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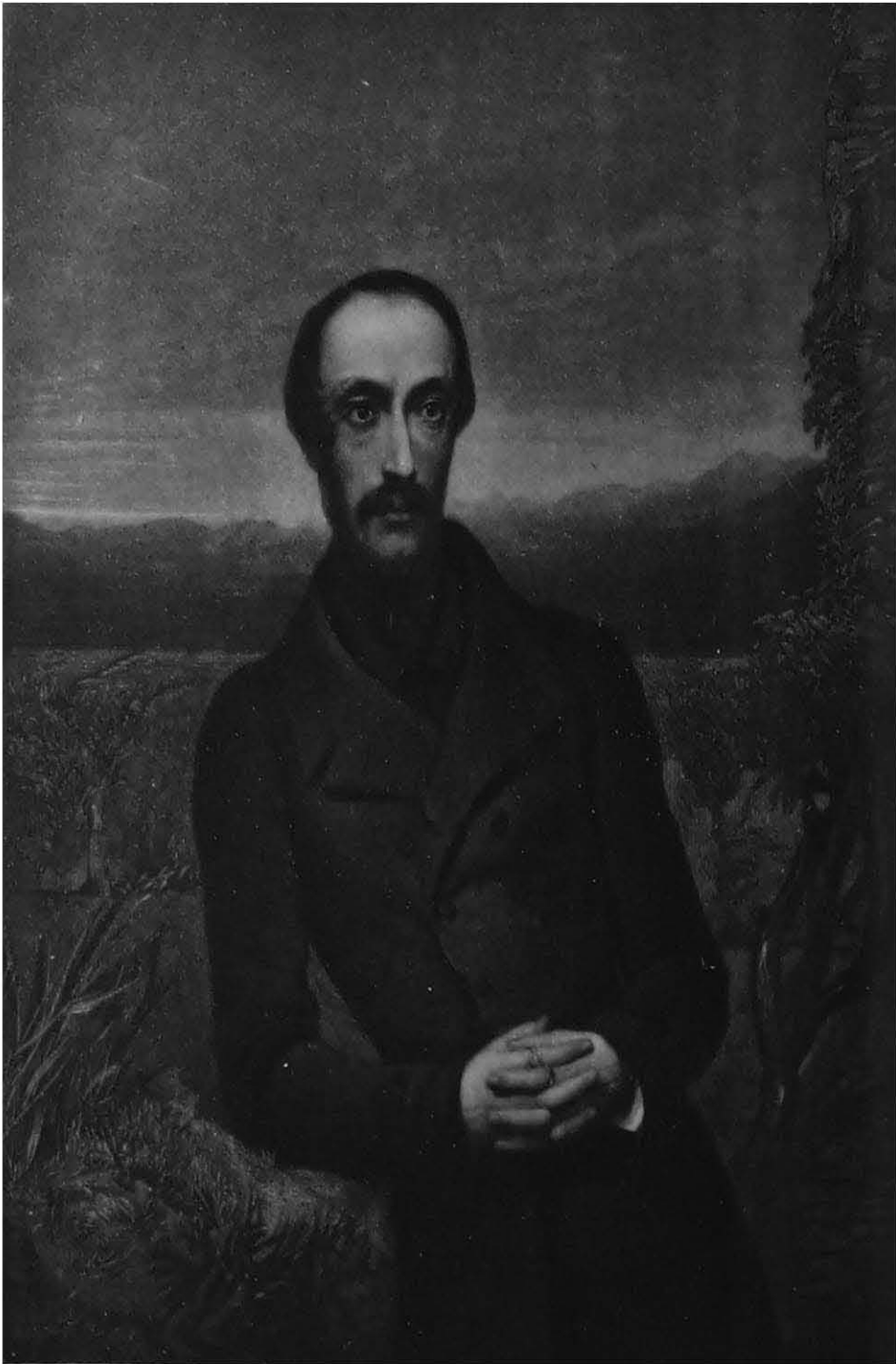
THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848-9.

Es reden und träumen die Menschen viel
Von bessern künftigen Tagen;
Nach einem glücklichen, goldenen Ziel
Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.
Die Welt wird alt, und wird wieder jung;
Doch der Mensch hofft immer Verbesserung.

* * * * *

Es ist kein leerer schmeichelnder Wahn,
Erzeugt im Gehirne des Thoren.
Im Herzen kündigt es laut sich an:
Zu was Besserm sind wir geboren;
Und was die innere Stimme spricht,
Das täuscht die hoffende Seele nicht.

SCHILLER.



Giuseppe Mazzini.

REVOLUTIONARY ~~MOVEMENT~~

OF 1848-9

IN ITALY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND
GERMANY.

WITH SOME EXAMINATION OF THE PREVIOUS
THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

BY

C. EDMUND MAURICE,

AUTHOR OF "THE LIVES OF ENGLISH POPULAR LEADERS IN
THE MIDDLE AGES."

WITH AN ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

THE following book is the result of many years' work. It aims at showing the links which connected together the various movements in Germany, Italy, and the Austrian Empire in 1848-9. Many as are the books which have been written on the various parts of that struggle, I do not know of any attempt to link them together. How adventurous this effort is I am most painfully aware, and none the less so because I happen to know that the task was undertaken and abandoned by at least one writer who has many qualifications for it to which I can lay no claim. I allude to my friend Dr. Eugene Oswald, who has most generously assisted me in carrying out the work for which he was unable to spare the time. But I may say without arrogance that however deficient my history may be in the learning and ability which Dr. Oswald's would have shown, as well as in that lifelikeness which his personal share in the important rising in Baden would have enabled him to give to the descriptions; yet I shall at least have no temptation to any one-sided estimate of the merits of the various races concerned in the struggle, a temptation from which the most candid German could hardly escape. My only danger in that matter would be that I might be tempted to speak too favourably of *all* the movements of those various races; seeing

that during my investigations in the cities affected by these movements, I received the most extreme courtesy and kindness from German and Bohemian, Magyar and Szekler, Saxon and Roumanian, Serb, Croat, and Italian; and I feel nothing but pain at any word of criticism I have uttered in these pages that may jar on the susceptibilities of any of those races.

It will be noticed, of course, that I have omitted from this history any account of the French Revolution. My reasons for this have been given at the beginning of the seventh chapter. But I may add to what I have said there that I had long felt the disproportionate importance which many people attached to the French Revolution of 1848, in regard to its immediate influence on Europe. From Palermo, not from Paris, came the first revolutionary outburst. From Presburg, not from Paris, came the word that shook Metternich from power, and secured a European character to the Revolution. Under these circumstances, I conceived the idea of telling the story of the European Revolution, without touching on the French part of it, except in the most incidental manner; so that the students of this period may be able fairly to estimate the other influences which produced these great results, unblinded by the splendour which anything done in Paris seems always to have for the student of revolution.

One other peculiarity in my book also needs some explanation. I have, as far as possible, avoided references to authorities in notes. Such references only worry the general reader, while the student will, I think, be more helped by the list of authorities which I append to this preface.

It now only remains for me to thank those friends who have helped me in my work.—For the German part of the Revolution, I have received much help from the kind loan of the “*Neue Rheinische Zeitung*” by the late Dr. Karl Marx. For the special Baden part of it I received help not only from Dr. Oswald but also from Dr. Karl Blind, who lent me pamphlets not otherwise accessible. For the Bohemian part of the narrative I owe much to the kind help of Dr. Gabler, Mr. Naprstek, Count Leo Thun the younger, and Dr. Rieger. For hints about the Viennese struggle I owe thanks to Dr. von Frankl, the well-known poet of the revolution, and also to Dr. Friedjung. For some general hints on the Slavonic question I am much indebted to Baron Helfert; and my obligation to Dr. Herbst I have acknowledged in a note. For general Hungarian information I owe thanks to Mr. Pulszky, to Miss Toulmin Smith, to General Klapka, to my kind friend Professor Felmeri of Klausenburg, to Dr. Lindner, Mr. Kovacs, Mr. Kovary, Mr. Boros, of the same town, and to Mr. Szabò, now Librarian of Klausenburg University, formerly a distinguished officer in General Bem’s army; also to Mr. Fekete, Mr. Sandor, and Professor Koncz of Maros Vasarhely; and last but not least to Mr. Paget, the author of “*Hungary and Transylvania.*” For special hints about the Saxon question I am indebted, amongst others, to Dr. Teutsch, to Professor Senz, and to the late “*Obergespan*” of Hermannstadt, Herr von Brennerberg, whose loss to the district I can well understand, since the acquaintance of a week enabled me to appreciate the singular justice of his mind, as well as his uniform kindness; while for information from the Roumanian point of

view I owe thanks to Mr. Barritzu. For information on Serb questions I am indebted principally to Mr. Polit, and Mr. Hadjiç of Neusatz, and Mr. Boscoviç of Belgrade, for whose acquaintance I have to thank the late Servian Minister in England, Mr. Mijatoviç. The same introducer I have to thank for the kindness shown me by Mr. Matkovicu of Agram. In the last mentioned town I also received useful information and help from Mr. Subek, and from the Librarian of the South Slavonic Academy.

For help in Italian work I have to thank my old friend Madame Venturi, Signor Ernesto Nathan, Signor Cardinali, Signor Berti, Professor Villari, Signor Guastalla, Professor Aurelio Saffi (the Ex-Triumvir of Rome), Signor Galli, Dr. Sacchi, the Syndic of Goito, the Librarian of the Biblioteca di Brera at Milan, and my friend Signor Pizzi.—For help of various kinds I have to thank Miss Wedgwood, Miss Irby, Dr. Brandl and Mr. Garnett of the British Museum.

I have also to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Diösy in allowing a copy to be taken of his picture of Kossuth, for insertion in my book. This favour, with other help, I owe to my friend Mr. B. Gunszt.

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CHIEF RACES OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

HUNGARY.

Magyars, ruling race; found in most parts of the Kingdom, but most largely in the Northern parts. Semi-Turkish race (non-Aryan). Various creeds; Calvinism the most distinctive (*i.e.*, the one that has most connected itself with the race-struggles). Chief town, Buda-Pesth.

Croats, chiefly found in Croatia, but sometimes in Slavonia and Dalmatia. Creed, Roman Catholic; Slavonic race; chief town, Agram.

Saxons, found in S.E. of Transylvania. Creed, mainly Lutheran; race, German; chief town, Hermannstadt.

Serbs, found chiefly in Slavonia, but also in Banat, Bacska, and in smaller numbers in other parts of Hungary. Creed, Greek Church; race, Slavonic; chief towns, Neusatz and Carlowitz.

Slovaks, found in North Hungary. Creed, Lutheran; race, Slavonic.

Szekler, found in N.E. of Transylvania. Creeds, various; race, same as Magyars; chief town, Maros Vasarhely.

Roumanian, or *Wallack*, in all parts of Transylvania, and a few in the Banat. Creed, Greek Church; race, mixed Dacian and Italian; chief town, Blasendorf.

Italians, found in Dalmatia and Istria.

WESTERN AUSTRIA.

Germans, found everywhere, but chiefly in Archduchy. Creed, mainly Roman Catholic; chief town, Vienna.

Slovenes, found in Krain, Carinthia, and Styria. Race, Slavonic.

Czechs, in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Creed, chiefly Roman Catholic; race, Slavonic; chief town, Prague.

GALICIA.

Poles, found in all parts. Creed, Roman Catholic; race, Slavonic; chief town, Lemberg.

Ruthenians. Creed, Greek Church; race, Slavonic.

TABLE OF DATES.

1846. April 25. Charles Albert defies Austria about the salt-tax.
- June 15. Election of Pius IX.
- July 8. King of Denmark asserts his right to absorb Schleswig-Holstein.
- „ 16. Pius IX's amnesty.
1847. Jan. 3. Landtag summoned to Berlin.
- July 5. Pope grants Civic Guard to Rome.
- „ 14. Clerical conspiracy suppressed in Rome.
- „ 16. Austrian occupation of Ferrara.
- „ 20. Swiss Diet resolves to dissolve Sonderbund.
- Sept. 1. Unsuccessful rising in Messina.
- „ 12. Meeting of South German Liberals at Offenburg.
- „ 29. Metternich formally expresses his approval of the Sonderbund.
- Nov. 4. Motion carried at Pesth for taxation of nobles.
- „ 24. Troops of the Swiss Diet occupy Luzern.
- Dec. 9. Nazari makes his motion for reform in Milan.
- „ 16. Agreement for Austrian troops to evacuate Ferrara.
- „ 27. Ciceruacchio asks the Pope to join the Italian League.
1848. Jan. 2 and 3. Smoking riots at Milan.
- „ 12. Sicilian rising begins.
- „ 19. Arrest of Manin and Tommaseo at Venice.
- „ 29. Neapolitan Constitution granted.

TABLE OF DATES.

1848. Feb. 4. Leopold of Tuscany promises Constitution.
 " 12. Pope appoints first lay Ministers.
 " 22. Martial law proclaimed in Lombardy.
 " 27. Meeting at Mannheim to demand German Parliament.
- Mar. 2. Second Chamber of Baden demands repeal of Carlsbad Decrees. Downfall of Ministry in Bavaria.
 " 3. Kossuth's speech at Presburg.
 " 11. First meeting at the Wenzelsbad in Prague.
 " 13. Rising in Vienna. Workmen's petition in Berlin. Granting of Liberal Ministry by King of Saxony.
 " 15. Abdication of Metternich.
 " 16. Students' rising in Pesth. Rising in Berlin. Granting of Constitution by Pope.
 " 17. Serb meeting at Pesth.
 " 18 to 22. Five days of Milan.
 " 22. Rising in Venice.
 " 23. Manin chosen President of Venetian Republic. Jellacic made Ban of Croatia. Charles Albert declares war on Austria.
 " 25. Prussian Assembly opens.
 " 26. King of Naples deposed by Sicilians.
 " 31. Meeting of Vor-Parlament at Frankfort.
- April 2. Bundestag repeals Carlsbad Decrees.
 " 4. Bundestag authorises Prussia to act for Germany in Schleswig-Holstein.
 " 8. First battle of Goito.
 " 11. Palacky refuses to join the Committee of Fifty at Frankfort.
 " 16. First Baden insurrection.
 " 29. Papal allocution against the Italian war.
- May 1. Slavs summoned to meet in Prague.
 " 3. Mamiani Ministry formed.
 " 13. Meeting of Serbs at Carlowitz. Provisional Government at Milan declare for fusion.
 " 15. Coup d'état in Naples. Second rising in Vienna. Meeting of Roumanians at Blasendorf.

TABLE OF DATES.

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1848. May 18. First meeting of Constituent Assembly at Frankfort. Flight of Emperor of Austria to Innsbruck.
- „ 28. Battle of Curtatone.
- „ 29. Unsuccessful riot in Milan. Completion of vote of fusion.
- „ 30. Slavonic Congress in Prague. Abolition of Transylvanian Parliament. Surrender of Peschiera to Charles Albert.
- June 2. First encounter between Magyars and Roumanians.
- „ 3. Separate Provisional Government formed in Bohemia.
- „ 11. Hrabowsky's attack on Carlowitz. Fall of Vicenza.
- „ 12 to 18. Rising in Prague.
- „ 19. Ferdinand declares Jellaciç a traitor.
- „ 29. Jellaciç made Dictator by Croatsians. Archduke John chosen Administrator of the German Empire.
- July 4. Venice accepts the fusion with Piedmont.
- „ 22. Kossuth supports vote for sending troops against Italians.
- Aug. 5. Capitulation of Milan.
- „ 8. Expulsion of Austrians from Bologna.
- „ 11. Restoration of Manin's dictatorship in Venice.
- „ 26. Truce of Malmö signed.
- „ 31. Abolition of feudal dues in Vienna.
- Sept. 5. Frankfort Assembly condemns the Truce of Malmö.
- „ 9. Jellaciç crosses the Drave.
- „ 11. Meeting of Roumanians to protest against Hungarian conscription.
- „ 16. Frankfort Assembly rescinds its vote about the Truce of Malmö.
- „ 18. Émeute in Frankfort.
- „ 21. The "Struve Putsch."
- „ 25. Official appointment of Lamberg at Buda Pesth.
- „ 28. Murder of Lamberg.

TABLE OF DATES.

1848. Oct. 3. Jellaciç declared Dictator of Hungary.
 „ 6. Murder of Latour.
 „ 7. Croat army surrenders to the Hungarians.
 Ferdinand flies to Innsbruck.
 „ 8. Kossuth threatens death to those who won't
 hang out the Hungarian flag.
 „ 10. Auersperg and Jellaciç join forces.
 „ 11. Bohemian deputies meet in Prague.
 „ 18. Puchner's appeal to the Transylvanians.
 „ 21. Hungarian troops cross the Austrian frontier.
 „ 22. First meeting of Kremsier Parliament.
 „ 30. Battle of Schwechat.
 Nov. 1. Windischgrätz enters Vienna.
 „ 9. Blum shot.
 „ 15. Murder of Rossi. Prussian Assembly votes
 that no more taxes be paid.
 „ 24. Flight of Pope.
 „ 28. Prussian Assembly decide to leave Berlin.
 Cavaignac announces intended expedition
 to Rome.
 Dec. 2. Abdication of Ferdinand.
 „ 5. Final dissolution of Prussian Parliament.
 „ 13. Address from Forli asking for Constituent
 Assembly.
 „ 18. Frankfort Parliament abolishes feudal dues.
 „ 31. Hungarian Committee of Defence retreats to
 Debreczin.
1849. Jan. 11. Frankfort Parliament votes for exclusion of
 Austria from Germany.
 „ 22. Görgei sends Waizen Declaration to Windisch-
 grätz.
 Feb. 1. Saxons apply for help to Russians.
 „ 6. Re-occupation of Ferrara by Austrian troops.
 „ 8. Flight of Grand Duke from Tuscany.
 „ 9. Proclamation of Roman Republic.
 „ 19. Görgei superseded by Dembinski.
 „ 21. Announcement that the Austrians have crossed
 the Po.
 „ 26. Opening of Prussian Parliament.

1849. Mar. 7. Dissolution of the Kremsier Parliament.
- „ 11. Capture of Hermannstadt by Bem.
- „ 12. Charles Albert declares war on Austria.
- „ 20. Formal announcement of new Austrian Constitution.
- „ 23. Battle of Novara. Abdication of Charles Albert.
- „ 28. Frankfort Parliament decides to offer Crown of Germany to King of Prussia.
- „ 29. Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini made Triumvirs.
- April 1. Capture of Brescia by Haynau.
- „ 3. King of Prussia refuses the Crown of Germany.
- „ 14. Declaration of Hungarian Independence.
- „ 17. Final meeting of Sicilian Parliament.
- „ 24. French arrive before Civita Vecchia.
- „ 25. Re-occupation of Pesth by the Hungarians.
- „ 27. Dissolution of Prussian Parliament.
- May 14. Beginning of third Baden insurrection. King of Prussia recalls Prussian members from Frankfort Parliament.
- „ 15. Neapolitans capture Palermo.
- „ 20. Bologna captured by Austrians.
- „ 26. Proposals of Lesseps accepted by Triumvirs.
- „ 30. Frankfort Parliament resolves to adjourn to Stuttgart.
- „ 31. Oudinot rejects Lesseps' Convention.
- June 4. Russian proclamation of intended invasion of Hungary.
- „ 13. Ledru Rollin's insurrection in Paris.
- „ 17. First Russian victory in Transylvania.
- „ 18. Final dissolution of German Parliament.
- „ 19. Austrians capture Ancona.
- „ 30. Roman Assembly decides to yield. Prussians surround Rastatt, which is centre of Baden movement.
- July 3. French enter Rome.
- „ 15. Papal Government restored.
- „ 28. Death of Charles Albert. Hungarian Diet dissolves itself.
- Aug. 5. Capture of Hermannstadt by Russians.

TABLE OF DATES.

1849. Aug. 11. Görgei made Dictator. Kossuth flies from
Hungary.
„ 13. Görgei surrenders at Vilagos.
„ 28. Austrians enter Venice.
Sept. 26. Klapka surrenders Komorn.

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