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is common to both, they will be content to help the one the other in this necessity. There has been a mutiny of late in Genoa, which it is thought will grow to a further sedition. The bruit continues of the marriage between the Spaniard and the Portugal. The plague is present in Milan.

*Endd. P. 1.*

March 5. 1319. WILSON to [WALSINGHAM].

Minds this day to ride to Louvain, where Don John came on Sunday last; Mr. Sidney goes with him. Does not think to find any rebels there, as warned, perhaps, not to be seen of him that gave the roll of them to the Duke of Arschot, and who declared they should be executed, but whom he required to be but delivered to him that they might have justice in England. The Estates of Brabant have agreed that if the Spaniards do not forsake their holds into the Estate's hands the 20th March they will then use force without entering into further communication. This act is made to please the Prince, the rather that he may see the conformity of the three Estates of Brabant whatsoever others mind to do. Sends a letter written from Rodas and the Council of the Spaniards to the Bishop of Liege here at Brussels.—Brussels, 5 March 1577. *Signed.*

*Injured by damp. P. 1.*

Feb. 28. 1320. *The Council of the Spaniards to the Bishop of Liege.*

Escovedo having given intimation of the accord, proclamation has to-day been made that all soldiers shall quit this town and citadel by the 20th of March. The Spaniards, therefore, understand that all acts of hostility are to cease forthwith, and that passage and repassage of all men should be free, more particularly couriers and messengers. It would also be advisable that they should be allowed to accept bills of exchange on Genoa and other places for their money, a thing they cannot at present do, because of an Edict of the Estates forbidding such bills to be given them. It is also necessary that the pacification be published in the camp, as the Sieur Julian de Romero yesterday published it at Lierre. Escovedo understands that since the accord, in various places in the government of the Prince of Orange, images have been broken and destroyed, by which it would seem that the Prince and those of his party have no intention to agree with the accord.—Antwerp, last of February 1577.

*Endd. Copy. Fr. Pp. 2. Enclosure.*

March 7. 1321. The EARL OF LEICESTER to the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Assures him that the testimony of M. de Favars of the good affection of the Queen to him and his cause will content him, and if matters do not come to a good understanding between the Estates and Don John he will find in her a good

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ally and neighbour. She and all his friends in England are pleased with his prudence in according this peace. For himself there is no one more ready to do him service than he, and that they may the more freely correspond, he sends a cipher to be used as occasion shall require.—At the Court at Westminster, 7 March 1576.

*Copy. Endd. Fr. P. ¾.*

March 7. 1322. DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her letter of congratulation on the peace, and assures her of his intention to govern the country peaceably and well and in friendship with England. Denies that he has, as she says, encouraged her rebels, for when certain came to him he ordered them to depart, and they went on the morrow. No one is more desirous of preserving the friendship between England and the house of Burgundy than he.—Louvain, 7 March 1577. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.*

March 7. 1323. DR. BEUTTERICH to the KING OF FRANCE.

Is commissioned by Duke Casimir to resign to him the Duchy of Estampes and the seignories held of the Duchy of Burgundy, the pension, the captaincy of 100 men-at-arms, in return whereof he would be freed from all obligations, whether written or not, to which he has subjected himself. Prays for passports for his two companions to Germany and for his own to England.—Blois, 7 March 1577.

*Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 1½.*

March 8. 1324. PROCLAMATION by DON JOHN.

The King having ordered the departure of the Spaniards, Italians, and Burgundians out of the Low Countries, he at the same time allows all that they have done hitherto, and thanks them for their faithful services to the King, and revokes the placard made against them of Alost in July last.—Louvain, 8 March. *Signed.*

*Endd. Copy. Span. P. 1.*

March 10. 1325. WILSON to BURGHLEY.

Don John uses such courtesy and familiarity to all that come to him that he wins credit greatly with them of least understanding, and shows himself to him so well disposed with such "dolce" and good words that he doubts him more than others trust him, for his deeds are contrary to his words, using conference in secrecy with her Majesty's rebels. Mr. Copley has done good service to the Queen. Antony Guerras is a most dangerous man, whose letters to Don John he has intercepted. The Spaniards pack away with all haste possible, and Don John ceases not to call upon them with letters and messages to be gone before the day. Don John has secretly charged all rebels and fugitives to absent themselves,