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a tenement, scant sufficient to the maintenance of one person, and he chance to die having two sons, he divides it between them both. Men are so given to trouble, that if they cannot get what they want at York, they will forthwith repair to London for trifling matters, which is a great impoverishing of the country. Their opinion is that the Queen should not charge them here with taxes and subsidies, and that a commandment should come to the noblemen and gentlemen to favour their tenants as their ancestors have done for defence of the frontiers, and to give in certificates to the Wardens what number of horsemen they are able to make.—Berwick, 6 June 1575. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 1½.

June 6. 168. DR. DALE to LORD BURGHEY.

The King works privily by the Duke of Savoy to have Danville render Aiguesmortes, and upon that he promises to deliver Montmorency. There is news that there has been an encounter in Guienne, and that La Notie being ten leagues away made such speed that he came to the end, and so the King's power was defeated. It is said Cognac is taken by the Protestants. The Duke of Guise dandles the King of Navarre in such sort that he makes him believe he will make him King if anything should come to the King. The Duke of Lorraine and M. de Vaudemont are looked for at the Court with much expectation to make up that faction. The Pope lends the King 200,000 crowns, upon jewels, to be employed in Poland; where it is said they have fought already, and the King's part put to the worst. Montpensier keeps his house, evil contented that he cannot have his precedence judged against the Guises. Men are appointed at the Court gates to mark who go and come, and are appointed whom they shall so suffer, and specially what company comes to Monsieur. Two are appointed to dog Monsieur and the King of Navarre whither they go; and what resort is to them when they go abroad. Both are suspected to have intelligence with the Prince of Condé. The Queen of Navarre and her husband are reconciled; he uttered that the cause of their discord proceeded from the King by the procurement of the Guises. It is said the Duke of Florence has discovered a conspiracy against himself.—Paris, 6 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd., with seal. Pp. 1½.

June 8. 169. INSTRUCTIONS for DANIEL ROGERS sent to the PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1. First. He is to declare that her Majesty is much agrieved to see her subjects almost daily outraged and spoiled by those of Flushing, who have most presumptuously entered into some of her roads and carried out certain ships laden with merchandise pertaining to her merchants, which is a matter so touching her in honour as she neither may nor will

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suffer the said injuries unrevenged unless that she shall see present redress to follow thereof.

2. Secondly. Whereas the said Prince restrains her Majesty's merchants from trafficking in Flanders, pretending therein to follow the example of the Venetians in their wars with the Turk, and also some like examples of other Princes, he is to tell him that as she does not allow it in other Princes (saving in the Venetian, because the Turk is a common enemy of Christendom), so she cannot approve the same in him, and to require him to forbear the continuance of the said restraint. And whereas it has been alleged by the Governor of Flushing and his brother that by a contract between them and the Merchant Adventurers all other her subjects were excluded otherwise than by such licence as they should receive at their hands, he shall tell him that the same being examined is found not to be so, and if it were so, yet the same being done without authority is of no force.

3. Thirdly. Whereas sundry strangers, being neither subjects of the King of Spain nor enemies of the said Prince, trafficking into her Majesty's realm are also spoiled by such as serve him, the Queen wished the Prince to consider how thereby he renders himself and those who serve him odious to the world in that under pretext of religion they most irreligiously maintain a good cause by evil means; and also that so many nations finding themselves aggrieved he will procure himself ten for one enemy he now has.

4. Fourthly. Whereas her Majesty is advertised that the said Prince has entered into so inward a dealing with the French King as that he should mean to yield himself and the countries he now possesses into his protection, he shall plainly say that she finds it so perilous to her state that rather than it should come to pass she minds to bend all her forces to the assistance of the King of Spain for the impeachment of the same, and to procure the Emperor and the Princes of Germany to join with her in this action. She also means presently to despatch a gentleman into Spain to the King to persuade him to grow to some such composition with his subjects as they may be assured of their safety and enjoy freedom of conscience. But if Rogers finds him so far entered into this secret dealing as he may not easily be dissuaded from it by these reasons, then he shall furnish him with examples from history of the insolent dealing of the French, who upon like trust reposed in them have rather sought to act as conquerors than protectors, and may also remind him of the late murder of the Admiral and the rest in Paris.

5. Fifthly. As the Queen is given to understand that the Governor of Flushing and the Admiral have no great liking of the Prince's proceedings with the French, he is to use all the persuasions he may to continue and increase the said misliking; and also acquaint them with her misliking thereof and with the message which she has sent to the Prince.

6. Last of all he is to admit to any conference he may have

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such merchants as have been chosen to be sent over by those who have been spoiled. He is to advertise the Prince's answer to each point, that if necessary he may receive further instructions. *Signed* by Smith and Walsingham.

Enad: 8 June 1575. *Pp.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

170. Another copy.
Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

June 9. 171. DEPREDATIONS ON ENGLISH MERCHANTS.

1. Petition to the King of France that he will cause execution of the judgment made by the Seneschal of Rennes against Captain Landereau and other his accomplices, by reason of depredations on and homicides of certain English merchants of the city of London.

2. Answer of the King ordering that all necessary steps be taken.

Fr. Endd. P. 1.

June 10. 172. The QUEEN'S ANSWER to SIR WILLIAM MELVIL.

She is greatly beholden to the Count Palatine for his friendly dealing in showing her frankly the small hope he had of any great good to follow the disbursing of 50,000 crowns, for that there could not by so mean an assistance be put in the field sufficient forces. Touching his opinion for her disbursing 150,000 crowns, she does not see how she can do so openly with honour, having lately renewed the league with the French King. Notwithstanding his opinion of the small good to be done by disbursing 50,000 crowns, she has been so earnestly pressed by Monsieur Meru with her former promise of assisting them and assurance of good to follow that she could not deny the same.

Incomplete draft. Endd. *Pp.* 2.

June 10. 173. MEMORANDUM from the EXCHEQUER.

Note by Richard Stonley, Teller of the Exchequer, of money paid by him to Sir Valentine Browne in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Philip and Mary, and the second year of Elizabeth. *Signed.*

Endd. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

June 12. 174. SEBASTIAN DANVAULX and MARIE WINDEBANK.

1. Captain Sebastian Danvaulx prays M. de la Mothe Fenelon have remembrance of the petition he presented touching the extortions made upon him by one Margaret, wife of Robert Somer, ally of one Marie Windebank. Prays him obtain for him a letter from the Council to the Lord Chief Justice, so that he may have right done him.

2. M. de la Mothe Fenelon forwards the above to Walsingham, praying that he will refer it to the Council, so that the suppliant may have what reason demands.—London, 12 June 1575. *Signed.*

Endd. Fr. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.