

friends held a lot in the Catholic Cemetery, and were resolved that he should be buried there against the will of the Bishop. The matter was carried before the courts of law, and Judge Mondelet, a very honest man, but of small mental *Calibre*, and mighty notions of his powers as a Judge of the civil tribunal ordered, not only the burial of Guibord in consecrated ground, but that the clergy should perform religious services for the deceased. This judgment was appealed from and set aside on technical grounds by the Court of Appeals in this province, but the matter having been carried to England, the Privy Council then decided that Guibord should be buried in the lot of ground referred to, but without any religious ceremony. When the news of the judgment arrived, the enemies of the Church were jubilant, and reprints were industriously circulated that the Catholic population were about to rise *en masse* and prevent the carrying out of the decree. In his capacity of Mayor, Dr. Hingston acted throughout with the greatest prudence and vigor. Refusing to allow himself to be swayed by those who were anxious to humiliate the clergy, and to cast insult in the teeth of the great Catholic majority, he declined to call on the troops which he well knew were not so much intended for the purpose of quelling a riot, of which there was not the most remote danger as to give *eclat* to the triumph it was to celebrate over the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, the troops were ordered out by another authority, and on the day of the funeral marched to the cemetery, but through the agency of the Mayor, whose efforts were seconded by the manly delicacy of the officers in command of the various corps, not one of them placed foot on the consecrated ground, and the remains of Guibord were consigned to their resting place in the presence of a few policemen, and a crowd of spectators, without even an angry word being spoken, to justify the great military preparations that had been made. For the part enacted on this trying occasion by Dr. Hingston, he won not only the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, but received the warm thanks of His Excellency the Governor General, (Lord Dufferin.)

In the year 1875 Dr. Hingston married

the second daughter of Lieut. Governor MacDonald, of the Province of Ontario, a beautiful and accomplished lady. He is still in the full vigor of manhood, with many years of a brilliant and useful career before him.

### CHIT-CHAT.

ANY one who may have any doubts about the amenities of Irish Landlordism and the beauties of English rule in Ireland will be much edified by a perusal of a recent correspondence in *The Spectator*, July 31, about what *The Spectator* calls "the very despotic traditions of the Kerry Estates of Lord Lansdowne." That correspondence proves to the world on the undoubted authority of the defence itself, that Irish Landlordism is what it is accused of being:—"an immoral despotic authority." Some thirty years ago a man was tried in Tralee for the murder of his nephew, a child whom he had driven from his door and who died of exposure. The defence set up by the prisoner's attorney was that the boy had been refused admittance to his uncle's house, through fear of eviction, it being a law on the estate, that if a younger son or daughter marry the new couple shall quit the parent cabin. The present Lord Lansdowne enters the lists in defence of his father. The (ig) noble Lord's defence is unique—he *admits* the law *defends* its existence and would have us believe the child died from a thrashing which he deserved administered by his uncle. Chief Baron Pigott summing up the evidence on the trial evidently did not take this noble view of the case. "His mother" said the Chief Baron "had left him, and he was alone and unprotected. He found refuge with his grandmother, who held a farm, from which she was removed in consequence of her harbouring this poor boy, as the agent on the property had given public notice to the tenantry, that expulsion would be the penalty inflicted on them, if they harboured any person having no residence on the estate. He came to Casey's house, where you his uncle and aunt resided. He applied for relief, as he was in a state of destitution. Casey, with whom you lodged, desired you to turn him from