

See-aw, bee-aw, in bass tones, and at intervals, was first laughed at and in the end, loudly hissed by those present. In the opening of her address, of which a brief outline is given, Madame Moniez said it was a melancholy reflection that fashion owed its origin to the sins of Adam and Eve, and it was of somewhat ancient date too, as she commenced about the time that civilized man began to blush at the knowledge of his own and his wife's nakedness in the garden of Eden—a circumstance which led to the wearing of fig leaves (laughter). It must be confessed that at that period fashion was somewhat simple and very innocent affair. The foliage of trees and the skins of beasts were the garments which then clothed the human race, and only ornaments for a long time worn were the flowers plucked from the bush, the rich berries from the tree, or the sweet shells from the beach. A young lady of the time that a lover could find on the cheek of a beloved one was the peachy bloom—the diamonds then existing were the lovely bright spots in her eye. (Loud applause). But this age of simplicity and innocence seemed not to have lasted very long. Accumulating wealth soon introduced tastes and habits of luxury, and then the products of the loom, the Tyrian mystery of the purple, the riches drawn from mines were all taxed with embellishment and beauty to woman's mien, and her natural charms were at last forgotten in the artificial. From the days of Adam the First to the present time fashion had always played a most conspicuous part, and even more than the laws themselves regulated the modes of life. Fashion was a most powerful and awful tyrant, not merely deciding the cut of our garments, the very colors of our dress, and the quantity of our repasts; but by its prodigious sway it regulated our feelings, our affections, and even our lives to suit the time and place of its abode. Truth, happiness, and health itself were sacrificed to the ruling powers—it controlled the shape of our bodies and of our coffins. A very old fellow of the name of Reason might whisper that it was cowardice to bend before it; his younger brother, Common Sense, cry shame upon it; and the youngest member of that respectable family, Good Taste, might dare to put in a plea—but all in vain. In France, and most other nations of Europe, the reign of fashion was mostly confined to dress, ornament, and amusements. But in the United States it extended to every department of life, even to morality and religion; for there unless the preacher of the Gospel itself went tricked out in the richest silks and velvets, wore kid gloves and the finest buckram, very little confidence would be reposed in his ability to lead a soul to heaven (applause). But it must be confessed that fashion had performed some wonderful feats in banishing from the language vulgar terms that used to be common in England, but more especially in America. That which was once called 'knavery' and 'knavery' was known in the United States, as 'the best end of a bad bargain'; and the disgusting word 'libertine' had given way to very genteel expressions as 'gallantly' and 'gayly'. In America to be intoxicated was called 'highly elevated' (laughter), and to be dead drunk was to be 'oblivious' (loud laughter). To run away with a man's wife—(cries of oh)—and that was something done even in America—was set down to the credit of the genius of 'ornamenting his neighbour's head' (laughter); and to spend the whole day in dissipation and indiscriminate vice and immorality was simply 'seeing the elephant' (continued laughter and applause). Fashion could give wealth to the poor, and over talent and virtue, and until its mighty god had dethroned opulence would always obtain credit for many good qualities as it would be able to pay the calf would be worshipped because it was a new one—and in Fame's bright temple there would always be a niche large enough for rich and fashionable people (laughter and applause). Her experience of the power of fashion to do everything except to make a man or woman happy—that it could not do. There is a power of God which reaches the gay delusion at last, and says thither shalt thou go and no farther (applause). Hills of dissipation and sin were not the less real for the gold and glitter surrounding them; forms and ornaments were only the covering of real life which could not affect the palpitating heart and soul of man—you might embroider misery but you could not change its nature—(applause). Idleness was not banished because rendered magnificent—luxury was never yet was drowned by exhilarating draughts of fashion—ennui was the terrible devil of the fashionable world. The history of the freaks of fashion would lead to the impression that his sacred majesty must have this department under his special protection in all past ages (laughter and applause). Having referred to some of the most striking vagaries of fashion at different periods, Madame Moniez said we laughed at savages for wearing ornaments of gold and other precious metals in their nos-

only an injury to the fair trader but a greater injury to the public."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE LATE GUN ACCIDENT AT ADARE.

An inquest was held on Thursday, in the Board-room of the County Infirmary, on the body of Mr. Maurice Guerin, of Adare, who came by his death from the effects of a gun shot wound in the hands, accidentally received in his own house a few days since, through the alleged negligence of Edward M'Roby, gamekeeper of the Earl of Dunraven. The relatives and friends of the deceased demanded the inquisition, and Thomas Costelloe, Esq. coroner, empanelled a jury for the purpose. Mr. P. Murphy, local Crown Solicitor, appeared for the widow and relatives of Guerin, and Mr. Joseph Murphy as attorney for M'Roby.

The jury having viewed the body, the first witness called was

John Guerin, brother of the deceased, who, on being sworn, deposed that he was brother of deceased, and was in his (the brother's) house on the evening of the 17th November, having been called in there by M'Roby to have a drink; (the brother kept a public-house, and was a carpenter by trade.) It was about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening; John Kenny, assistant to M'Roby, was with him; the three went into the kitchen, and witness saw a gun lying on the table; the table was situate against the wall between the windows and near to the fire; we had three half glasses of whiskey and a bottle of lemonade; when the drink came in M'Roby sat up on the table near the butt of the gun; the muzzle was faced towards the opposite end, in the direction of the fire; the table was about two feet and a-half wide, and there was a can of water on it; the gun was so close to M'Roby that I think he must have sat upon it; after we drank the first round I called for a second (three half glasses and a bottle of lemonade); Kenny proposed a third round, and my brother (the deceased) came in at the time, and was asked to drink something, but he refused, saying he didn't care for it; he was then pressed to join, and said "very well;" deceased sat upon the end of the table where the muzzle of the gun was pointed, and M'Roby remained sitting in the same position already described; the drink was brought in upon a tray, and laid on the table; Kenny went out to the shop for biscuits; M'Roby was in the act of reaching for the drink when the gun exploded; there was no one then near the gun but M'Roby; witness stood on the floor in front of the table, between deceased and M'Roby; they were not more than a quarter of an hour altogether in the kitchen until the explosion took place,

To Mr Patrick Murphy—There was a hubbub and noise when the explosion took place; my brother exclaimed—Oh, good God, I am shot. Macroby remained in the same position for some time and then got off the table and walked about the kitchen. The flesh on the back of my brother's left hand was all torn away; the thumb on his right hand was forced up on his wrist; Dr. Worrall was sent for and he attended the deceased who was conveyed into the County Infirmary on the same night; came himself into town with the deceased, who appeared to have good spirits enough when coming to the infirmary. A report of the occurrence was made to the police; I did not immediately see who got the gun after the occurrence; but the first of it I saw subsequently was in the hands of the constable.

To a Juror—Neither the elbow, nor the arm, nor the hand of Macroby could touch the trigger of the gun when reaching out for the tumbler; he wore a short shooting frock; I know that his frock coat must have touched the butt end of the gun—for it was impossible for him to stir without his clothes or some part of his person touching the gun.

On being cross-examined by Mr Joseph Murphy, the witness said—The deceased and Macroby understood each other as well as any two men in Adare. I did not know that the gun was loaded at the time; the deceased was in company with Macroby during the early part of the day; I was not told by either Kenny or Macroby that the gun was loaded.

Robert Gelston, Esq. MD, was next examined, and stated—I was not the medical man who especially attended the deceased, but I accompanied the gentleman who did, in order to make myself acquainted with his case, so as that I might take care of him if that gentleman could not attend; the deceased received two very serious gun shot wounds, one in the right, the other in the left hand; these wounds caused his death. The gun was charged with shot and not with bullets, and from the appearance of the wounds he must have been sitting quite close to the muzzle of the gun.

To Mr. Joseph Murphy—The wounds on the hands would not cause death in all cases, but in this case they were the exciting cause of death; deceased was of a bad constitution.

Mrs. Mary Guerin, widow of the deceased, said—I

Thirteen men of the crew of the John Fielden bound from Liverpool to the West Indies, were charged with mutiny and refusal to do their duty, before two of the Queenstown magistrates, Captain Martin and Mr. Gallagher, on Saturday. Their defence was that they had uncomfortable quarters on board, and also that there were not sufficient hands to work the ship. The magistrates, however, convicted them, and sentenced them to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The question as to the replacing of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The company have made application to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on £537,000, subject to the same conditions as that of the Red Sea line, and this has been backed by memorials signed by the leading firms, not only of London, but of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley, and Norwich. Supposing it to be granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations that may be thought desirable with the American Government will subsequently be entered into. No attempts can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of fine weather at the end of April or May, and even under the best circumstances, the expectations with regard to the operation are not favourable. Meanwhile it has been definitively ascertained that the existing damage was not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to a distance of 12 miles out from Valentia and the portion taken up was found to be in a perfect condition for all electric purposes. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise strongly support the original inference that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast at a depth probably of 900 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. Henley, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience to the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results, but in no case could there be hope of achieving permanently any satisfactory communication otherwise than by an entirely new line. After the unanimous expression of opinion, not merely by the commercial towns but the people at large, that the work is one, the nation should not allow to fail, it may be presumed there is little doubt of the required help being accorded, subject to such stipulations as may protect the general interest.

THE ARMY.

The following important general order was promulgated on Wednesday:—

Horse Guards, S. W., Nov. 29.

The following regulations in regard to the examination of officers preparatory to promotion in the army are to be substituted for those promulgated by the circular memoranda of the 14th of May, 1850; the 14th day of July, 1851; and the 19th of July, 1858:—

Before officers are recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant the commanding officer will apply to the senior officer in the district or station for a board to examine and report upon their qualifications.

The board is to consist (if possible) of three field officers, but on no occasion, when it can possibly be avoided, is any officer of the same regiment as the candidate to be placed on the board.

This board is to report to the Military Secretary, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, that the officers about to be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant have been instructed on the following points, viz.:—

1 They must have a thorough knowledge and must give an account of the duties they have to perform as regimental orderly officers, as officers commanding guards, or as subaltern officers of guards under officers of superior rank.

2 They must have a thorough knowledge of, and be able to put a company through, the manual and platoon exercise, and be capable of exercising both a squad and company in the drill and evolutions prescribed in the first two parts of the regulations for the field exercise of the infantry.

3 They must know exactly the place of all the company's officers in every situation of the battalion, and be able to command a company in battalion exercise.

4. They must be acquainted with such parts of the Queen's regulations and orders for the army as relate to the duties and conduct of a subaltern officer, and with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, so far as is necessary for the performance of their duties as members of a court martial.

5. They must be acquainted with the Queen's regu-