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SHORT STATEMENT

RELATIVE TO THE

PRESENTS TRANSMITTED TO ENGLAND

IN 1835,

BY

THE KING OF OUDE,

UNDER THE CHARGE OF P. FRIELL, ESQ.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S AIDES-DU-CAMP,

TO BE LAID BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING  
AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND,

AS A MARK OF ATTACHMENT AND FIDELITY,

AND

IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR THE HORSES PRESENTED TO HIS FATHER  
BY HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH,

WHEN RECOGNISING HIM AS KING OF OUDE.

TOGETHER WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING THERETO.

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LONDON:

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1837.

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## STATEMENT, &c.

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THE reigning family of Oude have upon many occasions evinced their friendly disposition towards the British interests in India. The late Marquis of Hastings, when Governor-General of India, considering it advisable, for political reasons, to destroy the connexion between the Court of Delhi (or the House of Timour) and the Court of Oude, went down to Lucknow a short time previous to his departure for England, and proposed to the Nabob of Oude, Gazee-od-deen-Hyder, the father of the present King of Oude, to assume the title of *King*, and thereby render himself independent of the House of Timour:—he declined doing so without being recognised by the King of England. Lord Hastings then recommended a present being sent to His Majesty George the Fourth, accompanied by a request that he might be recognised as King of Oude, promising to advocate the request on his return to England.

This Present was sent, of upwards of £100,000 in value, and received by His Majesty George the Fourth; and by the advice of Lord Hastings and His Majesty's Government, (sanctioned it is believed also by the East-India Company,) a letter was written, acknowledging Gazee-od-deen-Hyder as King of Oude, thanking him for his present; and some horses, saddles, &c. were sent him in return by His Majesty George the Fourth. One of these horses only arrived at Lucknow. Shortly after this, Gazee-od-deen-Hyder died without making any further acknowledgment, having assumed the title of King immediately on the receipt of the King of

England's recognition; thereby withdrawing his allegiance from the Mogul or Timour family, and occasioning extreme indignation to be expressed by the Court of Delhi, and an irreparable breach between the two Mahomedan States, as expressed afterwards by Lord Hastings in his "Summary" (page 110 of General Appendix) of Observations relative to Oude.

The present King of Oude, Nussur-od-deen-Hyder, feeling anxious to make a suitable acknowledgment to the King of England, for the compliment and honour conferred on his deceased father,—points upon which all native princes are very susceptible,—proposed to Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General of India, through Colonel John Low, the British Representative at the Court of Lucknow, to send a present to the King and Queen of England, under charge of Mr. Friell and Colonel Dubois, two of his European aides-de-camp. Lord William Bentinck granted full sanction; requiring only that the expenses of the mission should be defrayed from the King's private purse, and not from the revenues of his country.

This decision of the Governor-General in Council was communicated to the King of Oude by the British Resident in the beginning of 1834; and having thus ascertained that the measure was free from objection, the King of Oude directed a suitable present to be prepared at the expense of his privy purse.

The articles destined for this purpose were selected in March 1834, and despatched from Lucknow on the 20th January, 1835, some months being required for their due preparation. They consisted of a dress for a King and Queen, a gold and a silver chair, a gold bedstead, and a horse and an elephant for each to ride upon; a present similar to that which would have been sent to an Indian prince on his marriage.

Previous to their departure, a public entertainment was given by the British Representative to the King of Oude and suite, and to the European officers and other official persons: thus publicly showing his entire concurrence in the arrangements made: and after the entertainment, at the desire of the British Representative and officers, the King accompanied the whole party to his palace, to inspect the presents laid out previous to their being packed up.

Mr. Friell received charge of these presents at Lucknow, and arrived in Calcutta, escorted by a party of the King's troops, in the beginning of March 1835.

The mission was entrusted to Colonel Du Bois and P. Friell, Esquire, two of the aides-de-camp of the King of Oude; and the Moulve Mahomed Ismael Khan, a learned native astronomer, was sent with them, for the purpose of conducting the Persian correspondence of the mission with the Court of Lucknow, and of allowing him an opportunity to acquire some practical knowledge of the European sciences, more particularly of astronomy, by visiting the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The presents were embarked in the *Duke of Argyll*, and arrived in this country in July, 1835.

Previous to the sailing of the ship from Calcutta, charges had been preferred to the Governor-General, by a Mrs. Mackenzie, against Colonel Du Bois, seriously affecting his character as a servant of the King of Oude. One of the charges was, that he had written a letter to Mrs. Mackenzie, without the authority of the Minister, pledging the Oude Government to pay her £10,500 upon her giving up a paper which she had brought out to Lucknow in November 1834, purporting to be the copy of a secret despatch from the Court of Directors to Lord William Bentinck. Colonel Du Bois denied having been the author of the letter in question, and denounced it as a forgery; but so much of doubt attached to the transaction, that the Governor-General expressed his disapprobation of Colonel Du Bois going in the character of ambassador to the court of England, whilst he laboured under such a serious charge. The presents, however, having been shipped, and the passage-money and freight paid, Colonel Du Bois requested to be allowed to proceed to England; and proposed, that should the Governor-General, after the investigation of the case, find reason to be dissatisfied with his conduct, he could be superseded in England. Upon these terms the Governor-General allowed him to embark; but to enable him to prevent Colonel Du Bois acting in the mean time, he retained the credentials of the mission in India.

After the *Duke of Argyll* had sailed from India, the Indian Government obtained sufficient evidence to satisfy itself and the King of Oude that Colonel Du Bois *was* the author of the letter which he denied having written; and, in consequence, the King of Oude immediately dismissed Colonel Du Bois from his service, and sent orders that he should hand over the presents and also the funds entrusted for the expenses of the mission, to Mr. Friell. Mr. Friell was, by a Royal order,

dated 5th May, 1835, appointed chief of the mission ; and the Moulve Mahomed Ismael Khan was attached to the embassy, under his control and direction. The original documents conveying the orders and appointment, together with a letter from the King of Oude to the King of England, were forwarded by the Government of Oude to Calcutta, to be despatched to this country. Mr. Friell was instructed to deliver the letter of the King of Oude, and the presents that had been prepared, to the King and Queen of England, with the assurances of his firm attachment and fidelity ; and to request, in return, a small Miniature of his Majesty, to be worn round the neck on state occasions.

In the mean time the presents had arrived in England, and the animals were at once accepted by his Majesty: the other articles were deposited in the warehouses of the West India docks.

The original orders and instructions of the King of Oude and his letter to the King of England were forwarded, through the Government of India, to the East-India Company. It is known that they were received in London early in January 1836 ; but though often demanded, it was not till the 3d March that they were delivered to Mr. Friell, by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company ; and then only in consequence of his making a direct application to his Majesty upon the subject, through Sir H. Taylor. Mr. Friell lost no time in seeking an interview with the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Control ; and, accompanied by Mr. George Palmer, the honorary Agent for the Oude Mission, he attended at the India Board, and presented his credentials on 5th March, 1836, when Sir John Hobhouse was pleased to acknowledge Mr. Friell the accredited Ambassador and Representative of the King of Oude ; and Sir John presented Mr. Friell to his Majesty, at a Levee, shortly after ; upon which occasion Mr. Friell delivered to his Majesty the King of Oude's letter. Mr. Friell was then anxious that arrangements should be made for his presenting to their Majesties the articles transmitted by the King of Oude. The animals, it will be remembered, had been accepted by his Majesty some months before, and sent to the Zoological Gardens ; but Mr. Friell was given to understand that difficulties existed as to the reception of the remainder of the presents. The nature of these objections has never been announced : two reasons have been stated, and the most probable may be easily selected.

It is said that the presents are of too great value to be accepted by the King. This the first objection is personal to the Sovereign and his Ministers, and does not affect the Company.

The Sovereigns of Oude have, upon many occasions, advanced several millions of money to the East India Company, at periods when they have found difficulty in raising means to carry on their military operations, and the Company are still debtors to the extent of about six millions and a half; the grandfather of the present King, upon one occasion, learning that His Majesty's 8th Dragoons were dismounted, and were serving on foot, under Sir James Vandeleur, presented them with eight hundred horses from his own stud.

For these the King of Oude received only a letter of thanks from Lord Wellesley, and a brace of Irish greyhounds from Sir James Vandeleur, the Colonel of the regiment. In 1804, when Lord Lake was ordered to move with his army from Cawnpore, against Holkar, but owing to the deficiency of the Company's treasury at Lucknow, his movements were stopped, the Governor-General sent an order to Colonel Collins, the British Resident at Lucknow, to raise a loan at the rate of 12 per cent. interest. The Nabob of Oude, on hearing of the difficulty from Sir Gore Ouseley, put ten lacs of rupees, or £125,000, on elephants, without delay, and sent them up to the army to Lord Lake. He afterwards assisted to raise a loan, for the same purpose, of £400,000; and thereby enabled Lord Lake's army to move before the sickly season commenced, the effect of which was the accession of a very large territory to the East-India Company, and a great saving of human life and treasure. These facts are detailed in Sir Gore Ouseley's Evidence before the House of Commons in 1806, on the Oude charges; printed by order of the House.

After receiving, without scruple, these large offerings from the King of Oude's progenitors, and when it is known that the Government since the correspondence in question have actually accepted a ship of war, worth £100,000, from an Indian Prince, the Imaum of Muscat, and presents to a large amount from a dependent and pensioned Prince, the Nowab of Moor-Shedabad, of much inferior rank to the King of Oude, the objection to the reception of the presents now under review, on account of their excessive value, can only be looked upon as an evasion, and falls to the ground.

In the second place, it has also been represented that the Indian Government having designs on the King of Oude and

his territory, would not be ill-disposed to insult him; and here we come nearer to the true reason for the course of conduct adopted. The presents designed for their Majesties having come under charge of Colonel Du Bois and Mr. Friell, the former held the bill of lading, which he afterwards delivered to his Agents, Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co. It now appears that as early as the 19th December, 1835, the East-India Company obtained a treasury order, dated the 19th of that month, for the delivery of the presents to two of their officers, Mr. Peacock and Mr. Lawford, and endeavoured to obtain possession of them; and they were pursuing measures for this purpose, without making any communication to Mr. Friell, after the arrival of his commission in England, and the King's letter to his Majesty William IV. The Treasury order seems to have been inapplicable to the case, and the Company, finding it so, made influence with the Agents of Colonel Du Bois to induce them to give up the bill of lading, and this at a time when that gentleman had been superseded, and the East India Company knew that neither he nor his agents had any right to interfere. Upon these facts being discovered, the Company alleged that their object was the protection of the property; but it was at this time in charge of the West-India Dock Company, and under as full protection as the East-India Company could have afforded.

On the 31st March Sir John Hobhouse transmitted to Mr. Friell a letter from his Majesty to the King of Oude, declining to receive the presents. The letter was accompanied by one from Sir John to Mr. Friell, to the same effect. Sir John added, that his Majesty, in declining the presents kindly meant, reserves the animals, fearing they might be unable to bear a second voyage. Now, if the objection to receiving the presents was their excessive value, an opportunity here occurred of stating that difficulty; and as the animals were to be retained, the King of Oude might have been gratified by the acceptance of a part of his present,—a course which would have satisfied, in a great degree, the delicacy of Oriental feeling. Mr. Friell, therefore, respectfully represented to Sir John Hobhouse, that the rejection of the presents, offered as a mark of respect and good faith to the King of England, would occasion great pain and mortification to the King of Oude: and he urged that, as the animals were to be retained, the ground of reservation expressed in Sir John's letter might be withdrawn; so that the King of Oude having made a present, under the express sanction of His Britannic Majesty's Representative in India, should

not be subjected to the ignominy attached, in that country, to the idea of having it entirely rejected. The point was, however, persisted in by Sir John Hobhouse, who refused to make any alteration in the expression of the letter. *The presents for the Queen have never even been offered to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, in consequence of Sir John Hobhouse's and the East-India Company's interference.*

Nothing now remained for Mr. Friell, under these unexpected circumstances, but to secure the presents, until the determination of the King of Oude should be known as to their future disposal. It appeared, however, that Sir John Hobhouse had determined upon a measure to add to the ignominy of the refusal, viz. to send the presents back to Lucknow without waiting the order of the King of Oude. Against this Mr. Friell remonstrated, but in vain; and recourse was again had, both by Sir John and by the East-India Company, to the agents of Colonel Du Bois, the discarded Envoy, to endeavour to obtain, through their instrumentality, the possession of the presents. And Lord Glenelg also wrote letters to Messrs. Rickards, Little, & Co., the agents of Colonel Du Bois, of the 9th of June and 20th July, 1836, pressing them to deliver over the bill of lading for the presents to the East-India Company, instead of Mr. Friell, to whom the King of Oude, by his mandate of the 5th of May, 1835, had desired Colonel Du Bois to make over all the property. (*See Appendix.*) Sir John Hobhouse, finding that Mr. Friell would not concur in this scheme, threatened to write to the Governor-General of India,\* "with suitable comments" on "his conduct." The object of this statement is not to put forth the private complaint of Mr. Friell; but the fact strikingly illustrates the state of the native Princes of India in their dealings with the Company. Had Mr. Friell consulted his own interests, he would have surrendered the property of the King his master; and probably the Governor-General of India would have been desired to require of the King of Oude promotion for his faithless servant; but because Mr. Friell has discharged his duty honestly, in opposition to the wishes of Sir John Hobhouse, the Governor-General of India will be instructed to require from the King of Oude the destruction of his Envoy.

Sir John Hobhouse and the East-India Company having failed in getting possession of the King of Oude's property

\* *Vide* Sir John's letter of the 16th June, 1836, and Mr. Friell's reply of the 18th June, 1836, pp. 12, 13.



from Mr. Friell or the West-India Dock Company, under whose charge it was placed when first landed in July 1835 from the *Duke of Argyll*. It appears, despatches were sent out to the Governor-General of India, desiring him to obtain from the King of Oude an order to his Ambassador, Mr. Friell, to deliver over all the property belonging to the King of Oude, then remaining in the West-India Docks, to the East-India Company. And it appears that the Governor-General did, through the British Resident at the Court of Lucknow (Colonel Lowe), obtain from the King of Oude an order to this effect. This order was extorted by those measures well known in the dealings with the native princes, and the King was compelled to content himself with writing a strong letter, or protest, to the Resident, which protest he begged might be sent immediately to the Governor-General of India, and by him forwarded with the utmost dispatch to his Majesty William the IVth, and his Ministers.

This protest was addressed to Colonel Lowe, the British Resident at Lucknow, the Governor-General of India, and his Majesty's Ministers, and is to the following purport:—

The King of Oude states, after having been compelled to sign the order to Mr. Friell, that his Minister had received a letter from his Ambassador Mr. Friell, and also one from the Persian Secretary the Moulve, stating that some difficulties had been made by the Ministers, to the reception of his present by their Majesties of England, which grieved and astonished him much, as it had been sent by the advice and with the full concurrence of the late Governor-General of India, Lord William Bentinck. He observes, that the Persian Secretary, the Moulve, in his letter, states, the difficulties are occasioned by the great value of the presents, and the inconvenience the King of England would experience in sending a valuable present in return. In reply to this he says, the value is as nothing when it is considered; who is the giver and who the receiver, and their relative positions; it being no more than his duty, as an inferior prince, to send a present to his superior and acknowledged lord. He begs his Majesty's Ministers will read history, and then they will find that it is customary for one prince to send presents to another, especially from an inferior to a superior. And with regard to the value of the presents he says, that his father, Gazee-od-deen-Hyder, by the advice and at the request of Lord Hastings, when Governor-General of India, sent a present of five times the value to his Majesty

George the Fourth, which he was pleased to accept; and as to its being inconvenient to the King of England to send a valuable present in return, the King of Oude says, he asks only for a miniature to wear round his neck upon state occasions; but adds, that a glance from the King of England's eye would be to him worth quadruple the value of any present he could ever have it in his power to offer. He begs, moreover, he may be saved from the cruel degradation of having the present returned to India, as, he says, the cause can never be explained to his subjects, who would immediately cease to treat him with respect and consideration; they all being well aware of the mission having met with the full sanction and approbation of Lord William Bentinck when Governor-General, and the British Authorities in India, previous to its leaving Lucknow. Moreover, he begs his Majesty's Ministers will consider who commenced the correspondence. He says, he did not; but that Lord Hastings, when Governor-General of India, came down to Lucknow, and asked his father, Gazeed-deen-Hyder, to commence a direct communication with the King of England, and to send him a present, and ask to be recognised as King of Oude, thereby to throw off his allegiance to the King of Delhi; which, to please Lord Hastings, and to conciliate the English, he did.

This letter, or protest, the King of Oude requested the Governor-General to send home to England by the earliest steam conveyance; but instead of doing so, he for some reason only sent copies of the two documents to the East-India Company, and they forwarded a *copy* of the simple order to Mr. Friell, and required him to act upon it, but withheld the copy of the protest. Mr. Friell hesitated in acting upon a mere copy of his Majesty's order, well convinced, moreover, that it was contrary to his wishes; but the East-India Company having pledged themselves to its authenticity, he felt called on to concede this point. The Governor-General,—who was probably not satisfied with the first order from the King of Oude to Mr. Friell to give up the property to the East-India Company, accompanied by the protest,—it is believed, immediately wrote down to Lucknow again to the Resident there, enclosing copies of the letters from the *Home Authorities*, and insisting on his obtaining from the King of Oude orders to Mr. Friell, Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., and the West-India Dock Company, to make over the property to the East-India Company, without being accompanied by any letter, or protest,

or any thing of the kind; thereby compelling the King of Oude to be the instrument of his own disgrace. This second order recites the unwarrantable representations made to him by the *Home Authorities, &c.*, and the King of Oude signed it, and it was transmitted in fulfilment of Sir John Hobhouse's threat, through the East-India Company to Mr. Friell and the West-India Dock Company, who felt themselves bound to act upon it immediately; consequently the property was all made over to the East-India Company, with the exception of the two diamond necklaces, Nos. 1 and 3, and the silver scale armour for the elephants, neither of which have yet been accounted for, although Mr. Friell has used the most strenuous endeavours to induce the authorities in England to make every possible inquiry after them. Shortly after the East-India Company obtained possession from Mr. Friell of what remained of the intended present, they returned it all to India, notwithstanding the protest; with the exception of the picture representing the King of Oude's reception of the British Representative, Colonel Lowe, at his Court, which picture he had requested might be engraved in this country under the direction of Sir William Beechy.

Upon an examination of the packages containing the presents, in the West-India Docks, on the 19th November, 1836, and 2d March, 1837, two of the diamond necklaces, Nos. 1 and 3, intended for her Majesty Queen Adelaide, mentioned in the list delivered to Mr. Friell by the East-India Company on the 3d March, 1836, appeared to be missing; viz. "a diamond necklace with diamond rosette; ditto, with strings of pearls and emeralds." Another list was subsequently produced by the East-India Company after the deficiency was discovered, in which the necklaces Nos. 1 and 3 were omitted; but this evidently was an incorrect one, as it is headed the same as the list originally delivered to Mr. Friell on the 3d March, 1836; viz. "24 articles for her Majesty the Queen, &c. &c." whereas 22 only were enumerated, the necklaces Nos. 1 and 3 being omitted, although very particularly described in the original list, authenticated at Lucknow by Colonel Lowe, the British Resident there, and J. D. Shakespear, his Second Assistant. What was the occasion of this deficiency has never been explained, and the time during which the Company prevented their being applied to their destined purpose renders discovery now very difficult. The strenuous exertions of the East-India Company, and of Sir John Hobhouse, to prevent the reception

of the presents of the King of Oude, leave no doubt that their value was not the true ground of objection. In exposing the real design, it will be necessary to state shortly the situation of that country, in regard to the British Government.

By a treaty entered into in 1798, by Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, it was stipulated that an annual subsidy, amounting to about one million of pounds sterling, should be paid by the King of Oude to the Company; but this being found very burthensome, Lord Wellesley concluded, 10th November, 1801, a final treaty with the Government of Oude, which stipulates that the King of Oude should give up one half his dominions to the Company—viz. the districts of Corah, Etawah, Azimghur, Gorruckpore, Furruckabad, Ellahabad, Bareilly Kelpory, &c., yielding at that time a revenue of about £2,000,000, and now yielding nearly double that amount\*—in lieu of all claims of whatever nature; that he should have full control over the remainder of his territories and subjects in perpetuity, the Company engaging to furnish him certain regiments to attend upon his person, to defend him against all foreign and domestic enemies, and to maintain his authority throughout all that part of the country which remained in his possession; “the British Government engaging to guarantee the establishment and full exercise of the King of Oude’s authority within his reserved dominions, and that the Governor-General would never depart from that engagement.”

The King of Oude has performed his part of the treaty with good faith as far as the East-India Company have allowed him; but it is stated, and has never been denied, that secret

\* The following districts. Statement of Jumma. *Vide* Treaty of 1801.

	Rupees.	A.	P.
Chuckla Corah Kunah and Chuckla Etawah yielding them annually per Statement of Jumma . . . . .	55,48,577	11	9
Rehr and others . . . . .	5,33,374	0	6
Furruckabad and others . . . . .	4,50,001	0	0
Khairaghur and others . . . . .	2,10,001	0	0
Azimghur and others: Azimghur Mownan Bunjun . . . . .	6,95,624	7	6
Goruckpore . . . . .	5,09,853	8	0
Butwul . . . . .	40,001	0	0
Soobah of Ellahabad and others . . . . .	9,34,963	1	3
Chucklah Barellie Asophabad and Kelpory . . . . .	43,13,457	11	3
Nawaub Gunge Rehly and others . . . . .	1,19,242	12	0
Mohoul and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arwul . . . . .	1,68,378	4	0
Total Jumma . . . Lucknow sicca Rupees	1,35,23,474	8	3

Or, about a revenue of £2,000,000, and now yielding nearly double that amount annually.

orders were sent by the Company to Lord William Bentinck, recently, to take possession of the remaining half of his territory, and to have the private treasure belonging to the King of Oude, at Lucknow, removed to the Company's Treasury at Calcutta, allowing the King to retain property in every way not exceeding the value of one million sterling. It is justly apprehended that the public feeling would have been outraged by such an act of rapacity, following immediately upon a mark of respect in this country; and it was therefore deemed more consistent to insult and degrade the intended victim of this wholesale plunder beforehand.

The consciousness of these intended proceedings has led the friends of the Company to state that the mission was intended to avert the measure determined on. This, however, is not the fact. The intelligence of the intended seizure first reached Lucknow in November 1834, while the presents had been in preparation since March previous. The mission arose entirely from the gratitude and attachment of the present King of Oude, faithful in that respect to the feelings and conduct of his predecessors.

The present King of Oude is distinguished as a great benefactor to his territories. He has caused to be cut a canal from near Futty-ghur up to Lucknow, with the view of considerably shortening the distance of water conveyance, and giving greater facility for commerce; and a Major of Engineers has been appointed to superintend this undertaking. A large sum has been expended in the erection of an observatory, and in the appropriate instruments; and persons of the highest talents have been engaged. In short, the King has used the most strenuous exertions to improve the country. Among other illustrations of this, the Court of Oude applied to be allowed to discipline a small body of troops under European officers as a police force; but the Indian Government will neither allow this, nor will they provide troops to maintain the King's authority, although bound to do so by the Treaty of 1801.

Three times last Session (18th of April, 23d and 26th of May) the following papers were attempted to be moved for in the House of Commons by Mr. Barlow Hoy, but each time the question was evaded by the Ministers. And their supporters were so intent upon obtaining what they were pleased to call Justice for Ireland, that they suffered gross injustice to be enacted towards the King of Oude, one of the most faithful of our Eastern allies.

The lamented decease of his Majesty William the Fourth prevented any further steps being taken last Session ; otherwise it is well known he had determined to exert himself to protect the King of Oude from being harshly and unjustly dealt with, or wantonly insulted by the return of his presents, and to expose the thimble-rig trickery and conduct pursued relative to this mission.

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*Copies of Papers attempted to be moved for in the House of Commons by Mr. Barlow Hoy, on the 18th April, 23d and 26th May, 1837.*

1. Copies of all Correspondence between the Governor-General of India, or the Indian Government, and the East-India Company, the Chairman, Director or Directors, secret or other Committees, on the subject of a present proposed to be sent by the King of Oude to their Majesties, under charge of Philip Friell, Esquire, including copies of all communications with the Court of Oude, or the British Resident, on the subject.
2. Copies of all Correspondence between the Board of Control and the East-India Company, the Chairman, Directors, secret or other Committees, in relation to the Presents.
3. Copies of all Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Board of Control, or the East-India Company, or any Officer thereof, and Philip Friell, Esq., Colonel Du Bois or his Agents, Rickards, Little, and Co., and the West India Dock Company, relative to the Presents.
4. Copies of all Correspondence between the Governor General of India, or the Indian Government, and the East India Company, the Chairman, Directors, secret or other Committees, in relation to the taking possession of Oude by the Indian Government, and the Instructions given to Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland, in relation thereto.
5. Copies of all Correspondence between the Board of Control and the East-India Company, the Chairman, Directors, secret or other Committees, on the same subject.

## LIST OF THE PRESENTS, DATED 7TH SHOWAL, 1250.

152 *Articles.*

*For the High and Mighty Potentate, whose Crown is (as resplendent as) the Sun, and whose Court is like that of Rywan—may his conquering Standards last for ever, and remain high.—128 Articles.*

1 Korasanee Sword, with Gold-enamelled Handle and Scabbard, with Diamonds and Rubies, with Belt set with Jewels, in a Silver Box, covered with Brocade, complete.

*Manuscript Books.*

- 1 Vol. Bahaure Sakhoon.
- 1 Do. History of Aenal Bukht.
- 1 Do. of Aorun.
- 1 Do. of Bauber.
- 1 Do. of Badawanee.
- 1 Do. of Tarishta.
- 1 Do. of Habeboossian.
- 1 Do. 5 Books of Nizamee, in verse.
- 1 Do. Dewanee Ausfee, Do.
- 1 Do. Do. Kuid, Do.
- 1 Do. Do. Lynd, Do.
- 1 Do. Do. Shakee, Do.
- 1 Do. Do. Borfee, Do.
- 1 Do. Do. Wahshee, Do.
- 1 Do. Subhut ool Abrar.
- 1 Do. Ajaeb ool Nuckhloo Kant.
- 1 Do. Imand oos Saadut.
- 1 Do. Goolistan, with Pictures.
- 1 Do. Works of Shaikh Ali Hazeeu.
- 1 Do. of Muinut.
- 2 Do. Kunzool Maril, (1 with Pictures.)
- 1 Do. Keemial Saadut.
- 1 Do. consisting of the 6 Books of the Nuisnaree of Mailvee Room.
- 1 Do. Nuizhur ool Anuur.
- 1 Do. Maarujoon Nabout.

- \* — 1 Painting, in a Gold Frame. *Sold by Messrs Ruckford & Co of  
 1 Gold Hookka Bottom. *Saville Row on 1 May 1847*  
 1 Do. Plate for Bottom.  
 1 Do. Chillum.  
 1 Do. Arukgheer.  
 1 Do. Surposhe, with Chains and Drops.  
 1 Do. Mouthpiece.  
 1 Hookka Snake, embroidered with Gold, with Flowers  
 made of Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoises, and Leaves of  
 Red and Green Beads.  
 1 Hookka Snake, made of Gold Thread and Silver.  
 1 Gold embroidered Hookka Carpet, with Flowers made of  
 Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and Turquoises, and the Leaves of  
 Beads of different colours, with Velvet Lining, tipped with Gold  
 Lace.  
 1 Dustugee to match.  
 1 Gold Chair, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearl  
 Chains, pendant Emeralds, Velvet-embroidered Back and  
 Cushion, under part of the Cushion lined with Satin, with  
 flowered Satin Covering.  
 1 Silver Do. of the same description.  
 1 Gold Footstool, with Velvet-embroidered Cushion, and  
 flowered Satin Covering.  
 1 Silver Do.*

*Wearing Apparel.—28 Articles.*

- 1 Jemawar (striped Shawl) Labada.  
 1 Do. Lehalf or covering.  
 3 Pairs of plain Shawls.  
 3 Shawl Roomals.  
 3 Shawl Rezaees.  
 5 Shawl Surbund, or Head Dresses.  
 5 Do. Shumlals or Do.  
 3 Do. Jamawar, or striped Shawls.  
 3 Pieces of Kin Khaul (Brocade).

2 Horses.

- 1 Red Velvet-embroidered Saddle.  
 1 Green Do. Do. Do.  
 1 Head-stall, set with Diamonds and Rubies.  
 1 Do. plain.  
 1 Breast-hand, set with Diamonds and Rubies.  
 1 Do. plain.



- 1 Crupper, set with Diamonds and Rubies.
- 1 Gold Do. plain.
- 1 Set of Reins, set with Diamonds and Rubies.
- 1 Do. plain Gold.
- 4 Shawl Jamawar Horse-cloths.
- 2 Yellow Velvet Reins, with Bits.
- 2 Embroidered Head-stalls.
- 2 Silk Ropes.
- 2 Silk Nets.
- 2 Chownes, with Silver Handles.
- 2 Elephants.
- 1 Embroidered square Saddle for Elephants, with Cushions, Pads, and Carpets.
- 1 Silver-gilt Elephant Saddle, with embroidered Shool.
- 2 Silver Proboscis.
- 6 Silver Necklaces.
- 2 Silver Cruppers.
- 4 Silver Rings.
- 6 Silver Tusk Ferrules.
- 2 Silver-gilt Driving Hooks.
- 1 Female Rhinoceros, with Brocade Shool, or covering Cows with Do.

*For Her Pure Majesty, of exalted Dignity, like the Pleiades, the Queen of the World.*

*24 Articles.*

- \* ——— 1 A Diamond Necklace, with Diamond Rosette.
- 2 Do. Pendant with a long Ruby, with three rows of large Pearls, and pendant Emeralds.
- \* ——— 3 Do. Strings of Pearls and Emeralds.
- 4 A double string of Pearls, with pendant Emeralds and Rubies.
- 5 A pair of Silver Armlets, set with Diamonds.
- 6 A pair of Diamond Earrings.
- 7 A Diamond Comb.

*Wearing Apparel.*

- 2 Suits, consisting of 2 Paishwaz, 2 pairs of scarlet Satin Trousers, with embroidered border, worked with Pearls, Silk Izarbund, worked with Gold and Pearls, all richly embroidered.
- 2 Shawl Razaces or Coverings.

+ *As the 2 missing necklaces supposed to be of the value of £10,000 - Total value of the whole property between £4 & £500,000 -*

- 2 Shawl Jamawars of striped Shawls.
- 1 Pair of Green embroidered Shawls.
- 1 Pair of Red Do.
- 2 Pairs of plain Do.
- 1 Embroidered Shawl Roomal.
- 2 Plain Do.
- 1 Brocade Lehaf.
- 1 Pair of embroidered Shoes, with Flowers set with Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, with Bells, set with Diamonds.
- 1 Pair of embroidered Shoes, with plain Bells.
- 1 Gold-enamelled Bedstead, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. strings of Pearls covered with Red embroidered Velvet, Curtains of Green embroidered Gros-de-Naples, with 12 Post Tops, surmounted with a Crown, and Bouquets of Gold, Satin Bedding, Gold Brocade Coverlet, and 4 Scarlet Velvet embroidered Pillows.

(True Translation.)

(Signed)

J. D. SHAKESPEAR,  
*Second Assistant to the Resident.*

N. B. This Letter and List of Presents was delivered to His late Majesty William IV. at a Levee on the 16th of March, 1836.