

Abstract of the Clauses in
the East India Bill of 1784
that are now altered.

Abstract of the altered
Clauses in the East India
Bill of 1786.

Page.	Section.		Page.	Section.	Alto marked in margin
27.	23.	Vacancies in Council at the 3 Presidencies, shall be supplied from amongst the covenanted servants in India.	2	3	To obviate any doubt on this Subject, it is now enacted that the appointment of any Person to be of the Council shall be valid, wheresoever the residence of such Person might happen to be when
			3	4	appointed; but no one to be a Member of Council, unless he has served 12 Years in the Company's Civil Service in India
31.	27.	When the Number of Members of Council at the 3 Presidencies shall be reduced to two, including the Governor, if no provisional Counsellor be present, then the Senior Civil Servant upon the Spot to be called to the Council.	3	6.	If no person provisionally appointed to succeed to a seat in Council be on the Spot, such of the Civil Servants as the Gov. ^r Council shall think fit, and who have served in India as a Covenanted Servant at least 12 years, shall be called to the Council, and have a seat there until the Vacancy
			4	7	shall be duly supplied, & to have the Allowances annexed to that Station, and he may continue to hold any other Office which he enjoyed at the time he was called to such Seat in Council, if com- patible therewith, or to hold the same by Deputy, such Deputy to receive the Emoluments thereof, for his own use.

22 18 Commanders in Chief at
22 19. the three Presidencies to
have voice and Precedence
next in Council to the
Governor or Presidents.

4 8. These Clauses are repealed,
but the Court of Directors are not
precluded by this Act, from
appointing the Commander in
Chief in India to be Governor General
a member of the Supreme Council,
or either of the Commanders in Chief
at Fort St. George and Bombay, to be
President or member of the Council
at the Presidency where he shall be
Commander in Chief, or from
appointing the Governor General or
any other Member of the Supreme
Council to be Commander in Chief
in India, or from appointing any
of the Governors or Presidents of
Fort St. George & Bombay, or any
Members of the Council there, to be
Commander in Chief within the
same Presidency where he shall be
President or Member of Council.

5 10 Governor General and Presidents
11 of Fort St. George and Bombay,
12 vested with discretionary Power:
6 13 of acting without the concurrence
14 of their respective Councils

6 15. Form of the Oath to
be taken by the
Governor General or
President when acting
without the concurrence
of Council.

53 42. Promotions in the Civil
and Military Lines, under
the Degree of Counsellors or
Commanders in Chief, to
be made according to
Seniority.

7 17. This discretionary Power not
to extend to Governor General or
Presidents succeeding by Sickness,
Death, Resignation or Absence, unless
such person is provisionally appointed
to succeed thereto, or until the person
so casually succeeding, is confirmed
therein by the Court of Directors.

8 18. Orders issued by the
Supreme or other Councils shall
in future be expressed "By the
Governor General in Council" and
not otherwise.

8 19. It is now enacted that
all Vacancies in the Civil
line, under the degree of a
Counsellor, shall be supplied from
the Civil Servants belonging to the
respective Presidencies where the
Vacancy happens, provided that,
in filling up such Vacancies, no
Office the value of which shall exceed
£500 per Ann^m. shall be granted to any
of the said Servants who have not
been actually resident in India in
the Company's Service for 3 years at
least antecedent to such Vacancy;
& if the Emoluments exceed £1500, they
are required to be 6 years - if more than
£3000 to be 9 years - and if the Emolu-
ments exceed £4000 per Ann^m the same is
not to be conferred on any of the said
Servants, who have not been resident in
India at least 12 years antecedent to such
Vacancy: & all appointments contrary

Bill of 1786
to this Act to be null & void.

new clauses.

A. Restrains the servants of the Company from holding more places in value in the whole, than the amount he is entitled to from his standing in the service, according to the foregoing Regulation.

B. Directs the Secret Committee to be sworn. Form of the Oath.

C. Directs only the Secretary and Examiner at the India House to be employed in preparing & transcribing Secret Papers. — if others are necessary the approbation of the Board of Control must be obtained previous to their admittance, all to be sworn to Secrecy.

D. States the time when the Secret Committee are to be sworn.

E. When the Act is to commence

F. declared to be a public Act.

6311

Observations regarding the present
Political circumstances of Sweden.

I. Its situation in regard to its Neighbours,

The Monarchy of Sweden is much diminished in point of extent, compared to what it was a Century ago. Russia possesses some of its most fertile Provinces. Others now belong to Prussia, and Bremen and Verden are annexed to Hanover. Norway also, the Swedes lay claim to, and that Kingdom is amongst the titles of the Swedish Crown. When the present King mounted the Throne, particularly after he had freed himself from Aristocratical fetters, he certainly had resolved to signalize his reign, by recovering some part of what his Ancestors had lost. He put his Army on the best footing, his finances would admit of, was perpetually forming Camps, reviewing his Troops, collecting

Warlike

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warlike stores, and making every possible preparation for War. This naturally excited the Jealousy of his Neighbours, which was not a little heightened by some imprudent Speeches, which he either actually made himself, or, which were made for him. For instance, when Russia was at war with the Turks, "that he would certainly pay a visit to his Neighbour the Empress at Petersburg, and would carry with him 90.000. Guineas to insure a cordial reception". The Danes and even the Russians (though the latter will not confess it) are not a little afraid of the warlike Spirit and Character of the Swedes. In particular, during the late Turkish War, Russia was very apprehensive of an Attack. It suspected with some reason, that the Swedes secretly fomented and encouraged Pugatcheffs rebellion. 40.000 Russians were therefore sent into Finland, and large bodies of Troops into Sivonia, as the Sivonians (particularly since all their Old privileges and rights were abolished) have betrayed a strong inclination to return again under the Swedish Government. Hence also the new fortifications

631

6311(2)

fortifications in the neighbourhood of Riga. But as the Danes and Russians would probably unite in a joint attack upon Sweden should it make the smallest movement, the Swedes see the necessity of lying by for the present, and of watching for some favorable opportunity of acting. In the mean while the warlike Spirit of the King may abate, as he grows older, and his Reign may yet close without any Warlike achievements.

One thing both the King and the People of Sweden are very anxious to get rid of, and that is, the payment of the Sound Duties. But they know it cannot be effected without a War with Denmark, which would be paying dear for the acquisition, particularly as Russia would infallibly support Denmark in the contest. They are planning Canals therefore, to let small Vessels through, across a Neck of Land, by which passing Elneux and the Castle of Cronberg would be avoided. But I doubt much the practicability, or at least the utility of the Measure. The Danes however, are very jealous of it, and One who resided in Comte Bernstorffs family, was sent over to inspect the ground.

2. Connexion with France

France, since the late revolution, considers Sweden as one of its surest Allies. The French themselves have very imprudently said, that they keep the Turks and Swedes like two wild beasts in their dens or cells, to be let loose for the purpose of fighting whenever they think proper. The connexion between the two countries is maintained by various circumstances. —

1. By a mutual Jealousy, if not hatred of Russia.

2. By the interest that France took, and the assistance it gave the present King, in effecting the late Revolution.

3. By means of a Swedish Regiment which France has in its Service, into which many of the first of the Swedish Nobility go, when they are young, by way of Military Education.

4 By giving great encouragement to Swedish Officers who enter into their Service either by Sea or Land, not only giving them half-pay, but also the ribbon of the Order, de Merite Militaire, which was purposely instituted to encourage

encourage and induce foreign Protestants to enter into their Service, the Knights of that order, taking no Oath that the most rigid Protestant could object to. Nay, France is so politic, that besides their own Ribbons and half pay, the Ambassador of that Court makes a point of recommending any Officer who has behaved well in their Service, so strongly at home, that they are sure of promotion, and I saw some of them decorated with the Swedish, as well as the French order of Military merit, for their Services to France.

5. Almost all the Swedes of any fashion, both Male and Female, speak the French as well as their Mother Tongue, and are perpetually making allusions to the Language and Customs of France, for instance, calling the young Prince, *notre Dauphin de de^u*. Many of the Nobility are educated in France, and all who can afford it, travel into that Country.

6. France keeps the only Ambassador at the Court of Stockholm, a matter of mighty consequence with a Monarch so fond of shew as the present King of Sweden, All the other Powers keep only Ministers, and *Chargés des Affaires*.

6)

I was lucky enough to get a pretty accurate account of the Expenses of France, of a Naval, Military or Diplomatic Nature.

Expences of France in Sweden.

	Livres
To the Ambassador, for his personal Expenses..	100.000.
For keeping up a Table of 40 Covers	50.000
To a <u>Secrétaire de Legation</u>	8.000
For the Court	600
	<hr/> 138.600
For two under Secretaries	1.000
Pens. Ink. Paper &c.	1.200
	<hr/> 140.800
	In Sterling £ 5.866.
Pensions to Naval and Military Officers	24.500
	<hr/> 165.300
The Swedish Ambassador at Paris, receives from the King of France	25.000
	<hr/> 190.300
In Sterling £ 7927. — Total.	

This is besides any Subsidy to the Crown, and perhaps occasional pecuniary Donations to persons of power and consequence in the Country. But it is astonishing what weight the expensiture of this small sum (hardly £8000. p. annum) gives to France in Sweden.

The Persons sent by France to Sweden

as

6312 (2) as Ambassadors, have in general, considerable property of their own, in addition to what they receive from their Sovereign. They are obliged to be at great expence to keep up the dignity of their Country, to secure partizans at the Court of Stockholm, and to procure information. The present Ambassador (see Marquis de Pons) has the largest Private Hotel in Stockholm, which was intended for the Prince's Royal. He gives his Physician 1000 Livres p^a annum, which is reckoned a great Salary there. But he takes care to give it to the Kings own Physician. His Entertainments are very magnificent; but he complains that the Swedes do not associate with him. In fact they are very poor, and very prudent. The richest Man in the Country (Baron Geer) has not £5000. Sterling a year. Count Fersen the second in point of wealth, has only £3000, very few have £2000. p^a annum, & therefore they very prudently & properly resolve not to set themselves on a footing, or to keep company with one, who in addition to his own private Fortune, receives £6000 p^a annum from his Sovereign.

There is one expence which the Court of France began at the late revolution, and which

which it cannot well get rid of. When the Comte de Breux (the Swedish Minister at Paris at that time) announced that important event, the King of France to express the Joy it gave him, immediately declared him an Ambassador, sent him home in one of the Royal Coaches, and ordered 25,000 Livres p^a Annuum to be paid him, to support that dignity, in addition to his Allowance from Sweden. The Count was soon afterwards recalled, but this appointment or Pension was continued until his Death, for this very good reason, that the King of Sweden had nominated him his Prime Minister. Upon his Death, this Pension, or additional allowance, would probably have gone to the Baron de Stael, had he not been only a Minister and not an Ambassador. It was necessary however to make him an Ambassador (and consequently he would have had some claim to the Pension) in order that he might be on a footing of marrying Mad^{emoiselle} Deckar, who having rejected Generals, could not expect the Kings consent to a Connexion with any person of an inferior Rank. Stael was so envied with this
Mamage

Marriage, getting it is said, £80,000. on his Wedding Day, that he has declined accepting of the Allowance, and it is supposed that young Comte Fersen receives it, whose Father is the most powerful Man in Sweden, and who himself was a great favourite with the present Queen of France. It is amazing the effect which these little Pensions have in Sweden, The elder Comte Fersen himself condescends to receive under the name of half-pay, 1000 Livres, or £41.10. Sterly p^a annum. The French at the same time take care to distribute these Sums in a very Politic manner, distinguishing them as much as possible under the pretence of half pay, or for service done &c. &c. so as not to hurt the feelings of a proud and spirited, though a poor People.

It is at present much questioned whether France pays Sweden any Subsidy. The former Treaty of Subsidy made after the late Revolution has expired, and there has been none made Public since. The Danes assert that Sweden receives 2,000,000 of Livres p^a annum, to be laid out on its Navy, under

under stipulations of furnishing France with Ships or Seamen when called upon. But it is impossible that so large a Sum could be given, and indeed no Ship of the line has been built this year, (1786) though by way of a bravado, and to shew what they could do, four 74th were actually built and launched An: 1785. They build however so cheap, in consequence of the great Skill and abilities of that inimitable Constructor Chapman, that four 74th would not cost them above £100,000. Each, including Hulls & Rigging.

But to return to the Subsidy, the King having got the Monopoly of Brandy & Spirits, of course imported a considerable quantity of Spirits from France, and it was said that his Subsidy was paid in that Commodity. But I found that Idea was without Foundation. For when Sir Thomas Wroughton, our Minister, at my desire, suggested to the Ministers of France, Mon de _____, a plan of purchasing for the use of Sweden, the Smuggled Spirits seized in England, and which

Parliament

6313(2) Parliament has very absurdly ordered to be saved, or totally destroyed, he immediately with great eagerness grasped at the Idea, and entered into it so keenly, that he proposed sending a Ship directly to England, which he would never have done, had the Court of France supplied them with that Article for nothing. Though appearances are kept up, yet the King of Sweden is not at all well at the Court of Versailles, or any of the Parties into which it is divided. The Queen of France dislikes him from some imprudent speeches he dropt respecting her which she either heard herself, or which were reported to her. He certainly said in a Public Company, "that she had grown too fat to be any longer accounted a beauty", and having one Day sung in his Company, in order to display her vocal accomplishments (which it is said are very fine) when his Opinion was asked, he very coldly replied, "that he never relished any singing, but upon the Stage". The Queen, it is said, by leaving him out of her parties and other shifts, took care to shew her resentment,

121
Resentment. Vergennes and he, also had very serious Quarrels. Each of them arrogated the entire merit and glory of the late Revolution in Sweden to himself; and Vergennes was so much irritated with the Kings speeches upon that occasion, that if he did not take away, he at least diminished the Subsidy to Sweden when he became Prime Minister. The King of Sweden's last journey to Paris, was in hopes of recovering his former Subsidy, and oversetting the Minister. And when his journey to England this Summer (1786.) was talked of almost with certainty, the French Ambassador at Stockholm said, that he was convinced the King would not go to France, as his reception there would not be very cordial. All these circumstances convince me that he receives no Subsidy, at this time, or at least that it is very ill paid. Indeed the French very wisely take care to keep all Subsidies to foreign Powers very much in arrear. On the whole, France likes the reputation of having such an Ally, and in case of real necessity, has paid

laid the foundation of getting its assistance on as easy terms as possible. But it knows well that it is so checked by Russia and Denmark, that its aid cannot be much depended upon, unless either at a considerable expence, or with the certainty of receiving great Political advantages.

As for the last Treaty between the Two Courts, Sweden has got the little Rock or Island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies, of no great value or importance, and France has stipulated for the right of building a Naval Magazine at Gothenbourg. But as yet no step towards that object has been taken. It was at one time intended. But the French demanded that all Goods should be admitted Duty free, and without inspection. This the Swedes refused, justly apprehending that it would become a Magazine of Smuggled Goods. It is very difficult to discover what was the real intention of the Court of Versailles, in making the Treaty, as it was then the Policy of that Court, particularly when Vergennes was Minister, to cover their real designs with clouds of negotiation, that the objects they had
actually

14
actually in view, may become the more
mysterious and impenetrable.

3. Character of the King

This Monarch, like every
other one, is variously talked of. I shall first
state the defects and the Vices of which his
Enemies accuse him, and next those accomplish-
ments and Virtues which his Friends ascribe
to him. By blending the two together,
and taking a little from both, his real
Character may be estimated.

His Enemies in the first place accuse
him of intemperance in Drinking, in which
I understand he occasionally indulges himself,
to excess, but he is not yet an habitual
Drunkard.

They ridicule him much for his vanity,
in particular for imitating, because his
Name is Gustavus, his renowned Ancestors,
Gustavus Vasa, and Gustavus Adolphus. This
is certainly a laudable ambition, had he
not extended it to such trifles, sitting in the
attitude

6314 (2)

attitude in which Gustavus Adolphus is drawn, and the like. It is a strong proof of vanity, that when he mounted to the top of the Steeple of St. Catherine, at Stockholm, he wrote his name and the date of that important event. The precious characters are carefully covered with a plate of Copper, and unlocked to be shown to Strangers as a mighty Curiosity. His Courtiers flatter this weakness so much as to have persuaded him, that he is a Man possessed of abilities too transcendent to be confined within so narrow, cold, and remote a Country as Sweden, and that he is fitter than any Sovereign now existing, to hold the balance of Europe, and to govern a great, extended, and a powerful Empire.

The next point they charge him with is extravagance. He is certainly inclined to spend much more than the Revenues of so poor a Kingdom as Sweden can afford. He immerses himself in all kind of Expenses. Some useful, like those at Carlsrona, others perfectly unnecessary, such as the most elegant, though not the largest Opera House, in Europe. It cost above

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above £150,000, and the Actors he keeps, the
decorations, &c.^a; come to an enormous Sum
annuum, which the prudent and rigid
Swedes grudge mightily. To reconcile the
Nation as much as possible to this Expence,
he compos'd the outlines of a Lyric Tragedy,
(which another put into Verse.) in praise of
one of their favorite Heroes, Gustavus Vasa,
and I am told that it has an admirable
effect upon the Theatre, and is one of the
most magnificent Spectacles that can be
seen. Opposite to the new Opera, he is
building a Palace for his Sister, to answer it
in point of size and form, and there is
to be a stupendous Stone Bridge, over the
River, in the center, to open an easy
communication between the Royal Palace
and the great Square. The number of
Royal Palaces in Sweden are very great.
Besides the large one in Stockholm, Droningsholm
his Summer Palace of Gripsisholm, his winter
residence, there are others at Upsala, &c.^a.
He keeps 275 Horses in his Stables at Stockholm
only,

only. In short it is altogether too great an Establishment for so small a Kingdom.

He is also unguarded and imprudent both in his words and actions. As to the first, some instances have been already given. With regard to the latter, he is very apt to be hasty in his resolutions. He is not very old himself, and his Counsellors are all young. The diet (1706) was as hastily resolved on, and as hastily dissolved, and the speech at the dissolution was so very violent, that the King found it absolutely necessary to soften it, before it was printed. The Obnoxious passages however still remain deeply engraven in the Minds of many of the hearers, not easily to be forgotten.

He also makes a very cold Husband, to a very amiable Queen, who, tho' rather plain in her person, and a Dane, and consequently of a Nation he cordially dislikes, yet is intitled to very different usage. Here it may be proper to mention a very singular anecdote of the Royal Family. The King, finding that he had been married for some time, without
having

having seen the prospect of a family, and convinced that the fault was his own, and not the Queens, took the following resolution, He prevailed upon a young Man, one Monke, to occupy his place for one night in the Queens apartment. The consequence of which was the birth of the Prince Royal nine Months after. The King himself sometimes tells the story in his cups, and the Queen, who heard afterwards of the trick that was play'd her, behaves to Monke with a degree of marked attention.

The most Obnoxious part of his Character, is, his known addiction to a certain detestable vice. When he was last at Paris, Nivelon the Dancer, had presents from him of very great value. His present favorite is D'Arrfelt, his Gentilhomme de la chambre, whom he carries constantly about with him, to the great disturbance, indignation and regret, of the better part of his Subjects.

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6315(2)

I now come to delineate this Monarch's Character in the favourable light in which it is represented by his friends.

The King has ever shewn a sincere and hearty desire to render his Country flourishing. Every useful attempt of a Public nature he warmly patronizes. He encourages Learned Men of all Professions. To those who conspicuously distinguish themselves, he gives the Offices they are entitled to expect, as the best professorships in the different Universities, &c.^a He gives them sometimes the Order of Vasa, as in the case of Thunberg, who had been in Japan, and he has reared some tolerable Painters, and gives them sufficient encouragement. Sergle also, maintained and employed by him is an excellent Statuary.

He is attentive, as every wise King ought to be, to keep up his Naval and Military Forces, on the best footing. He has once more roused the warlike spirit of the Swedes, which had sunk very low indeed during his Father's reign. Their last Campaign against the King of Prussia

was.

was peculiarly disgraceful, with an Army of 20,000, Men, making no progress against a small body of militia and Invalids. The Swedish Troops however are now in very different order. It possesses also a formidable Fleet, in consequence of the great abilities and exertion of that excellent constructor Chapman, who is unquestionably at the very top of that profession.

There is no Man more insinuating when he chuses it, or who can behave in a more affable and engaging manner to Strangers. In point of general knowledge also, there are very few of his Subjects on a footing with him. His pretensions to eloquence also stand high for a Sovereign, and his Oratorical Talents were of great Service to him + + + at the last revolution, and still render him popular with the People at large. His enemies however contend, that he ought to be called a Parleur, and not an Orateur.

His behaviour to England, during the
last

6316

(25)

last War, varied. at first he did not at all relish the American Rebellion. He said it was the common cause of Sovereigns to check such attempts. And I am convinced that were there a rebellion in Ireland, that he would lend us Troops to quell it, who might be transported into that Island from Gottenburgh, with great speed and little difficulty. His tone however by the machinations of France, soon altered. At his famous interview with the Czar of Russia in Finland Aug: 17, he spoke a very different Language, and I know it from the very best authority, that he then expressed great satisfaction that England was likely to be humbled. He was also the great promoter of the armed neutrality, and actually proposed it to Russia, a year before it really took place. It is proper at the same time to remark, that he permitted as many of his Subjects as desired it, to go into our Service, and several Thousand Subjects of Sweden, during the last War, were on board of our Fleet and Merchantmen. This is an immense advantage.

advantage which England enjoys. For all the common Sailors in the Northern Kingdoms, prefer the English to the French Service. (with the Officers it is in general otherwise), and a great number of them might be procured for very little money, to mix with our own Sailors, should their number be too scanty for manning our Ships completely. The greater part of those Sailors also, are able Seamen, and in general understand the English Language.

4. The Kings Ministers and Favourites.

The King has not been very happy in his choice of Ministers. The first, Le Comte de Creux, was a drunken profligate fellow, and sometimes really Mad. After his Death there was a species of Ministerial interregnum for some Months, till at last the Young Comte d'Ornesterra was appointed. He seems to be a plain, modest young man, better qualified for
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6316(2)

a private, than for a Public Life, so that every body was astonished at the choice. But the King pitched upon him partly because his Character was unexceptionable, and partly on account of a remote connexion with the Royal family. Perhaps he also wished to have all the credit of being his own Minister, or recollecting that his great ancestor, Gustavus Adolphus, had a Chancellor Oxenstierna, whose memory is still revered in Sweden, he naturally thought that one of the same name and family, would be popular with the People. Sidenkrantz, the Minister of finance, is an able Man, fruitfull in expedients, and attentive to his Department; but like all Ministers and instruments of Taxation, very unpopular. The great personal favorite, Baron d'Arnfeldt, has been already mentioned, and the Department which he holds. He is weak, contemptible and detested. He has the care of the Opera, which is an employment fitt enough for him, But the Public can not bear that such an upstart should always

always be the Kings Companion, ride
with him alone in his Phaeton, & meet
with all the countenance he receives.

5. Opposition in the last diet (1786)

Nothing could be more firm
and unanimous, than the Opposition that
the King met with at the last diet, par-
ticularly on the part of the Nobles and the
Peasants. The Opposition was headed by
Comte Perren, who, on account of his
Estate, Connections and Abilities, is reckoned
the most powerful man in Sweden, and
he was supported by Baron Gev, who is by
far the richest person in the Country. At
one time that spirit of Opposition had
ran so high, and had so much prevailed
all ranks of people, even the Military,
that the King was in a manner totally
deserted, and if Comte Perren had proposed
in the diet, the restoration of the old
Constitution, it would have infallibly
taken place. But he either wanted
inclination

inclination or spirit. Indeed he is so much attached to the Court of France, where his son resided at the time, in high favour, that he might be afraid of taking so bold a step, and perhaps his ambition is satisfied with holding the balance between the crown and the people. —

b. Foreign Ministers at the Court of Stockholm.

In every Country in Europe, with almost the single exception of England, the *Corps diplomatique* for the time being, are objects of peculiar attention. They are not only of importance, as forming a part of the Court, as living with great magnificence, as carrying on the political Interests of their respective Countries; but also, as having much to say, and being often secretly consulted respecting the Administration & Government of the very Countries where they reside. And hence it is of very great consequence, for every Country to employ able Men in so important a Department. — Those whom I saw at

at Stockholm. An: 1786. were as follows.

1. Le Marquis de Pons, Ambassadeur de France. — a man of some family & fashion in that Country, with tolerable abilities, and a good address. But there is something on his mind which prevents him from entering much into conversation, except upon any very interesting subject. His only Daughter was with him, the wife of the Marquis du Bois de la Motte, from whom she is separated. She is the tallest woman I ever saw, being about 6 feet 4 inches, and he is, I am told, a very little Man. She is not however ugly, except in her mind, which is truly distorted. She has introduced into Sweden, the vicious practices of France, and a criminal connexion among women is no longer unknown, or unpracticed in that Country. She has even brought a certain person of high Rank (wife to Prince Charles the Duke of Sudermania, the Kings Brother) to be a proselyte. This is
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6317(2)

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so publickly talked of, that I am not surpris'd
the poor Marquis should wear a discontented &
countenanced.

2. The Spanish Minister named is Mon^r. de
Carrol, It is proper to mention him next
as he affects to be constantly with de Pons,
and to keep up the Family connexion between
the Royal Houses of France and Spain. He is
a Man with a perfect good Opinion of himself,
without any strong reason for indulging it,
However the little connexion or intercourse
that there is between Spain and Sweden, does
not render an abler Man at all necessary.

3. Mont. de Marcoff, the Russian Minister, is an
able Man, has a great deal of easy, pleasant
conversation, occasionally interspersed with
bright and lively sallies of wit, and much
information on the present political State
of Europe. He is a warm Russian Patriot,
and has a high Idea of the power & importance
of that Empire. He is much disliked by the
King and the Swedes in general on that account,
and for undervaluing and seeming to despise
their.

their Country. He has been lately appointed the Third Minister in the foreign department at Petersburg, and is likely from his connexion with Comte Basderadko, and his intriguing Spirit and abilities, to rise at that Court. He is supposed to be a decided enemy to France, and attached to the English interest. However, his own interest in the first place, and next that of Russia, will direct his conduct as a Statesman.

A curious incident happened to him when I was at Stockholm. More from vanity than from real appetite, for his state of health is very indifferent, and the lady is very plain, he took into keeping Madame Huss, the principal French Actress at Stockholm. He was very desirous of carrying her along with him to Russia, and applied for her dismissal, which was refused. One Evening (22nd July) after playing before the King and Royal family at Droningholm, she eloped. The Police were immediately sent after her, and before she

could get out of Sweden, she was caught, much to Maroff's mortification. The King was enraged at it, Her absence would have stopt for some time, the French Comedy, which has cost him so much, at least until he could have procured another Actress. She was his contracted servant for 8 years longer. It was considered as a personal insult to the King, & to the highest degree imprudent for a foreign Minister to meddle with. Indeed I am convinced had the King of Sweden's strength and resources been equal to his spirit, he would have either demanded satisfaction from the Court of Petersburg, by the dismissal of Maroff from all his Employments, or run the hazard of a War, to procure reparation.

4. The Danish Minister, Comte Suel, should be mentioned next, being as subservient to the Russian, as the Spanish is to the French ambassador. Indeed they make two separate and jealous parties, there being, every where, a great rivalry between France and Russia. He is a
very

very weak and sickly Man, and nobody in their senses would have pitched upon such a Minister. But he is Brother in Law to Monse. de Shack Rathlow, who must be gratified by sending this fool to Stockholm.

5. Sir Thomas Moughton, the English Minister, is a native of Wiltshire, originally bred in the Mercantile Line, and settled at Petersburg, where he was appointed Consul. He was in high favour with Peter the 3^d, and it is said, at that time with the present Empress. He was certainly a handsome Man in his youth, and though not very deep, yet has sense enough to act his part in life with great propriety. He has been for many years in the diplomatic Line, the greatest part of which was spent as the English Minister at the Court of Warsaw. He is the best liked of the foreign Ministers at Stockholm, and hence is led to indulge too favorable an Idea of the friendship of Sweden towards England, deceived by the great

6318 (2)

great personal civilities he meets with from persons of all Descriptions.

The other branches of the Corps diplomatique, at Stockholm, are not entitled to any particular attention. It is singular however to see at the Court of a Protestant Monarch, a Nuncio from the Pope, Abbe who is actually received and acknowledged at Court, and is much liked by every body. The King received great civilities from his Holiness at Rome, which first brought on that diplomatic intercourse, and indeed is glad of any thing that will add to the Number or Splendour of his Court, or that gives the semblance of any additional consequence to Sweden.

7. Disposition of the Court & Country of Sweden, towards England.

The Court seems to prefer a French but the Country in general I am convinced would relish better an English Alliance. The Character of the Swedes and that of the English.

English resemble each other much, which gives all the better part of the nation a partiality for England. But what both the Court and the Country would prefer, is, a War between France and England, and the advantages of a lucrative Neutrality. The Day I was introduced at Dronningholm, the King said to Sir Thomas Wroughton, "when shall we have another Maritime War, we long much for it in Sweden". And no wonder, for it occasions a great additional Consumption of their Commodities, a greater demand for them, and consequently a higher Price, and an opportunity of making immense Sums of Money, by Freightings their Ships to the powers at war, and by acting as Commercial Agents. One of their Merchants very honestly declared, that he was almost ashamed of the Money he made during that Golden Era, as he called it, namely, the American War. Their Ships are now unemployed. The Exchange is turning

(rain)

again greatly against them, and their Specie is going fast out of the Country. In short, they are again getting into very great distress.

It is proper to remark, that both the Danes and the Swedes, are very jealous of the attempts of the English, to monopolize the East India Trade, and unless they are permitted to have a share in it, we may have other Enemies in that part of the World, to contend with, besides the French.

D. Conduct of England to Sweden.

The King has a great desire to see England, and assembled the last Diet, (which had nearly proved so fatal a step to him) in order to procure Money for making the Journey. It is said, that he has also a strong desire to be made a Knight of the Garter, & in particular, to see an Installation, in which & in his taste for shows he might be gratified. When in England, I am persuaded that an advantageous Treaty of Commerce might be made

made with him. At any rate we might secure an absolute neutrality in War, and full liberty to his Subjects to enter on board our fleet. Indeed that kind of assistance (a supply of Seamen) is the very thing we should wish for, as the most useful of any. If Denmark and Sweden aid us openly, we must pay them, for they cannot afford the expence themselves. It is to the full as cheap therefore, and much more manly, Politic and creditable, to have our own Ships and Officers, and to mingle with our own Sailors, a certain proportion of foreign Seamen. The Northern Courts would give permission and perhaps encouragement to their Seamen, to enter on board our fleet, for a small Subsidy, of perhaps £20,000 each per Annum, and were that the case, I am persuaded that from 20. to 30.000 foreign Sailors might be expected from Denmark, Sweden & Norway. This resource was not sufficiently attended to

6319(2)

to during) the last war, though such is the partiality of the Danish and Swedish Sailors to the English Service, that some who were taken prisoners during that war, in our Ships, rather chose to continue in captivity than to enter on board the french fleet.

But though admitting common seamen is a Politic and useful measure, yet on no earthly consideration, ought any foreign Officer to be received into our Naval Service. It is said that the Ardent of 64 Guns, the only ship of the Line taken by the French last war, or at least that remained in their possession, was captured in consequence of the Treachery of a Swedish Officer, who having discovered in our Service our Private Signals, immediately deserted to the French, and communicated them to our Enemies. Any discovery of that kind is of the most dangerous nature, and ought on no account to be risked. Indeed the less experience and the less Skill other Nations have, the more must the Naval Character of the English

English shine on their proper Element.

It is said that Sweden for a Subsidy of £50,000 p Annum, would enter into a Treaty with England, Russia and Denmark, to counterpoise the Family Compact, and to guarantee to us, all our Indian and other remote Possessions. This plan is worthy of serious consideration, as it would prevent a War, whilst it lasted, and consequently it would be the easiest & cheapest mode of securing those Possessions. That Subsidy also, might be paid to Sweden without any expence to this Country, by the means I have already hinted at. The Consumption of Smuggled Spirits at home being considered as an encouragement to that pernicious Traffick, by the Law, as it now stands, they are totally destroyed. It would answer exactly the same purpose, were they to be exported. The King of Sweden would purchase £50,000 p Annum, of those Spirits to be sold to his Subjects,

and thus at no expence to this Country, could
the Friendship of that Monarch be secured.

As to the people of Sweden, we have
advantages for securing their good wishes,
which ought not to be neglected, above 60. of
the Noblest and most powerful families of
Sweden, are of Scotch extraction, and not
a little proud of their origin. Comte Tersell,
the most powerful man in Sweden, is pro-
perly a McPherson. Duval, who was Lan-
-Marshall, or at the head of the last diet,
is properly a Macdowal. The Baron de
Geer, the richest of their Nobility, and the
second in point of influence, is of Dutch
extraction, but then all his Iron in
which his wealth consists goes to England,
and naturally connects him with that
Country. Advantage also should be taken
of the prejudices of the People, that the English
and the Swedes resemble each other much
in manners, Spirit and Government, and
that.

that even their Language was originally the same.

As to the present State of the Swedish Fleet and Army, the amount of its Revenue, and the real extent of its Commerce, Cantylor, a Saxon, in his Memoires concernant la Suede, has so fully and clearly explained the Situation of that Country in these respects, that it is sufficient to refer to him, his work being the best, and most authentic political account of a Country, I have ever had an opportunity of examining.