fully shewn that they may be more readily introduced; the *Emperor* having long since declared that He is willing to consent to their Introduction, and that he will not consent to the Introduction of

Spaniards.

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But if the Emperor's Conduct justifies the Meafures of the Seville Allies, what have the States of the Empire done to deserve this Treatment? Why should the Parties to the Quadruple Allyance engage, by the Treaty of Seville, to introduce. Spanish Garrisons into their Fiels, without their Confent, when the fame Parties have declared that the Dominions in question cannot be dispos'd of without their Consent; nay, have engaged Themselves in a Guaranty of this very Provision? If the Emperor consents to this Variation, as it is call'd, without their Concurrence, He will involve Himfelf in the Guilt of violating the Oath, taken at his Election, and be liable to be divested of the Imperial Dignity. The Imperial Ministers have declar'd This in very strong Terms in a Paper, handed about at Ratisbon, in answer to another Paper, said to have been written by Monsieur de Chavigny, the French Minister there; and in that Paper They affert that, by a fecret Article of the Treaty of Madrid, in 1721, between France, Spain and England, the Introduction of Spanish Troops was stipulated. If This is true, it is very aftonithing; and I hope the Considerer will allow that it might give the Emperor some little Pretence to complain of our Conduct, whilst He looked upon us as his Friend, and We were acting the Part of a Mediator. But certain it is that, in the Year 1721, a defensive Treaty was made between those three Powers (befides the Treaty of Commerce between Spain and England) and the Number of Troops to be furnish'd