

nish'd by each was specify'd. This *Treaty* was carry'd on so privately, that neither Count *Windischgratz*, nor Baron *Pentenrieder* were able to penetrate into the Secret of it. This *Treaty* is printed in *Roussel*, (Tom. 4. p. 101.) though a certain *Gentleman* asserted that the Treaty of 1721 was only a *Treaty of Commerce*, at which the *Emperor* could take no Offence.

It is said expressly in *that Paper*, agreeably to what was always said by the Publick, that the Plan of the *Quadruple Alliance* was settled by *France* and *England*, and by Them sent to *Vienna*; and that these two Powers offer'd *Sicily* to the *Emperor*, before *Tuscany* and *Parma* were brought into Question; and indeed there are not any Words, in the *Quadruple Alliance*, which can lead one to imagine that *Sicily* was the *Equivalent* given to the *Emperor* for the Successions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

If the present Scheme of Negotiations is to bring the *Emperor* into the Treaty of *Seville*, in Case the *States of the Empire* will consent to the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops, and to promise his Endeavours to obtain their Consent, Affairs will be in a worse Situation than they were in at the Time of the *Quadruple Alliance*; and if the *Emperor* should be secure against any Danger from the *Turks*, He would certainly do what lies in his Power to prevent them from giving their Consent.

Thus stands our Case at present, and such are the Consequences of the happy Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*; which our *Author* calls, in several Places, a perfect and absolute Peace with Spain; though He drops an Observation, in one Place, that a War in *Italy* (which is the natural Consequence of this Treaty, unless prevented by some lucky Incident) must affect the whole Confederacy on
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