

he to the negro, "you have betrayed your master ; but I don't complain ; I was but too well assured that I must lose my life, having already lost my judgment and my courage." The Spaniard, grumbling, struck the negro from behind him by a stab he gave him in the breast, of which he died, and placed the count in his seat, whom he carried before the marquis, who received him with very rude language, and sent him afterwards on board the great Galleass, belonging to the fleet, where he was cruelly treated, in order to extort confession from him of what were the plans of king Anthony, and those on the continent in Portugal ; condemning him afterwards to be beheaded, and instantly executed, in spite of the intercession in his favour made by the most considerable personages in the army, who were related to him, and were desirous of saving his life, to the marquis of Santa Cruz ; but his council were of opinion that their prayers should not be granted, on account of an answer he had sent to a letter which the king of Spain had addressed to him, to entice him to join him with fair words and promises ; "that he would rather do homage to the devil than to such a perfidious tyrant." At length he died as a good Christian should do, with so much resolution, that he might have been taken for one of the bravest of men, confessing, as I have before stated, that he himself had been the cause of the loss of the island, and the ruin of the French, beseeching the marquis to respect the engagements he had entered into with respect to them, and to treat them as men of honour, such as he had always found them. The whole of this speech was made in presence of the Spanish army, with a smiling countenance, and with great collectedness, so much so that the French were astonished, having witnessed his want of courage on emergency, and were extremely affected at beholding him led forward with so much brutality, in a wretched dress, having been accustomed to see him treated with honour and respect by his own people, as well as by the inhabitants of the island, in as great a degree as if he had been their king ; being served at table in a most honourable manner, his gentlemen and domestics remaining always bareheaded, and presenting him to drink kneeling, with a golden salver held below to catch what might fall from his glass ; nevertheless, all his grandeur did not prevent a death so odious in itself, and so distressing to the French, whom he ever respected, and promised to assist in a manner the Almighty did not allow him means to effect.

Six days before the capitulation, Don Pedro, son of the late viceroy of Naples, was commanded to besiege the island of Fayal with three thousand Spaniards, where a Portuguese captain commanded, accompanied by four hundred French, with captain Charles of Bourdeaux at their head. Don Pedro embarked aboard the galleys and some large vessels, and the succeeding day, after reconnoitring the island, easily effected a landing at the quarter where were the Portuguese, who played the same game as at Tercera, running away to the mountains ; nevertheless the French, seeing the landing effected, and the retreat of the Portuguese, resolved to fight and die : they shortly cut the throats of fifty or sixty Spaniards, who had gained a fort on the shore, and from that quarter attacked the van of the large body led on by Count Pedro, where they had not much success, on account of the inequality, being repulsed, fighting all the way to a fort they had constructed in the mountains, where they capitulated, upon the same conditions as their companions at Tercera, to which place they were carried by the said count, and treated in the same manner as the others.

Upon their arrival, the commander de Chaste entreated the marquis to fulfil the conditions of the capitulation, and furnish him with vessels and provisions for transporting him to the coast of France, together with his people, which the marquis promised should be done on the succeeding day. The next day the marquis ordered Don