

naged to keep their rents paid; but since its failure, they have been unable to pay, and immediately the landlord, with the fierce avidity of a vulture, was down upon them. The opportunity of getting into his own possession land rendered valuable by the labour of those tenants was not to be lost; regardless of all they had done, reckless of the fate of themselves, he commenced the work of destruction.)

"Some of these very men, respectable and intelligent tenantry, told (says our authority) with tears in their eyes, in their own expressive style, that their cabins had been razed to the ground, and themselves and their children compelled to sleep during the night under the open air! Others of them mentioned that they had been induced by the promise of a few pounds, to assist in the work of demolition; but when the cabin had been levelled the money was withheld! At Ballysaggartmore, a scene as novel as it was terrific presented itself.—I counted from twelve to fourteen houses in some instances levelled to the ground, with the exception of a portion of the walls; in other cases the roofs torn off, the windows broken in, and the doors removed. Groups of famished women and squalid children still hovered round the places of their birth, and endeavoured to shelter themselves from the piercing cold of the mountain blast by cowering behind the walls, or seeking refuge beneath the chimnies."

All other tenants were strictly forbidden to offer any shelter to those who were ejected

As a specimen of the character of this cruel landlord we give the narration of one of the sufferers:—

"Tim Hallahan (a feeble old man, upwards of eighty years of age) said in the presence of the Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty:—"I am upwards of forty years in Ballysaggart; and about thirty years ago, when Mr Usher came in for the property, my lease ran out; I had twelve cows, a pair of horses, and forty sheep, when I first came to the place; he then took the best land from me, where he planted trees and left me a spot towards the mountain, and put me to the cost of building a house there; he then promised me a lease but did not give it to me;—in about nine years after, he removed me out to the mountains altogether, and made an agreement to give it to me—for the first seven years for nothing for the next for five shillings an acre; and for the last seven years, for twelve shillings and sixpence. I owe him one year's rent, due last March. I have about ten acres of middling land, which would produce Rye, but it was all black mountain turf and heath when I went there, I have about an acre of corn set, but I have no seed for the rest of it; I have nothing to support me now, for that is all I want; I met Mr. Usher to-day (Saturday) and followed him down the walk. "What do you want?" said

he. "After spending my whole life on your property," said I, "will you allow me to die of hunger?" "Have you not land?" he then asked.—"What good is it to me, Sir," says I, "when it has failed on me, and on the world?" "Give it up," says he, "and go into the work-house."

This model of landlords seized all that another tenant possessed, and did not leave the family as much as would get them their supper that night. Mr. Usher cantered his horse for himself, and took him into his farm yard.

Two other families when ejected, attempted to erect a wretched shed against the sides of a ditch, but the agent came and tore it down.

Eighty-seven individuals are already ejected, and between seven and eight hundred are processed.

The Report concludes by enumerating the advantages that will be conferred on the community in general, and these destitute tenantry particularly, if effective assistance be immediately rendered.—An extensive tract of country, which formerly supplied in times of scarcity a great portion of the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Waterford with potatoes, and produced large quantities of oats, will be made available for the requirements of human existence; and an impoverished and oppressed peasantry, on the very threshold of destruction, will be restored to comfort, happiness, and comparative independence.

#### ITALY—ROME.

The *Roman Advertiser* states that—

"Those members of the Sacred College of Cardinals who had been created by his late holiness, have directed that a *Concorso* should be published by the Pontific Academy of St. Luke, for the object of providing a monument to Gregory XVI. The Academy has issued its propositions with the conditions required from the Sculptor, who may be of any nation, but must be resident in Rome. Designs are to be presented in plaster, the figures not less than two Roman Palms high, to the examination of the *Concorso*, in the month of June, 1848, with the names of the competitors in a sealed letter; which designs will be afterwards exposed for a week to their Eminences above-named. The sum appropriated to this work will be 15,000 scudi."

A letter dated Rome, May 8th, says:—

"It was not without astonishment that Europe learned the arrival in this city of Chekib Effendi, the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna. This diplomatist has been constantly the object of attention from the Pope's family. During the dinner given in his honour, Count Mastago, the Pope's brother, gave a toast to the Sultan's health; he added that the true dangers for the Catholic religion did not