

THE OREGONIAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1880.

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A letter from this gentleman has appeared in the public prints, which describes the grant of arms to a donor, of whose genuineness at the time of the Orangemen of Dublin had no reason to be in doubt. It is stated that Captain Fitz Kennedy himself supplied the sum which had been presented to the Orangemen, as the reply to their application to the government. We are, therefore, compelled to investigate the probability of this curious version of the facts.

When the first proposition of the Orangemen was conveyed by Major Turner to Lord Clarendon, one of these propositions must be true—either the Orangemen of Dublin had no reason to be in doubt as to the genuineness of the grant of arms, or the Orangemen of Dublin had no reason to be in doubt as to the genuineness of the grant of arms. The Orangemen of Dublin had no reason to be in doubt as to the genuineness of the grant of arms, or the Orangemen of Dublin had no reason to be in doubt as to the genuineness of the grant of arms.

It requires no great sagacity, then, to penetrate the design of the intervention of Captain Kennedy. It is true he alone appears; but the application in reply to which he appears, to have been made to the government, and not to him; the suggestion that Captain Kennedy's whole and precipitate surrender was spontaneous, is not compatible with the circumstances of the Orangemen's situation. Captain Kennedy's letter, above quoted, commences with stating that he had been appointed to investigate everything that can throw a light on the

of Dublin and others, in an interview with Colonel Browne, heard from him a distinct statement in reference to the grant of arms, that it was not the intention of the Government to grant arms to the Orangemen; that they might go on with their organization.

We have, consequently, to present our narrative with as much accuracy as possible, and to avoid including any statement of details of the scenery of which we are not fully satisfied. It is to be regretted that we have not been able to obtain any original documents, but we are confident that our account is a true and faithful one.

Our design has not been to gratify the Government for relying on us as a check. We believe that it was well and right, and inevitable, our duty, in the circumstances, to give our own views, and our own testimony, on the facts which we have seen and heard.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

In the biographical notices which usually appear immediately after the demise of those who have been eminent or remarkable, more attention is given to the public career of the deceased than to the personal history. It is in recording the events of Queen Adelaide's life, and paying a tribute of respect to her memory, that it will be necessary to refer to the personal history of the late Queen Dowager. The late Queen Dowager, Adelaide Louisa, Theresa, was born on the 19th of August, 1792, a period of merely two months after the death of her husband, King George the Third.

Her father was a Scotchman, and her mother a Frenchwoman. She was educated in the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Compiègne. She was married to King George the Fourth in 1811, and became Queen Consort. She was a woman of extraordinary talents, and her reign was marked by peace and prosperity. She died on the 27th of November, 1849, at the age of 57.

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at the moment it was over, the two Prelates and the three Ministers of State took their departure; in the evening the Duke and Duchess of Clarence drove up to St. James's Palace, where they remained only a few days, and then proceeded for a short time to the Duke's residence at Busby Park. The Royal Highness soon came to the resolution of spending some time on the Continent, and accompanied by the Duchess, he embarked at Dover in less than three weeks after his marriage.

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The Princess Adelaide may have been, in respect disappointed—he had no son, one child only, the Princess Elizabeth, having been born alive, and she was committed to the grave in a very early age. In the comparative infancy of the Princess, she was married to the Duke of Clarence, who died in the year 1820, and the life of the Duchess of Clarence was much varied; but this apparent absence of exciting pursuits resulted not from incapacity of enjoyment, but from poverty of health, and somewhat, also, from practical considerations, for she loved hospitality, and engaged for in many female employments, which ornamental needlework was one—in the middle ages her

patronage of tapestry would have rivaled that of the great monarchs of France and England. Her taste for the fine arts, her judgment in music, and even in pictures, was held in high esteem; but beyond and above these mental qualities she was a woman of strong practical sense, and she was able to discharge the duties of her office with fidelity and assiduity. She was a woman of strong practical sense, and she was able to discharge the duties of her office with fidelity and assiduity.

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