeing themselves in Distress, and knowing the Viceroy expected Men from *Florence* and *Spain*, call'd in all the *Banditti*, and in one Day 5000 Murderers, Felons, and other Miscreants came in, so that the City was a Den of Thieves. These did more mischief than any Enemy could have done; for they Robb'd, Murder'd and committed other Insolencies. On the twenty second of *July* *John de Mendoca's* Company sall'y'd out of the Castle plunder'd and burnt one quarter of the City near the Custome-house, killing a great number of *Neapolitans*. On the other side, another party gain'd *S. Josephs* Quarter, kill'd abundance of the Citizens, plunder'd the Houses, and fortify'd what they had won. Then Captain *Orignela* took the Monastery of *S. Mary la Nova*, and defended it against 3000 of the Citizens, who gave it three Assaults. The Cannon of the Castles never ceas'd Day nor Night, doing incredible harm in the City. On the twenty third of *July* the *Neapolitans* renew'd the Truce, and yet that same Night assaulted Captain *Orignela* in the Monastery of *S. Mary*, and the Viceroy seeing there was no Faith in him, would not hearken to any more Proposals, but made the Cannon fire incessantly from the Castles, and the Soldiers to ply the Towns-men. The Banditty minded Robbing more than defending the *Neapolitans*; and on the twenty fifth of *July*, after much boasting of what they would do to the *Spaniards*, fell upon the *Neapolitans* and plunder'd their Houses.

Next

Next Day the *Neapolitans* fir'd a Monastery of Nuns near *S. Mary Nova*, whence 100 Musketers came out and putting to Flight 5000 Banditti, carry'd off the Nuns and best of their Goods, Lodging them near the Castle. On the twenty ninth the standing Horse went out to meet the Men at Arms, that were coming to *Naples*, and all the Country were so unanimous in Rebellion, that they would not Quarter nor furnish them Provisions. *Capua*, *Nola*, *Aversa*, and all the Province call'd *Terra di Laboro*, oppos'd the *Spaniards*, and broke the Mills that us'd to Grind for the Castles. On the second of *August* the Deputies sent to the Emperor, return'd, the Viceroy did not discover what orders he had receiv'd, but the Deputy of the City acquainted them, it was his Majesty's pleasure they should be obedient to their Viceroy, deliver up their Arms to him, and receive a general pardon, excepting only 30 Persons, whom the Viceroy had orders to Execute. The Viceroy publish'd the pardon, and commanded all to deliver their Arms. The *Neapolitans* hated the Viceroy and could not endure to deliver up their Arms; but on the fourth of *August* there came twenty four Gallies into the Harbour with 2000 *Spaniards*. On the fifth of *August* the Citizens were commanded to deliver their Arms, but they brought only such as were fit for no use, which the Viceroy observing, threaten'd to punish them as Rebels unless they brought those Arms they fought with. They made some Excuses, and on the seventh the most guilty persons and many more fled; so that the City was half unpeopled. The same Day the *Spaniards* march'd to reduce *Nola*, *Capua*, and *Aversa*, which presently submitted. On the eighth, the *Neapolitans* deliver'd into the Castle twenty five pieces of Cannon, which was all they had. The Viceroy told the Deputies of the City, that he would not punish them as he might, but would leave it to such judges as the Emperor would appoint. Of the Persons excepted, some fled to *France* and never return'd, others were pardon'd six Years after. The Country was fin'd 100000 Ducats, besides all Charges since the Rebellion. All within

forty miles of *Naples*, the People were disarm'd, the Viceroy having liberty to allow such Persons as he thought fit to wear Swords, but no other Arms. This was much resented, and abundance forsook their Country upon it; but such are the Fruits of Rebellion.

9. In *August*, this Year, the Emperor fell sick of a Fever and Ague, but recover'd time enough to be at the Diet. About the same time the King of the *Romans* reduc'd the *Bohemians* to his own content, for he increas'd his Revenue 700000 Florins a Year. A Truce was now concluded with the *Turk* for five Years; the *Swisse* Cantons sent Deputies under the Emperor's Protection; and an Embassador came to him from *Henry* King of *France*, offering his Sister in Marriage to Prince *Philip*, then a Widdower, their Children to inherit the State of *Milan*, to which *France* would renounce all its pretensions. Many other things were propos'd not worth mentioning, because none of them took effect. The Diet met very full at *Ausburg* on the tenth of *September*, and granted His Majesty a supply, which, with the Fines impos'd for Rebellion and other Crimes, amounted to 1600000 Florins of the *Rine*. The Emperor being sensible of leaving the Imperial Crown to a Prince of small power, was ambitious to convey it down to his Son, and to this effect caus'd his Sister Queen *Mary* to treat with King *Ferdinand* about making a Resignation, but he was highly offended at the Proposal, and therefore the Emperor desisted, ordering there should be no more said of it.

Diet at  
Ausburg.

JUNTA DE AND

A design  
to surprize  
Genoa.

10. King *Henry* of *France* continuing his Father's Ambition, study'd how he might possess himself of the State of *Milan*, and to this end lay'd a design of seizing the City of *Genoa*, forming a Conspiracy to that purpose with *Peter Lewis Farnesius*, the Pop's Son, *John Aloisius* Count of *Flisco*, and others. The Count was the chief manager, and having in the Night gather'd 300 Arm'd Men, one Hundred of them secur'd the Port, the other two Hundred were to break into Prince *Andrew Doria's* House and having Murder'd him and his Nephew *John Doria* to secure

Admiral  
Lawrence  
Yves  
D. M. J. H.

secure the City for the French. They beset the Pallace, and *John Doria* running out at the noise was Butcher'd; but *Andrew Doria* got into a small Vessel and put out to Sea, landing five miles from the City. In that Confusion the Conspirators had secur'd most of the important places in the City, but Count *Frisco* stepping from one Galley to another dropt into the Sea and was Drown'd. In the Morning the Magistrates appear'd in Arms, and tho' all the People were divided and knew not who to follow, as soon as the Count's Death was known his Followers dismay'd, the City was pacify'd; *Andrew Doria* recall'd, and several of the Plotters Executed. *Peter Lewis Farnesius* was one of the chief contrivers of this Plot, and therefore fearing *Andrew Doria*, he sent *Augustin* Count of *Landa* to him to clear himself of that Treachery. *Doria* who knew his falsehood dealt with him accordingly, perswading that very Count of *Landa* to murder *Peter Lewis*, which he perform'd in a short time after he return'd home, all the People of *Plasencia* rejoicing at his Death, and receiving *D. Ferdinand da Gonzaga*, who came to take possession of the City for the Emperor. The Pope endeavour'd to revenge his Son's Death, but without success; and the Marquess of *Messa* employ'd by him was publicly Beheaded at *Milan*, by *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*. The Emperor spent with continual fatigue, fell dangerously sick at *Ausburg*, where he was attended by *Ruy Gomez de Sylva*, sent to him by his Son, whose favourite he was. His Majesty had concluded a match between *Maximilian* Eldest Son to the King of the *Romans*, and his Daughter the Princess *Mary*, and order'd Prince *Philip* to come into *Germany* to visit the *Low-Countries*. *Maximilian* went into *Spain*, where he was marry'd, and remain'd as Governour of those Kingdoms during Prince *Philip's* absence. This Year Dy'd the famous *Ferdinand* Discoverer and Conqueror of the mighty Kingdome of *Mexico*. *Alonso de Idiaguez* return'd out of *Spain* to the Emperor, was Robb'd and Murder'd upon the *Elbe* by the *Lutherans*. This same Year Dy'd *Henry VIII.* King of *England*.

The Emperor sick  
English  
Spain

Death of  
Cortes, and  
VIII. K. of  
England.

## C H A P. XXX.

*The Interim Publish'd in Germany, touching Matters of Religion; the Emperor's Instructions to Prince Philip, who comes into the Low-Countries; Actions of Dragut the Pyrate, and taking of the City Africa from him.*

1448.  
Of the  
Interim.

I. **POPE Paul III.** forgetting his Age, Profession and Character, Breath'd nothing but Revenge for the Death of his Son *Peter Lenys* before mention'd. He omitted nothing that might be prejudicial to *Andrew Doria*, and enter'd into a League against the Emperor with *Henry King of France*, and the *Swiss Cantons*, and not so satisfy'd, remov'd the General Council then held at *Trent*, to *Bononia*, notwithstanding the Emperor, with much difficulty, had prevail'd with some of the *Lutheran Princes* to send their Ministers to the first of these places; and now they all took the advantage of this removal to refuse sending any, because they had always insisted upon having the Council held in *Germany*, and in hatred to the Pope they refus'd to go into *Italy*. His Majesty seeing how unsettled Affairs were, appointed some able Divines to compose a Rule to be observ'd in *Germany* in matters of Religion, till a Council had fully settled it. This was the Book call'd, *The Interim*, on account of which many have presum'd to slander the Emperor, as if he intruded upon the Pope's Perogative, whereas in truth he did it because

because the *Germans* had such an averſion for the Pope, that they would have receiv'd nothing that came from him; and there was none in that caſe ſo fit to appoint thoſe Divines, as he who was their Sovereign, well below'd, and had ſo lately puniſh'd their Inſolency. The Book was recommended by His Maſteſty as the means to preſerve Peace in the Empire, and the Elector of *Meitz*, in the Name of all the Empire, promis'd it ſhould be obſerv'd; but His Maſteſty being call'd out of *Germany* by other Affairs, the *Germans* follow'd their own Heads. The City *Conſtance* on the Borders of *Swiſſerland*, inſiſted upon unreaſonable Conditions before it would ſubmit it ſelf to the Emperor. He ſent Colonel *Alonſo Vivas* with his Regiment of *Spaniards* to reduce it. They poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Suburbs, and having ſeveral times attack'd the City with ſome execution on both ſides, at laſt their Colonel *Alonſo Vivas* was Kill'd with a Muſket-ſhot, in revenge for whoſe Death they Būrnt an Hundred Citizens in their Houſes. At laſt, the City ſurrender'd itſelf to the King of the Romans, who ſetled the Government of it. Having now concluded his Affairs in *Germany*, the Emperor ſet out for *Auſburg*, and paſſing through *Ulm*, *Spire*, *Meitz*, *Cologne* and *Sirasburg*, plac'd Catholick Magiſtrates in them, and ſo came into *Flanders* with the Elector of *Saxony* and *Lantsgrave* of *Heſſe* in Cuſtody.

2. It was mention'd before, that the Emperor had ſent Orders into *Spain* for his Son Prince *Philip* to come to him, and to leave the Archduke *Maximilian* Governor in his ſtead. His Maſteſty fearing leſt the Diſtempers that increas'd upon him might ſnatch him away before the arrival of his Son, ſent him Inſtructions in Writing for the government of himſelf and Kingdoms, the ſubſtance whereof was, That he place all his Confidence in God, be very Obedient to the Church, Zealous for the Catholick Religion, and take care to ſee the Council of *Trent* brought to a happy Conclusion; in caſe the Emperor himſelf ſhould not live to do it; That he chooſe worthy Perſons for all Benefices, endeavour to pre-

The Empe-  
ror's Inſtru-  
ctions to his  
Son Prince  
Philip.

serve Peace, and pay the Debts of the Crown; That he always keep a good understanding with the King of the *Romans*, for their mutual Security, and endeavour to Assist and Support him against all his Enemies; That he do not carry Money out of *Spain*, unless for the Service of *Flanders*: That he observe the Peace with the *Turk*, endeavour to be in Amity with the Electors, and take no *Swiss* into his Service; when he can have other *Germans*: That he labour to be reconcil'd to the Pope, yet approving of what *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* did at *Plasencia*, except the Death of *Peter Lewis* the Pope's Son: That when the Pope Dies, he use his Interest to have such a one chosen, as may be for the good of *Christendom*: That he be submissive to the Pope in all things that are not prejudicial to his Crown: That he preserve the Friendship of all the *Italian* Princes, particularly the Duke of *Florence*: That he Temporize with *Ferrara*, Confide in *Mantua*, keep *Genoa* in his Interest, protect *Luca* and *Siena*, never pardon Count *Galeote*, endeavour to be at Peace with *France*, Defend and Maintain what his Predecessors have left him, and give neither the Pope nor *Venetians* any occasion to break with him: That he administer Impartial Justice in *Naples* and *Milan*, maintain some *Spanish* Forces in those Parts, keep up the Gallies of *Spain*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, endeavour to obtain a Neutrality for *Burgundy* in time of War, and to have a Sum of Money ready upon all Emergencies in *Flanders*, where the Towns are well fortify'd and dispos'd to resist the *French*: That he be not concern'd for *Spain*, where the *French* can never gain much, but be watchful that they send no Fleet to the *West-Indies*: That he never give any thing upon any Treaty with *France*, nor forget his just Title to *Burgundy*, or the Resitution of *Hedin*, yet not so as to make War upon this account: That he put it not into the power of *France* to disturb the Peace of *Italy*, nor consent any part of *Savoy* or *Piemont* be surrender'd up to them to restore the rest: That he endeavour to pay the Pensions appointed the Duke of *Savoy* and his Son, but do not make War.

to restore them, unless well back'd by the Empire, or *England*: That he permit the said Duke to enjoy the Profits of those Lands in which there are Imperial Forces, but withdraw them not for fear of the *French*; particularly, that he be very careful of the Castle of *Nize*: That he endeavour to be in Amity with *England*, agree with the *Scots* about Trade and Commerce, there being nothing else to be expected from them; and observe the Treaty concluded with the King of *Denmark*: That he be careful in his choice of good Viceroy's and Governor's, to secure the Peace of his Dominions; and have special regard to the Affairs of the *West-Indies*: That he Marry again, and that if it could be conveniently, with a Daughter of *France*, or else the Daughter of the King of the *Romans*: That the Princess *Mary* be marry'd to the Archduke *Maximilian*, and Princess *Joanna* to the Prince of *Portugal*; and, That he fulfil his and the Empress's last Wills.

3. Prince *Philip*, before his departure out of *Spain*, Prince Philip in Flanders. held the Cortes at *Valladolid*, where he found but little compliance among them. There he alter'd his Family, as his Father had appointed, and was serv'd after the manner of *Burgundy*. About the middle of *September*, *Maximilian* the Archduke came to *Valladolid*, and there marry'd the Princess *Mary*. On the 1st of *October*, Prince *Philip* departed *Valladolid* for *Flanders*, leaving his newly-marry'd Sister and Brother-in-law to Govern *Castile* and *Aragon*. He embark'd at *Empurias*, and landed in *Italy*, cross'd part of it, and all *Germany*, and arriv'd safe at *Brussels*, whence he took a progress through the Low-Countries, being magnificently receiv'd in all Places, and sworn Heir of those Countries. On the 10th of *November* dy'd Pope *Paul* the 3d, and was succeeded by *John Maria* Cardinal de *Medice*, a most virtuous Man, who took the Name of *Julius* the 3d. In the Year 1549, the *Bohemians*, which Kingdom was before Elective, swore Allegiance to the Archduke *Maximilian* and his Heirs entailing their Crown upon him and them. In *Spain*, great application was us'd to

1549.

discover who they were that convey'd Money and Plate out of the Kingdom, but nothing was found. In *October*, *Mary* the new Queen of *Bohemia*, Wife to *Maximilian*, was Deliver'd at *Cigales*, 2 Leagues from *Valladolid*, of the Princess *Anne*, afterwards Queen of *Spain*, and Wife to *Philip III.* The Body of the Princess *Mary*, first Wife to King *Philip*, and Mother to the unfortunate Prince *Charles*, was taken from the Church of *S. Paul*, and convey'd in great Pomp to *Valladolid.* This, tho' short, is all the account I find of this Year, 1549.

1550.  
Emperor  
returns to  
Germany.

4. The Emperor was still at *Brussels* at the beginning of the Year 1550. very desirous to return into *Germany* to settle the Affairs of Religion, which began again to be disturb'd, but kept back by his Indisposition and want of Health, which had oblig'd him to send for Prince *Philip* out of *Spain.* Not being able to set out sooner, he appointed the Diet to meet at *Ausburg* on the 25th of *June.* On the last Day of *May*, His Majesty set out for *Germany*, came to *Ausburg*, but many that ought to be present at the Diet, were not there on the 26th of *July*; and indeed, several of them were resolv'd neither to appear themselves, nor send their Representatives, knowing the Emperor's design was to settle the Catholick Religion. *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, for whom the Emperor had done all that Man could do, and given him the Electorate taken from *John Frederick* of *Saxony*, now flew in His Majesty's Face; because having often made application for the *Lantsgrave's* Liberty, he had been deny'd. Duke *Maurice* was at this time making War upon the Duke of *Magdeburg*, at the expence of the Empire, which had appointed him General, and allow'd him 60000 Florins a Month for the Charge of the War. Here again the Emperor us'd Endeavours that his Son Prince *Philip* might succeed him in the Empire; but meeting with great Opposition from *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and his Son *Maximilian*, who was come purposely out of *Spain*, he never mention'd it again. The *Lantsgrave* twice contriv'd to make his Escape, but being both times discover'd, and the Conspirators punish'd, he

was

was kept clofer, and had no hopes left of getting his Liberty, but by means of D. *Maurice*.

5. About this time *Dragut* the Pyrate intested the Coasts of the Mediterranean, and therefore it will not be amifs here once for all to give a short Account of him. He was Born in *Anatolia* of Base Parentage, went a Cabbin-Boy to Sea, serv'd *Barbarussa*, who made an Infamous use of him, and at last gave him a small Ship, and Commission to Command all other *Turkish* Pyrates. Being in this Post, he took certain Gallies from a *Venetian* Proveditore, and having gather'd eleven Sail, did much Harm. *Andrew Doria* sent his Nephew *John Doria* with ten Gallies against him, who joining those of *Sicily*, pursu'd and surpriz'd him in *Corfica*, where he took him and all his Vessels. *Dragut* was put to the Oar, and so continu'd four Years, when he was releas'd by *Andrew Doria*. Being at Liberty, he fell to his Profession, Ruining all he met with, till at the end of four Years, being grown Rich, he set out a Squadron of 14 Sail, and other Pyrates joining him, made up 26. He began to slight *Barbarussa*, his Benefactor, and marry'd the Daughter of a Rich Moor at *Gelves*, where he settled his Residence. The Viceroy of *Naples* and *Sicily* spent a whole Summer in search of him, but to no purpose, only they Burnt some Ships in the Docks at *Gelves*. In 1548, he Ravag'd the Coast of *Naples*, took many Captives, and a Galley of *Malta*, with which he sail'd over to *Tunex*, and having settled strict Amity with that King, return'd to *Gelves*. In 1549, *Andrew Doria* with his own Fleet and the Gallies of *Naples* and *Sicily*, rang'd the Mediterranean in quest of *Dragut*, but could never find him. *Dragut* understanding there was no safety for him, unless he had some Place of Strength to retire to, possess'd himself of *Monasterio* and *Cuza*, on the Coast of *Africk*, at the beginning of the year 1550, those Places receiving him without any Opposition. He endeavour'd to gain the Affections of the Inhabitants of *Africa*, a strong City not far from the other two; but they refusing his feign'd Kindness, he gain'd admittance, and made him-

self

*Actions of  
Dragut the  
Pyrate.*

Empire  
of  
the  
East  
Indies

mbra y Generalife



self Master of it by the Treachery of *Brambarac*, one of the Governors of the Place. It is Advantageously seated on a Rock, almost encompass'd with the Sea, with a good Wall, and a Tower at every thirty Foot distance; that part where it joins to the Continent, which is but 260 Paces in Length, defended by a strong Rampart, and six large Towers, four of them square, and the other two round. The whole Circumference of the Place, was about 5340 Paces; it has no Harbour, but good Anchoring; and at that time contain'd 1500 Families, and room for as many more. *Dragut* well pleas'd with his Conquest, Erected a strong Castle in it, and then put to Sea again, carrying 25 of the principal Inhabitants with him, as Hostages. Prince *Doria* set out again with 50 Gallies in search of him; and being drove by stress of Weather near *Africa*, some *Arabs* came down and offer'd to assist him with 6000 Horse, if he would recover that City from *Dragut*. He sent two Officers with them to view the Place; which having done, they gave him an Account of what they had seen, and then he went himself to take a view of it next the Sea. He call'd a Council of War, where it was concluded to be impracticable to Besiege the Place, for which reason they sail'd on, and landed at *Monasterio*, which they took and burnt. Prince *Doria* sail'd away to *Goleta*, where, after some Debate, it was agreed to lay Siege to *Africa*. The Lord of *Quernan*, an Enemy to *Dragut's* Prosperity, engag'd to furnish 800 *Arabs*, who were to secure the Backs of the Christians on the Land-side. *D. Garcia de Toledo* sent to *Naples* and *Sicily* for Supplies, and Necessaries to carry on the Siege, obtain'd all he desir'd at *Naples*, and *John de Vega*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, was so pleas'd with the Undertaking, that he resolv'd to go in Person with all the Force he could make. *Hesarrayz*, Governor of *Africa*, suspected there was some Design against him, tho' it was carry'd very privately.

Siege of  
Africa.

6. All the Fleet being join'd, consisting of the Gallies of *Genoa*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, the Pope, the Duke of *Florence*, and Knights of *Malia*, they sail'd over to  
*Africa*,

*Africa*, and landed a mile from the Place, on the 28th of *June*. Immediately they advanc'd towards the Town; and after a small Skirmish with some *Infidels* that came out of it, took their Post and encamp't on a Hill at 600 Paces distance from the City, Intrenching strongly, and making Huts to secure themselves against the violent Heat of the Day, and cold Dew of the Night. Thus *Africa* was hemm'd in on the Land, and the Fleet at Sea hinder'd any Relief from coming to it that way. The Besieg'd us'd all necessary Precautions for their future Security, disposing their Affairs so as to make a vigorous Defence. Next Day, being the 29th, the Cannon was landed, and that Night two Batteries rais'd, one of 10, the other of 18 pieces of Cannon, with Lines of Communication, tho' it was very troublesome casting up of Works, because the Ground was all Sand, and moulder'd away as it was trod. On the 1st of *July*, the Batteries began to play, and the Viceroy caus'd Fascine to be brought from the Olive-Gardens a mile off, because the sandy Earth made no Trenches fit for Service. Having Batter'd the Place the space of eight Days, and made a Breach, they resolv'd to give a general Assault; but the Day appointed for it proving Stormy, it was put off, because the Gallies could not play their part. That Night, two Renegado's came over and gave Intelligence; That it would be dangerous Attacking by the way of the Breach, because of the many Works the Besieged had made within. Nevertheless, an Assault was given, but there being no means provided to pass the Ditch, which was deep and wide, the Christians were repuls'd with the loss of 14 Men Kill'd, and about 80 Wounded. The Besiegers brought their Camp into a narrower compass, sent to *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Goleta* for Supplies; and having receiv'd them, drew nearer to the Town, advancing their Batteries 210 paces. His Imperial Majesty sent Orders to *Milan*, *Genoa*, and *Florence*, to supply his Forces before *Africa*, with all things they stood in need of.

Dragut  
attempts to  
relieve A-  
frica.

7. *Dragut* in the mean while was abroad ravaging all the Coasts of the Kingdome of *Valencia*, and in his return receiv'd advice of the taking of *Manasterio* and *Cuza*, and the Siege of *Africa*. He hasted back to *Gelves*, and having there and in other places, gather'd 3700 Foot and 60 Horse, sent a Messenger to the Besieg'd, to order them to be ready to make a great Sally on the twenty fifth of *July*, before break of Day, at which time he would himself attack the Christian Camp. The Messenger got safe into the Town, and *Dragut* with his Forces came undiscover'd to the Olive-Gardens, where the Christians, as was said, us'd to fetch their Fascine. The Viceroy having receiv'd some intelligence that there were *Moores* abroad, tho' he did not know that *Dragut* was come to relieve the Town, instead of one Company that us'd to march with the Pioneers that went for Fascine, order'd three and went with them himself. These three Companies might make about 900 Men. *Dragut* having discover'd them drew up his Forces, and being so much superior in Number, doubted not of cutting them all off; but the Cannon from the Camp and Gallies reaching him he drew back. *Lewis Perez* Governor of *Goleta*, Riding about to keep the *Spaniards* in their Ranks, was shot Dead, and there ensu'd a Bloody Fray about carrying off his Body; but at last the Christians prevail'd and sent it to the Camp. The Pioneers having made their Fascine, the Viceroy began to retire in good Order; but *Dragut* fearing he would get off with the Fascine, divided his Men, causing one part to attack him in the Front, and the other in the Rear. Thus they Kill'd above forty Men and Wounded many more, which made the Viceroy command the Pioneers to lay down their Fascine, and with their Axes, Stones, or such Weapons as they had, be aiding to the Soldiers, who, with this assistance, got out of the Olive-Garden, but with the loss of the Captain of the Pioneers. To be short, three Companies were sent to the Camp to relieve the Viceroy; the Besieg'd observing it, Sally'd and were bravely receiv'd: *Dragut* did as much as Man could to break through to the

the Town, but they all strove in vain; and after five Hours Engagement, he return'd to his Post in the Olive-Gardens, and the Besieg'd to the Town. This Repulse, made the Infidels despair of relieving the Town without a greater Power; and the Lord of *Querra*, who till then had temporiz'd with him, then declar'd himself, sending to Congratulate the Viceroy upon his good Success.

8. On the sixth of *September* there arriv'd in the Camp four Companies of *Spaniards*, being about 1200 Men from *Italy*, with Supplies of Ammunition and Provisions. An Ingenier come from *Sicily*, discover'd a weak place in the Wall next the Sea, and planting a Battery of twenty Pieces of Cannon against it, in a short time made a considerable Breach. *Hessarraiz* the Governor clear'd away the Rubbish by Night, and threw up Works within, but could not repair the damage he receiv'd. This Battery not sufficing, two Gallies were fast grappl'd together, and parapets rais'd on them, where they planted more Cannon, and moving them conveniently, they batter'd the Curtin next the Sea, all the other Gallies coming up to second them: Four pieces of Cannon more were planted on a point of Land that look'd upon the same Curtin, and all of them play'd so incessantly, that a Gun aboard one of the Pope's Gallies burst. The Land Batteries play'd thirteen Days together, and those from the Sea two. All things being dispos'd for an Assault, and the Breaches in a good Condition, on the tenth of *September* in the Morning the City was Bombarded, and after that the Viceroy gave the Signal for the Assault, which was carry'd on in three several places at once. To relate the particulars of this Bloody Action would be too tedious, and not so proper in such a History; but to make short, the Infidels defended the Town with the utmost Bravery and Resolution, and the Christians show'd no less in attacking and gaining Ground upon them, which yet they did but slowly, and with the expence of many Lives. However they enter'd the place with much slaughter on both sides, and made themselves Masters of it. Of the

Prosecution of the Siege.

Africa taken.

Christians

Christians above 500 were Kill'd, among whom many of Note, and above 1000 Wounded, whereof many Dy'd afterwards. Of the Infidels above 950 Perish'd, besides a multitude Wounded. The Dead and Prisoners amounted to above 7000 Men, Women and Children. Having order'd all things for the security of the City, and left his Son D. *Alvaro de Vega* Governor of *Africa*, with a Garrison of 1000 *Spaniards*, the Viceroy with 20 Gallies Sail'd towards *Gelves*, to seek out *Dragut*, who he heard was there, and at variance with the Xequé, or Lord of that place. *Dragut* after the Repulse he receiv'd in the attempt to relieve *Africa*, went himself to several parts to gather greater Forces to drive the Christians from the Siege; Some, for fear of offending the Emperor, refus'd him, others granted Supplies according to their Ability. Being thus busie. News was brought him that *Africa* was taken, which broke all his measures, and therefore he sent to acquaint the Grand Segnior with his Loss, and beg his protection. The Turk offer'd him the command of his Fleet to recover *Africa*, or revenge the Loss. *Dragut* joyfully accepted of the Favour offer'd him, and with 20 Sail came to *Sicily* to be reveng'd on *John de Vega*, but being disappointed there, went to vent his Fury in other Parts, as we shall see hereafter. The Turk pretended the taking of *Africa* was a breach of the Truce concluded between him, the Emperor, and King *Ferdinand* for five Years, and demanded satisfaction; but the Emperor answer'd, That Truces made between Princes did not comprehend Pirates and Robbers, and that *Dragut* was none of his Subject, his Dominions in *Africk* being inconsiderable. The Infidel incens'd at this Answer, declar'd War against Christendom, which prov'd not so successful to him as he hop'd.

CHAP. XXXI.

War with France carry'd on in Flanders and Piemont. Further Actions of the Turks. War with the Lutherans in Germany, and Peace concluded. Siena revolts, and is reduc'd. Philip Prince of Spain Marries Queen Mary of England.

1. **K**ING Henry who had succeeded his Father in the Crown of France, had also Inherited all his Qualities; for he was of a restless Spirit, Warlike, Envious of the Emperor's Prosperity, and an utter Enemy to him. This his natural Disposition made him dislike the Peace his Father had two Years before concluded with the Emperor; and being now resolv'd upon War, he sought to Strengthen himself with Alliances in Italy. The first he drew to his Party, was *Octavian Farnesius*; who to revenge his Father's Death, in which he believ'd the Emperor to be concern'd, concluded a Treaty with the King, receiv'd a French Garison into *Parma*, *Peter Strozzi*, an Out-law of *Florence*, raising Men in *Mirandola* for that Service; this Proceeding so incens'd the Pope, that he appointed *John Baptist de Monte* his Nephew, his General, and order'd him to lay Siege to *Mirandola*; which he did at the same time as by the Emperor's Command, *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* fate down before *Parma*. *K. Henry* had also contriv'd to divide *Germany*, and had drawn *Duke Maurice*, who was offended at the Emperor for not releasing the *Lantsgrave*, to join in League with him; nor was this all, the *Turk* was one of his Confederates, and to send his Fleet to join that of France;

1551.

War with France re- new'd.

ambra y Generalife

France, as had been done before. Being thus provided, he commenc'd the War seizing eleven *Flemish* Ships, and a *Spanish* Galley; for which reason, *Q. Mary* Governess of *Flanders* seiz'd all the Effects of the *French*, and proclaim'd War.

Dragut  
at Sea.

2. *Dragut* Encourag'd by the *Turk* and King of *France*, resolv'd to revenge himself for the loss of *Africa*; and in the beginning of *April* 1551, when the *French* had commenc'd the War, he began to scour the Seas with twenty *Turkish* Galleys. Being disappointed of his Designs in *Sicily*, he sail'd round *Malta*, and thence towards *Calabria*, Plunder'd a Village, Fought two *Venetian* Ships, but could not take them, thirty Galleys coming up to their relief, and went away to *Gelvez*, resolving to cut off the Supplies design'd for *Africa*. *Andrew Doria* having furnish'd the Place, sail'd away after the *Pyrate*, and found him in the Channel of *Cantara*, where he thought he could not Escape; but he made his way over the Flats, and got off at the other end of the Channel; so *Doria* return'd home with six Ships of Infidels he had taken. We said before, how the *Grand Seignior* look'd upon the Emperor's taking of *Africa*, as a breach of the five Years Truce, would admit of no Excuse, but was for revenging that Loss, by open War; whereupon the Emperor gave all necessary Orders, and great Industry was us'd in securing the Coasts of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Islands; and furnishing all their Garisons, as well as those on the Coast of *Africk*, the Great Master of *Malta* at the same time taking all imaginable Measures for the Security of his Island, against which it was believ'd the *Turkish* Fleet was design'd. *Sinan Bassa* was made Admiral of that Fleet; but because he was Young, *Salac* and *Dragut* were given him as Councillors and Associates. His Force consisted of 90 Galleys, 50 Gallioti, and other Vessels of *Pyrates*, three great Ships to carry Ammunition and Provisions, and 10000 Land-Men.

*Gozo* and After doing some Harm in *Sicily*, he Landed at *Tripoli* *Malta*; but finding the Place too Strong, and well ken by the provided, went off again to *Gozo*, which after *Turks*. some Opposition he took, carrying away 6000 Captives.

tives. Thence he sail'd over to *Tripoli*; and having batter'd the Place, it was basely deliver'd to him by the Governor, and all the Inhabitants and Garison, contrary to Articles, made Prisoners. The Great Master Hang'd some that were convicted of having a hand in delivering of *Tripoli*, and degraded the Knights in order to execute them; but the King of *France* demanded to have them deliver'd to him, and took much pains to clear himself of the Imputation of having been the cause of the loss of that Place; but could never wipe off the Stain of sending his Embassador to the *Turkish* Camp.

3. At this time, the War was carry'd on in *Italy*, between the Pope and Duke of *Parma*; but by the Mediation of some worthy Persons, they were reconcil'd, and the Siege rais'd from before *Mirandola* and *Parma*, that Duke being afterwards restor'd to the Emperor's Favour, and his Wife made Governess of the Low-Countries. In *July*, this Year 1551, Prince *Philip* having receiv'd ample Commission from the Emperor to Govern the Kingdoms and Dominions of *Spain*, with as full Power, as if he were actually King, set out for *Ausburg*, where his Father then was, and embarking at *Genoa* on the Gallies of *Andrew Doria*, arriv'd safe at *Barcelona*. The Queens, *Mary* and *Elenor*, Sisters to the Emperor, Assembled the States in *Flanders*, of whom they obtain'd Money to carry on the War against *France*, and rais'd Forces, whereof *Martin Van Rosen* had the Command, who routed the Duke of *Nevers*, and kept the Duke of *Vendosme* in play, doing him much harm, tho' considerably inferior to him in Number of Men. Duke *Maurice* of *Saxony*, tho' he ow'd all he had to the Emperor; yet he bore him no good will, being himself a zealous *Lutheran*, and deeply engag'd in the *Lantgrave's* Cause. For this reason he was slack in his proceedings against the City of *Magdeburg*, which he had now held Besieg'd a Year at the publick Charge of the Empire, and to be at leisure to carry on his Designs, Capitulated with that City, bringing it in appearance to a full compliance with the Emperor, but underhand he dealt with the Magistrates, and

Peace between the Pope and Parma.

D. Maurice practices against the Emperor.

incens'd them against him, joining in League with them for the releasing of the *Lantsgrave*. The same he did with *Henry K. of France*, who engag'd to pay the *Germans* 100000 Ducats per Month to pay their Troops, promising if the Emperor took the Field, to keep an Army on the Frontiers of *Germany*, and another in *Flanders*. *Maurice*, the more to inflame the *German Princes* against His Imperial Majesty, perswaded them to intercede for the *Lantsgrave's* Liberty, which they all did at *Inspruck*, on the first of *December* this same Year; and His Majesty not granting their Request, they highly resent'd it, and resolv'd upon the War, that broke out the following Year.

1552.  
Lutherans  
& French  
begin the  
War.

4. The League was carry'd on with such Secrecy and Expedition, that before the Emperor could provide against it, or scarce secure his Person, then at *Inspruck*, the Confederates had a good Army in the Field in *March*, this Year 1552. Duke *Ferdinand Gonzaga* had enough to do to defend *Clarasco* in *Piedmont*, King *Ferdinand* was at *Vienna*, the King his Son at *Prague*, the Brave *Q. Mary* rais'd a good Army, but was at too great a distance in *Flanders*. The Confederate Army first enter'd *Suabia*, and possessing themselves of several Places, turn'd out the Catholick and put in Lutheran Magistrates. *Ausburg* open'd the Gates to them; they sat down before *Ulm*, in which there was an Imperial Garrison; and having receiv'd 18000 Florins, march'd on towards *Inspruck*, hoping either to secure the Emperor, or drive him out of *Germany*. At the same time, the *French* Army under the Command of the Constable *Montmorency*, march'd into *Lorraine*, and took *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Metz* by Treachery, demanding only passage through them into *Germany*, and then securing them with strong Garrisons. *K. Henry* hearing how Successful his Army had been, went to *Nancy*, where he seiz'd the Infant Duke of *Lorraine*, sending him to be Bred at *Paris*, remov'd his Mother from the Government of him and his Country, and took the Care of both upon himself. From *Nancy* he went to *Pont a Mousson*, and thence to *Metz*, which Place he Fortify'd,  
and

and Built a Cittadel to keep it in awe. It was now the latter end of *April*, when *K. Henry* march'd from *Metz* towards *Treves*, thinking to make himself Master of it by the same Arts, but they had taken warning by his Infidelity in *Lorrain*, and so had the Inhabitants of *Straiburg*, whether he came after a troublesome March; both those Places refusing to admit him upon any Terms whatsoever. *Hagenaw* would have done the same, but the Cannon being planted against it, submitted upon force, being unable to oppose him. *Wisbourg* did the like. There he receiv'd Embassadors from the *Lutherans*, thanking him for his Assistance, but desiring him not to advance any further, because the Emperor was reduc'd to such a Condition, that he must of necessity comply with their Demands. This, in plain terms, was dismissing the King; and had he attempted to proceed, they would (doubtless) have oppos'd him. Three things oblig'd the King to return into *France* with his Army: The 1st was, That *Mary* the Heroine Governess of the Low-Countries, had taken *Stenay*. The 2d, That Duke *Maurice* was making his Peace with the Emperor: And the 3d was, Want of Provisions. As soon as he drew near *Flanders*, the Queen not able to cope with him, retir'd; and he entring the Country of *Luxemburg*, took *Roc-de-Mars*, *Mont S. Jean*, *Soliceure*, *Danvilliers*, *Troy*, *Montwidy*, *Lumes*, *Trelon*, and *Glaion*, where all sorts of Inhuman Barbarities were committed, as Plundering, Massacring, Burning, and reducing all these Places to meer heaps of Rubbish and Ashes. The *French* in *Picardy* suffer'd for what their King did in *Luxemburg* for the Count *de Reux*, who Commanded the *Flemish* Army, took and burnt to the Ground *Noyon*, *Nesse*, *Chauny*, *Roye*, *Felembay*, and above 800 Villages; and lastly, had the Town of *Hesdin* surrender'd to him, into which he put a good Garison: And thus ended the War for this Year in the Low-Countries; the King putting his Army into Garisons about the middle of *July*, it being extremely harrass'd and weaken'd with long toilsome Marches, Want, and the great Rains.

The Em-  
peror press'd  
theran Army  
by the Re-  
bels and in  
danger.

5. We left Duke *Maurice* at the head of the *Lutheran* Army marching towards *Inspruck*. The Emperor sent what Men he could gather, to secure the pass of *Chiusa*, but they being not above 800, were easily beat off several of them Kill'd, and all their Ammunition taken. This done the Duke march'd over those uncouth Mountains with such Celerity, that he was near surprizing the Emperor at *Inspruck*, who is reported to have made his escape out at one Gate of the City at mid-Night; as the Enemy was entering at another. His Majesty went away to *Villac*, and the *Lutherans* plunder'd part of his Equippage left behind in the hurry, killing some of his Servants. The Emperor had before releas'd the Duke of *Saxony*, who chose rather to go away with His Majesty, than stay behind with Duke *Maurice*. The brave Queen *Mary* understanding the danger her Brother was in, concluded a League at *Aquisgran*, with some Princes, in defence of the Emperor and Catholick Religion. At the same time King *Ferdinand* pass'd between His Majesty and Duke *Maurice* with Proposals of Peace, and after much Labour and Pains taken, brought both Parties to an Accomodation on the last Day of July. The principal Articles were, That the Confederates lay down their Arms within twelve Days. That the *Lansgrave* be releas'd before the twelfth of *August*, he giving Security to perform all he promis'd the Emperor. That a Diet be held within six Months to settle Religion. That the Confederates break the League with *France*. That the Emperor pardon all that have engag'd against him, provided they come in within three Months. That *Albertus* of *Brandenburg* laying down Arms in the said time, be included in this Treaty. That whosoever shall violate it be look'd upon as an Enemy to the Empire. The Peace being concluded, the Emperor return'd to *Inspruck*, and thence to *Ausburg*, gathering all the way Forces of *Germans*, *Bohemians*, *Italians* and *Spaniards*; that arriv'd at *Genoa* with the Duke of *Alva* in July. *Albertus* of *Brandenburg* would not come into the Peace, but did all the harm he could to the Lands of the Catholicks, confiding

Peace  
concluded.

confiding in the Assistance he expected from *France*. The *Lansgrave* was releas'd out of Prison, and honourably conducted into his Country. *John Frederick*, the depos'd Elector and Duke of *Saxony*, was also dismiss'd, but never restor'd. His Imperial Majesty was nobly receiv'd and entertain'd at *Strasburg*, and there declar'd the Duke of *Alva* General of his Forces. Thence he march'd with his mighty Army and encamp'd before *Metz* on the twenty second of *October*. The City was strongly Fortify'd, well provided and defended by the Duke of *Guize*, and *Peter Strozzi* with a Garrison of 8000 chosen Foot and 300 Horse, the very Flower of *France*. Here *Albertus* of *Brandenburg* being disgusted by the *French*, went over to the Emperor with all his Forces. Before he joyn'd him, understanding that the Duke of *Angoulesme* was sent by King *Henry* to cut him off, he went out with his Horse to meet him, routed his Forces, slew 800 of his Men, and took him Prisoner. The Emperor, who had lain at *Thionville* sick of the Gout, came to the Camp on the tenth of *November*. The Town made a vigorous defence, but the Season of the Year defended it much more, for it was impracticable to lie in the Field, 40000 Men of 100000 the Emperor brought before the Place, Dying of Sickness caus'd by extream Cold and Wet. This oblig'd His Majesty to raise the Siege, and depart, with so great a disappointment at the Head of the greatest Army he ever had of his own, but there is no fighting against the Weather.

6. Having gone through the Affairs of the High and Low *Germany*, let us look back to other places, and first to the Rebellion of *Siena* against the Emperor. *Siena* had ever been a free City from the declining of the *Roman Empire*; but being divided into Factions, call'd in a Hundred *Spaniards* under *D. James de Mendoca*, who siding with one party subau'd both, building a Fortress at the Gate that looks towards *Florence*, and obliging the Townsmen to carry in their Arms; which made the *Spaniards* hated, and the People contrive how to cast off their Yoak. *D. James de Mendoca* going to

*Revolt of Siena, and its Reduction.*

Rome, rais'd 3000 Men to secure *Sienna* and other places, giving the command of them to Count *Petillanno*, who was privately an Enemy to the *Spaniards*. He being corrupted by the *French* made use of these Men rais'd to oppose the *Turks*, against the *Spaniards* at *Sienna*. A Letter was found among the *Spaniards*, giving Advice of the Treachery of Count *Petillano*; the Author of it desiring that half a Quatrin he sent in it, might be kept to put to the other half, which he kept, when occasion was, to discover his Loyalty. Fifty *Spaniards* were sent out upon this Advice to view the City Gate; but Count *Petillano*'s Men interposing could not return, and therefore got into the Citadel, and were forc'd to steal away by Night to *Orbitello*. The Duke of *Florence*, who ought to have assisted the *Spaniards*, as being the Emperor's Creature, and to secure himself against the *Sirozzi*'s, his mortal Enemies, was inclinable to give ear to some overtures made him by the *French*; but having receiv'd a Letter from the Cardinals of *Compostella* and *Burgos*, demonstrating to him how much it was against his Interest to have the *French* his Neighbours, his Eyes were open'd, and he resolv'd to stand by his Benefactor; the Emperor assisting his Forces in the reduction of *Sienna*. At this same time D. *John Marrique de Lara* who was at *Rome* to treat with the Pope, rais'd Men upon his own Charge, joyn'd some Forces of Princes well affected to the Emperor, and march'd to relieve those that maintain'd the Imperial Interest at *Sienna*. The Duke of *Florence* sent *Otho de Montecanto* with 800 Men to assist the *Spaniards* at *Sienna*, but they were beaten out. This oblig'd the Duke to furnish the Marquis de *Maringano* with a sufficient Force to beat off the *French* and reduce *Sienna*. The Marquis surpriz'd the first Fort they had on the Frontiers, and fortify'd himself there; which done he march'd to *Ayvola*, and after battering it a short time, the Inhabitants open'd the Gates to him. Having left a Garrison there, he advanc'd and without much difficulty made himself Master of *Columba*, *Coquinola*, and *Pindo*, but *Belcaro* making some opposition, many of the Inhabitants

habitants were put to the Sword. *Rossia*, tho' strong and well Garrison'd surrender'd upon Summons. Here the Marquis receiv'd Advice that *Peter Strozzi* was come with considerable Supplies of *French* to succor *Siena*. As he was busie walking the Country, there came a Man to him pretending to desert from the City, and offering to betray to him the Castle of *Chiusa*. *Rodolphus Baiglon* was sent with 600 Men to take in that place, who finding the Draw-Bridge down and the Gate open, went over without any consideration; but before they could get in at the Gate it was shut to, and the Bridge drawn up; so that they were enclosed in a narrow spot of Ground and could neither go backwards nor forwards. Then they began to play some pieces of Cannon planted on purpose, which kill'd most of the Men, and among them their Commander *Baiglon*, Brother to the Prior of *Capua*, who had contriv'd this piece of Treachery, being in the *French* Service. This done, about 1000 Foot and 400 Horse sally'd out of the Castle, and fell upon a Company that brought up the Rear of those that had been Slaughter'd, whom they forc'd to retire; but Count *Bagno* coming to their Relief, they repuls'd their Enemies. Soon after this Loss the Marquis was reinforc'd with some Troops from *Corcega*, and other places, to the number of 4000 Foot, and Fortify'd his Camp. The Prior of *Capua* who had Landed with *French* Forces near *Piombino*, was advancing to joyn his Brother *Peter Strozzi*, and burnt the Country as he went. A Peasant seeing his House fir'd, charg'd a Firelock and taking aim at the Prior, shot him Dead, making his escape to the Marquis. He, for some Days pursu'd and dar'd *Strozzi* to Fight, till understanding he was considerably reinforc'd and superior to him, he retir'd to his Strength. *Strozzi* being Master of the Field took the Abby of *S. Bonda*, and left a Garrison in it, but kept it not long; for the Marquis presently fate down before it, and *D. John Manrique* coming to his Assistance with the Troops he had gather'd, beat off those that came to relieve it, and made himself Master of the place. Being

resolv'd to put a period to the War, he possess'd himself of the Ways to *Mulin* and *Rapolano*; by which means he cut off the Enemies Provisions, and made them resolve to give him Battle. At the same time, one of the Emperor's Soldiers, who was Prisoner in the *French* Camp, set fire to their Powder, which did such great Harm, that they were much discourag'd, and *Strozzi* in revenge cruelly caus'd all the Prisoners he had to be put to Death. Want pressing him, he thought to march away undiscover'd, but the Marquis was close at his Heels, and sending a Party of *Spaniards* and *Germans* about a Hill, hemm'd him in, so that when his Men would have Run, they fell upon another Enemy; yet he who was an experienc'd Commander closing them together, got to another Hill, and there made himself Strong. Night came on to hinder further Action, and before next Morning both Sides were reinforc'd with fresh Troops coming in to them. *Strozzi* was still for marching off, but the Marquis engag'd him again, and sent another Party to fall upon his Rear. The Fight was long doubtful, but at last the Marquis making the last Effort in Person, *Strozzi* fled towards *Siena*, and some of the *French* to a place call'd *Pozzo*. All of them fortify'd themselves, the Marquis thinking it time enough to compleat his Victory the next Day; but that Night some *Grisons* and other Troops join'd the *French*, which made the Success almost doubtful. The next Day the Battle was renew'd, and *Strozzi*, after he had behav'd himself with all imaginable Bravery, put to flight, most of his Men being either Kill'd or Wound'd. The Marquis pursu'd him so close, that he shut him up in *Luzignano*, whence he stole privately away, and got into *France*, and the Town was immediately surrender'd. *Siena* was presently besieg'd; and having held out 15 Months, surrender'd on the 22th of *April* 1555, 2000 *Spaniards* taking possession of the Place. *Porto Hercoles* was next, and stood three Assaults, the last of which it was taken in *June* 1555. All other places belonging to the State of *Siena* submitted, and Cardinal *Mendoza* was appointed Governor of it. The Marquis

quis de Marignano was receiv'd with great Honour at Florence, as he well deserv'd, for his brave Actions, having rais'd himself from a poor Soldier, to be General of great Armies.

7. The Turkish Fleet of 103 Galleys, under the Command of *Sinan* at the Solicitation of the King of France, came upon the Coast of Italy, the French Embassador with three of his Master's Galleys keeping along with it. They run along the Coast of Naples, doing much Harm, Plundering and Burning the Country, and carrying away abundance of Captives. Then hearing that *Andrew Doria* was at Sea, lay lurking at the Island *Ponca*, till *Doria* passing by, they fell upon seven of his Galleys, and took them. This done, Provisions growing scarce, they return'd to *Constantinople*. This Year, Prince *Philip* held the Cortes at *Monzon*, but with no satisfaction; and Princess *Joanna* his Sister went to Portugal to Marry Prince *John*. Twenty eight Bishops, and seventy Divines and Canonists went from Spain to the Council of *Trent*.

8. The Emperor broke up the Siege of *Metz* at the beginning of the Year 1553, as was said before, and return'd to *Flanders*, ordering the Troops of *D. Albertus* of *Brandenburg* to Quarter about *Treves* till paid off; and then he, full of Money, march'd away into *Germany*, to continue the War; he commenc'd against *Nurenberg* and *Franconia*. Several Princes endeavour'd to bring him to an Accommodation, but not prevailing, they join'd in League against him. He with wonderful Celerity broke into *Saxony*; and *D. Maurice* who could not prevent, pursu'd him to obviate the Mischiefs he would do in the Country. They met near the River *Weser*, and came to a Battle, in which *Albertus* was routed; but the Victorious *Maurice* came off so desperately Wounded, that he soon dy'd in the prime of his Age, being but 33 Years Old. *Albertus* had almost 5000 Horse Kill'd; and his Foot seeing their Slaughter, laid down their Arms without fighting. *Albertus* gather'd all the Forces he could to try Fortune again; and Engaging with the Duke of *Brunswick*, the Confederate General, was again Over-

Turkish  
Fleet at  
Naples.

1553.

Generalife  
of Brunf-  
wick rout-  
ed, and D.  
Maurice  
kill'd.

Over-

Overthrown with great Loss. The Imperial Chamber declar'd him a publick Enemy, and as such Banish'd him *Germany*.

9. The War in *Picardy* between the *Imperialists* and *French*, was carry'd on with as much Desolation, as if they had been *Infidels*. This Year, before the Summer came on, *Anthony*, Duke of *Vendosme*, besieg'd and took *Hesdin*, which the Emperor resenting, he gather'd his Forces, and sent them under the Count de *Reux* to Besiege *Terouenne*. He Batter'd the Place; and having made a breach, was preparing for a general Assault, when he fell Sick, and Dy'd. *Adrian de Reux* succeeded him in Command, and Storm'd the Place: But tho' his Men behav'd themselves with the utmost Bravery, and held the Attack the space of ten Hours, they were repuls'd, and forc'd to desist. Some time after, *Philibert Emanuel* Prince of *Piemont* came into the Camp to Command as General; he rais'd two more Batteries, made Breaches, and gave the Assault; in the heat of it, the Besieg'd hung out a White Flag, and sent to Capitulate; but the *Spaniards*, without waiting the Event, broke in, and put most of the Garison to the Sword. The City was Plunder'd, and Raz'd even with the Ground; so that there is scarce any Footstep of it left. It was taken on the 10th of *June* 1553. Hence the Prince remov'd, and sat down before *Hesdin*; the Town was easily taken, but the Castle held out, which was so batter'd and undermin'd, that they were upon Surrendring, when the Powder in it took fire, and spreading into the Mines, blew all up, killing 300 Men, and leaving the Place open to the *Imperialists*, who totally destroy'd it, as they had done *Terouenne*. This hapned on the 28th of *July*. The K. of *France* was now come to his Army, and Prince *Philibert* finding himself inferior to him, retir'd to *Valenciennes*, the King following him close to that Place, where he lay till the 22th of *September*; when understanding that the Emperor was expected in the Army, which was much increas'd, he broke up, and put his Forces into Garison, the *Imperialists* doing the same, because there was

*Terouenne*  
taken and  
destroy'd.

*Hesdin* level'd with  
the Ground.

was no keeping the Field, by reason of the great Rains.

10. In Lombardy, nothing considerable was done on either side. D. Ferdinand Gonzaga the Emperor's General, took some Places of small Note; and Brisar the French Commander, by Intelligence, surpriz'd the Town of Vercelli in Piemont; but the Governour and Garison retir'd into the Cittadel, where they maintain'd themselves, till D. Ferdinand coming to their Assistance, the Enemy quitted the City, and retir'd. When Sinan the Turkish Admiral return'd to Constantinople, as was said before, the Prince of Salerno, a Neapolitan Out-law, was sent after him, who prevail'd with the Grand Signior to send his Fleet again to the Assistance of France, upon very advantageous Articles to the Infidel. Accordingly Sinan sail'd from Galipoli in the beginning of May, with 150 Vessels of all sorts, 20 whereof were French Gallies, and 50 belonging to Pyrates. He run along the Coasts of Apulia and Calabria without doing much Harm, attempting several places in Sicily, but found it well provided, and therefore passing on to Corsica, took Bastia and Bonifacio, where they carry'd away none but such as were willing to go with them, the Cannon, 4000 Ducats in ready Money, and Hostages for 6000 more. Thus the War broke out in Corsica, whither Monsieur de Termes went with 5000 Foot. To Oppose him, 27 Gallies and 12 Ships, with 9000 Land-men, and soon after 2500 Spaniards more were sent. This Army was broke up by reason of Sicknes, yet they recover'd Bastia and other small Places, and the French kept Bonifacio, and some Villages. Sinan return'd to Constantinople, and thus ended the War for this Year.

11. This same Year a Match was propos'd and agreed upon between P. Philip of Spain, and Q. Mary of England, but not consummated till the following Year 1554, when the Prince on the 13th of July embark'd at Corunna, aboard a Fleet of 90 Sail, and attended by abundance of Nobility and Gentry. The 19th at Night he came to an Anchor in the Isle of Wight, and landed the next day at South-

ampton

War in  
Italy.

bra y Generalis

1554.  
Philip  
Prince of  
Spain  
Marries  
Q. Mary of  
England.

The War in  
Flanders.

ampton. On the 25th, the Prince and Queen were solemnly Marry'd at *Winchester*. In *Flanders*, the *French* divided their Forces into three parts; one the Constable Commanded, which took *Marienburg*, and raz'd the Forts of *Trelon*, *Glacon*, *Simay*, and other places. The 2d, under the Duke de *la Roche-sur-Yon*, did nothing but Ravage the open Country: And the 3d, led by the Duke of *Nevers*, took *Orcimont*, *Beaurin*, *Agimont*, and *Bowvines*, places of small note, committing all manner of Cruelties. In *July* the 3 Armies join'd, making up one of above 30000 Foot, and 6000 Horse, at the Head of which the King march'd in Person, and took *Dinant*. The Duke of *Savoy* was gathering the Imperial Army near *Namur*; thither the King mov'd; and not being able to execute his Fury on the *Imperialists*, turn'd back into *Hainault*, burning and destroying all where he came: and among the rest, two stately Houses and Gardens of the Heroical Q. *Mary's*, one at *Marimont*, the other at *Bins*. Then understanding that the Duke of *Savoy* was coming to call him to an Account for these Cruelties, he march'd off, executing the like Ravages all the way he went. The Emperor came to the Camp, and pursu'd so close, that after a short dispute, he possess'd himself of a Hill the Enemy thought to have secur'd, but they understanding the Party that guarded it was not Strong, return'd upon them, and routed them, killing a considerable number. After this, the King retir'd hastily into *France*, where he dismiss'd his *Germans*, and put his other Forces into Garison. The Emperor being indispos'd, left the Command of his Army to the Duke of *Savoy*, who over-run the *French* Frontiers, doing as much Harm as they had done before; then returning, rebuilt and fortify'd *Hedin*; whence he again broke into *Picardy*, making such miserable Defolation, as out-did what the Enemies had done. It was the middle of *December* when the Duke return'd to *Cambray*, where he broke up his Army. Nothing remarkable was done in *Piemont*, neither side being Strong, only Monsieur *Brisac* the *French* General Block'd up *Valsanera*, a Garison the *Spaniards* had in *Piemont*, and reduc'd

it to great Want ; but *Gomez de Figueroa*, left by *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, who was gone to *Flanders*, to Command in those Parts, gather'd all the Forces he could out of Garisons, and Reliev'd the place.

## C H A P. XXXII.

*Death of the Emperors Mother and the Pope ; the War with France ; a Truce concluded for five Years: The Turks take Bugia; the Emperor resigns up all his Dominions to his Brother and Son, and retires to a Monastery in Spain.*

1. I Will begin this Year 1555 with the Death of great Persons; the first of these was Queen *Ioanna*, Mother to the Emperor, and rightful Heir-esses to the Crown of *Spain*, but laid aside because of her Infirmary, being altogether Distracted. Her Husband, King *Philip*, Dy'd in the Year 1506, when he was 27 Years of Age, and she liv'd near 50 a Widdow, always in perfect Bodily Health, being 73 Years Old when she fell sick, and so impatient and mad, that all her Servants were quite tir'd out. A few Days before her Death she is said to have come to her self, and made a pious End. Her Family was in a miserable poor Condition, as the Marquis of *Denia*, who had the keeping of her, acquainted the Emperor, which indeed is a great Reflection upon him. She departed this Life on the 11th of *April*. This same Year on the 23d. of *March* Dy'd Pope *Julius III.* a person of singular Piety and Virtue; when he had held that Dignity five Years compleat, *Marcellus II.* a Prelate of eminent Sanctity succeeded him, but liv'd to enjoy it only 22 Days. After him was chosen *Paul IV.* a *Neapolitan*, before he was rais'd to this Dignity look'd upon as a Saint, yet afterwards, tho' he was above 80 Years of Age, he grew fierce and headstrong, promoting Leagues and raising War against the Emperor and his Son King *Philip*; the first part we shall see, the other belongs to that Princes Life. The Emperor had soon Advice from *Rome*, that this

1555.

Queen

*Ioanna*  
Dies.And Pope  
*Julius.*

Pope



Pope was his Enemy, and that there were Reasons enough to call in question the validity of his Election, but His Majesty would never give ear to it, for fear of disturbing the Peace of the Church; and sent immediately to congratulate him upon his promotion,

*Actions  
in Flanders  
and Italy.*

2. The Diet met at *Ausburg* the beginning of this Year, where, after much debate, it was agreed, That the *Lutherans* should not be molested on account of Religion, they continuing in their Duty to the Emperor; yet no other Sect to be Tolerated. *K. Ferdinand* held this Diet, the Emperor being then very Sickly and Hypochondriack. As soon as the Spring came on the *French* Army enter'd the Low-Countries, burning and destroying all as it went. To put an end to these Evils a Treaty was set a foot; *Cardinal Pool* assisting at it in the Pope's Name as Mediator, but nothing concluded: Whereupon both sides fell again to committing their usual Ravages, and fortifying their Frontiers. *Martin Van Rosen*, the Emperor's famous General before spoken of, dy'd about this time, and *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange* succeeded him. A Body of 1500 *French* Horse, with a greater number of Foot returning home with a rich Booty, was set upon by the *Imperialists*, and most of them cut off. The Governor of *Peronne* desiring to revenge this Loss, with the greatest Force he could make enter'd the Territory of *Arras*, and drove all the Cattle, the Governor of the place being too weak to oppose him; but he of *Bapaume* having rais'd and arm'd the Country, fell upon the *French* loaded with Booty in some narrow Passes, where, hemming them in on all sides, he made a great slaughter and recover'd all the Prey. Thus the Winter put an end to all Action on that side. In *Italy* the *Mareschal de Brisac* commanded the *French* Troops, and the Duke of *Alva* had succeeded *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga* in the Government of *Milan*, where these two great Commanders did nothing considerable, the Duke being forc'd to raise the Siege he had laid to *Santian*, and the *Mareschal* took some places of very small Note, as *Vulpian*, *Moncalvo*, and *Poma*. In *August* this Year 26  
French

*French* Men of War met 24 large *Dutch* Merchant Ships richly laden, and homewards bound from *Spain*. The *Dutch*; tho' far inferior to their Enemies; fought with much Resolution, till the *French*, fearing to loose any part of their Booty; lay'd them all aboard, when being better Mann'd, there was no possibility of holding out against them. Hereupon the *Flemings* in despair, set fire to their own Powder; some were blown up, and others all in a Flame, and the *French* being close grapp'd, far'd little better, some of them being destroy'd, others happily getting loose were sav'd: Some of the Merchant Ships half burnt made their escape, five of them in the same Condition, were taken by such of the *French* as got off, and carry'd to *Diepe*; the Advantage they made of them being very little, considering the Damage they sustain'd themselves, and that the Vessels taken were half burnt; besides that, the *Flemmings* had thrown all their Wealth over Board, that it might not fall into the Hands of the Enemy.

3. Both Parties being tir'd out, and their Countries exhausted with War, Plenipotenaries met at *Cambray* to treat of Peace, which could not be agreed on; but a Truce was concluded for five Years, upon hopes it might produce a more lasting Calm. It was to commence in *February* 1556 upon these Conditions, That Hostilities cease in all parts. That both parties remain possess'd of all places they have taken. That there be a free and open Trade by Sea and Land. That whosoever broke this Truce should suffer Death. That the *Neapolitan* Out-laws should receive no Benefit by this Truce. That no Violence should be committed against the Lands possess'd by the Duke of *Savoy*. That no *Frenchman* should go over to the *West Indies* upon pretence of Trade, without his Imperial Majesty's leave. That *Albertus* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, should not be comprehended in this Truce. That King *Henry* of *France* should pay what was due to Queen *Eleanor*, on account of the Settlements made on her by his Father King *Francis*. Many in *Italy* did not approve of this Truce, and particularly Pope *Paul* IV. who, inflam'd, with his old Passion, was no longer

A Truce  
for five  
Years.

General

longer able to carry on that outward show of Sanctity, which had so long deceiv'd the World, but taking off the Hypocritical Mask, he disturb'd the Peace, in hatred to the Emperor, exciting the King of *France* to Conquer *Naples*. Tho' this War began in the Year 1555, it does not belong to this History, because this same Year his Imperial Majesty resign'd the Low-Countries, and his Dominions in *Italy*, as he did the Empire and Crown of *Spain* at the beginning of the ensuing Year 1556, so that this War with *Paul* the IVth, is part of the History of *K. Philip* the II.

Bugia  
taken by  
the Turks.

4. The City *Bugia*, seated on the Coast of *Africk*, three Leagues East of *Argier*, reckned in the time of its Prosperity to have contain'd above 20000 Houses, was taken in the Year 1510, by Count *Peter Navarro*, and had continu'd ever since under the Dominion of *Spain*. At this time, *D. Alonso de Peralta* was Governor of it, when *Salarraez*, who commanded at *Argier*, laid Siege to it with a Fleet of 22 Ships by Sea, and 40000 Men by Land. At his first approach he possess'd himself of the Imperial Castle abandon'd by the Christians as not Tenable; and having batter'd the Castle on the Sea five Days, took it by Assault, there being only Forty Men in it, who behav'd themselves with much Bravery. Thence he remov'd before the great Castle, in which *D. Alonso de Peralta* was with all the rest of the Garison and Inhabitants, and batter'd it 22 Days; at the end of which time, *D. Alonso's* Heart failing, and being mov'd to Compassion for the Women and Children, he surrender'd, upon Condition the *Infidel* should find Ships, and give them all liberty to go over to *Spain*. Upon this the Place was deliver'd, but the *Turk* broke the Capitulation, making all the Prisoners Slaves, except *D. Alonso* and twenty more, who came over into *Spain*, where by the Emperor's order, he and all that advis'd him to Surrender, were secur'd; and being try'd before the Council, *D. Alonso* was condemn'd to Death. On the 4th of *May* 1556, he was taken out of the Prison at *Valladolid* all in Armour, and so led through the great Streets, a Cryer going before and proclaiming

ing his Offence, and taking off a piece of his Armour at every corner of a Street or noted place, till being thus stripp'd of it all, and come to the great Square or Market-place, he had his Head cut off there as a Traitor. This Year his Imperial Majesty appointed D. *Andrew Hurtado de Mendoza*, Marquis of *Canete*, Viceroy of *Peru*, which I suppose was the last preferment the Emperor bestow'd.

5. The Emperor now grown weary of the Toils of the World, and very unhealthy, resolv'd upon an Action that should out do all those Glorious exploits which have made his Life renowned to Posterity, which was freely and voluntarily to abdicate the Empire, and all other Kingdoms and Dominions, and retire himself to lead a poor and solitary Life, like the meanest Friar, as we are now about to show. To this effect he sent for his Son King *Philip* out of *England*, who accordingly repair'd to him then at *Brussels*, where were also assembled the States of the *Low-Countries*, and the Knights of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, whom he acquainted with his design of resigning his Hereditary Dominions to his Son, and the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*, reserving to himself only a small summ of Money for the maintenance of his little Family. It was so Heroick an Action for a Prince so great and so fortunate, to quit such vast Dominions, that all the World was astonish'd at it. All things being regulated and the Writings drawn for the formality of the Renunciation, on the 28th of *October*, after hearing Mass, in the presence of the States of the *Low-Countries*, and Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, his Imperial Majesty resign'd up to his Son *Philip* the great Mastership, or Sovereignty of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*. Then he Din'd, and after Dinner went down into a great Hall, prepar'd for this Solemnity: He was in mourning for his Mother, wore the collar of the *Golden Fleece*, and was attended by his Son King *Philip*, his Sister *Queen Mary*, his Nephew *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, and all the Ministers of foreign Princes, and Persons of Quality at his Court. Then he sat down on a Chair, which was a little rais'd above

The form  
of the Ab-  
dications.

the rest, and order'd his Son, his Sister, the Duke of *Savoy*, and some Grandees to sit; all the Representatives of the Country, and other Persons of Note were admitted, the Hall being big enough to contain the Company. When they were all together, *Philibert* of *Brussels*, President of the Council of *Flanders*, stood up and made a long harangue, extolling the Fidelity of the *Flemings*, declaring the Emperor's Affection to them, giving an Account of his infirm Condition, commending the Capacity of King *Philip*, declaring that his Father resign'd over to him all his Right and Sovereignty over those Countries, requiring them to receive him as their Lawful Prince, absolving them from their Allegiance to him, recommending to them to be stedfast in the Catholick Religion, and exhorting them to continue loyal to their new Sovereign King *Philip*, his Son. When he had done the Emperor stood up, leaning upon a Staff he had in his Right Hand, and laying the other upon the Shoulder of *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, who soon after ungratefully Rebell'd against King *Philip*; in this posture he harangu'd the Assembly much to the same effect as the President had done before, mentioning his Accession to the Sovereignty of those Provinces, the Crown of *Spain* and the Empire, protesting he aspir'd not to the last through Ambition, but for the general Benefit of Christendom, complaining how the *Lutherans* and other Princes, had, through Envy and Malice, obstructed the good effect of his Designs, putting them in mind how successful he had always been, telling them he had been nine times in *Germany*, six times in *Spain*, seven times in *Italy*, ten times in the *Low-Countries*, four times in *France*, twice in *England*, and twice in *Africk*, and had for this purpose cross'd the *Mediterranean* eight times, and the *Ocean* three times; besides that time he was to go on it to return to *Spain*; That he had been most of his time employ'd in dangerous Wars, and always against his Inclination, and much more to the same purpose as the President had said before, adding, that nothing troubl'd him so much as leaving of them, but that

his