

ford. It is not well to enter early into revolutions; the first fall victims. What do you think would have happened?

'The Reformers (Place, &c.) talked big to me, and felt assured of success. The run upon the banks and the barricading of the populous country towns would have brought matters to a crisis, and a week they, the Reformers, thought would have finished the business. They meant so to agitate here that no soldiers could have been spared from London, and the army is too small elsewhere to have put down the rebels. In Scotland, I believe, the most effectual blow would have been struck, and it seems difficult to have resisted the popular movement. The Tories, however, say the Duke would have succeeded. No doubt the discipline under which soldiers live might have proved a stronger element than the public enthusiasm, i. e. unless the latter was universal or extensive, and then it would have carried all before it. The task would have been to bring society to its former quiet state! Thank God we have been spared the trial; but, as a matter of speculation, tell me what you think would have been the result? Am I right in my conjecture that you would have refused the Birmingham invite, and kept your sword in its scabbard?—Yours, ever truly,

T. Y.
'Thanks for your first volume; Jones has come back better.'

GERMANY.

SANGUINARY AND SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.—FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.—MURDER OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

An insurrection has taken place at Vienna—the Emperor has fled—the Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichps; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. For the first time in the revolutionary events of Germany, a body of soldiers were found on the side of insurrection.

Within the last week the Vienna court, and Count Latour, the War Minister, especially, have been publicly convicted of the most gross and revolting treachery towards the Hungarians. In the very face of the most solemn promises, assertions and protestations, that neutrality should be observed between Croat and Hungarian, letters were seized, showing that the Croats and Jellachichs were the mere instruments of the court of Vienna, receiving arms, pay, and orders direct from Latour and the Arch-duchess Sophia.

The people of Vienna, witnesses of this treachery towards the Hungarians, who had aided them in completing and upholding their revolution, could not but feel that the same false and treacherous policy would be observed towards them if the Hungarians were put down. War had been just declared against the Hungarians. The court had thrown off the mask, and appointed Jellachich its commander-in-chief.

During some time past, the democrats had been actively engaged in propagating amongst the military the principle of fraternisation with the people. Their labours were not unsuccessful, particularly amongst the German grenadiers in garrison in Vienna. This fact was not unknown to the authorities, and it was accordingly resolved to send two grenadier battalions out of the capital and to forward them to Moravia, in order to incorporate them with the army preparing there to make an attack on the Hungarians. This contemplated removal of favourite troops for the purpose of being opposed to a party for which all the popular sympathies are enlisted, created considerable discontent, particularly in the suburb of Gumpendorf, in which the barracks of the grenadiers were situated.

Early on the morning of the 6th the grenadiers were ordered to march, and join the expedition against the Hungarians. They did not, indeed, refuse to quit the barracks, but they were forewarned of their march and its object, and had communicated with the corps of national guards of the suburb of Gumpendorf, in which their barracks were situated, and with the academical legion, from both of which they received a promise that measures would be taken to prevent their departure.

Some measures were indeed taken. The national guards from the Handsturm assembled at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th at the terminus of the northern railroad, from which they removed the rails, for the purpose of preventing the departure of the grenadiers. The latter arrived soon after, and the commanding officer, seeing that the removal of his troops by rail was impossible, gave orders for their proceeding on foot to Gumpendorf, a station on the line, from whence he hoped it would be possible to effect their conveyance by the railroad. But this plan, too, was resisted by the national guards, the numbers of which increased every minute. A barricade effectually stopped the march of the regiments near the Tabor Bridge. Orders were given for the storming of this barricade; and the War-office being aware of the mutinous dispositions of the grenadiers, several battalions of cavalry were instructed to escort them. But the grenadiers crossed the bridge, scaled the barricade, and fraternised with the national guards. The latter destroyed part of the bridge, thus preventing the cavalry from interfering. Regiments of infantry were then drawn up to reduce the insurgents, and to enforce obedience to the commands of the government; and the artillery arrived at ten o'clock, when the rioters were summoned to surrender. This they refused to do, for they had mean-

while been reinforced by the academical legion. The parties stood thus opposed to one another until a body of workmen proceeded to seize a powder-wagon and four guns, which they effected without any opposition from the artillerymen. But this act of the insurgents gave, nevertheless, the signal for a bloody conflict.

The Nassau infantry fired three successive volleys, which were answered by loud cheers and quick discharges from the national guards, the students, and the grenadiers. The Nassau infantry were soon forced to retire, and on being charged with the bayonet, their retrograde movement became a downright flight. General Brody, their commander, was shot. The government troops had 20 killed; the insurgents 5. There were many wounded, but their number has not as yet been ascertained.

After routing the government troops, the insurgents marched from the suburbs into the town, where they placed their guns in the middle of the University-square; the gates of the town were guarded by detachments of students and national guards, the tocsin was sounded, and a central committee formed for carrying on the war.

At one o'clock a party of the insurgents and national guards were attacked on the Stephen's Platz by a party of loyal national guards, who stood by the government, but after a short fight the latter were forced to retire into the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, the doors of which they then barricaded from within. But the insurgents battered down the doors, entered the church, and dislodged their antagonists, whose leader was killed on the very step of the altar.

One of the city gates, the Burgthor, still remained in possession of the government troops. Three companies of sappers and miners, with four guns, entered this gate at three o'clock in the afternoon. They were at once attacked and totally routed, in spite of the grape and canister which they fired from their pieces. Many of them were captured, disarmed, and confined in the University-buildings. Formidable barricades were constructed while this fight was going on. The old fortifications of the city were occupied by the artillery of the national guards.

After this the tide of insurrection rose to an unconquerable height. The rioters entered the War-office between the hours of five and six, seized the cannon and arms deposited in that building, and captured the Minister of War, Count Latour. The wretched man was conducted into the street, and then he was murdered with blows from axes and sledge hammers. The people tore the clothes and orders from the bleeding body, and hung the naked corpse on a gibbet, where it remained suspended for a whole day, during which the national guards riddled it with musket balls. Count Latour's papers were seized, and brought to the University. It appears, that a deputation from the Diet, with the vice president Smolka at their head, were at the time in the residence of the Minister of War; but that all their endeavours, seconded by members of the academical legion, were unavailing, to avert his fate.

At half past six o'clock there was but one place of refuge left for the troops and national guards who sided with the government—that place was the arsenal, famous for its glorious trophies from the Turkish wars.—The people surrounded the arsenal, and demanded from the garrison that they should give up the arms which it contained. They refused. A combat commenced, in the course of which the garrison swept the Rennegasse with grape and canister, and killed and disabled a great number of the insurgents, whose fury increased after each unsuccessful attempt to possess the building.—The committee of students sent flags of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, but the bearers were shot dead on the spot. The people then commenced bombarding the arsenal, and the firing continued all the night through, till six o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when the garrison surrendered. Those among the popular party who were not provided with weapons were then armed. The number of killed and wounded is said to be very great.

In the midst of these scenes the Emperor and the other members of the imperial family left Vienna at about four o'clock p. m. on Saturday. They were escorted by 5000 cavalry, and took the road towards Lintz.

The transactions of the Austrian Diet, while the above bloody deeds were enacting around them, were equally striking and significant.

The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor of Schonbrunn, demanding a popular ministry, and the revocation of the decree appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary.

Various proclamations were issued during the day, in the name of the Diet.

A second decree announces that measures had been taken to clear the town of the military, and to declare a general amnesty for all persons concerned in the insurrection. The Diet at the same time resolved to request the formation of a popular ministry, and revoke the decree appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary. Another decree ordains measures to be taken to prevent the arrival of troops by the railroad.

Before leaving Vienna the unfortunate Emperor forwarded a sealed document to Herr Kraus (the Minister of Finance,) to the effect, that he had done all that a sovereign could do; he had renounced the unlimited power which he had received from his forefathers; he had been obliged in May last to leave the castle of his

late father; that he had come back, without any guarantee, and in full confidence, to his people; a small but audacious party had gone to extremes in Vienna; murder and rapine had prevailed in that city, and the Minister of War had been assassinated. He (the Emperor) trusted in God and his own good right [in other words, *Dieu et mon droit*], and he now left the vicinity of his capital in order to find means to bring aid to his oppressed people (*um Mittel zu finden, dem unterjochten Volke Hulfes zu bringen*).

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN INSTANCE OF MONOPOLY AT THE BAR.

MR. WHELAN—

It may be that, as one of the Legislators of the present day in this colony, you may be able to explain the part you necessarily had in passing the Act of last Session, intitled 'An Act for regulating the admission of Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court.' That you as well as other members of the House, and indeed the country, have been taken by surprise by the enactment of some of the clauses or sections of this celebrated Act, will, I doubt not, be easily made to appear. Aware of the very just and wholesome provision of the previously existing Law, by which gentlemen who had been admitted in any of the courts at Westminster, or in those of Scotland or Ireland, were entitled to admission thereunder in this Colony, I was not until yesterday prepared for what would appear to me to be a melancholy and to-be-deplored change of the law in question, effected by the Act of the last Session before referred to, by which this important and valuable provision has been taken away, or so fettered as to be rendered wholly and totally useless to the colony.

A Gentleman of the name of Smith yesterday sought admission in our Courts as a Barrister and Attorney, and was refused, the Judges expressing their regret that they felt themselves fettered by the Act of the last Session, as they were satisfied Mr. Smith would have proved an ornament to the Bar. Thus has the colony been deprived of the distinguished talents and abilities of a gentleman who, 27 years ago, was called to the English Bar and practised thereat, and who since that period has been uniformly engaged in the duties of his profession in the West Indies and other British Colonies, under the operation of an Act eminently designed to foster the particular interests of some half a dozen of individuals composing the local Bar of the place, at the expense of the public interests. Surely this is a state of things which ought not to be tolerated. Is it by measures of restriction that this Colony is to go ahead, rather is it not by those of the directly opposite tendency? In the meantime what reparation do the framers and compilers contemplate offering to their justly offended constituencies for the part they have taken in concocting this abuse of the powers entrusted to them, is a question I leave them to answer. My time will not permit my further continuing the subject, which I have no doubt will be taken up by abler pens.

I am, Sir,

TRUTH.

November 2, 1848.

[The Act regulating the admission of Barristers was introduced into the House of Assembly, if we recollect rightly, by Mr. Palmer. Relating solely to his own profession, it was left, on its second reading, to the care of himself and his brother Barristers, Messrs. Longworth and Haviland. Being in the House on the occasion of its second reading, we remember distinctly that there was no debate on any of its clauses, the unprofessional members taking it for granted, we presume, that the gentlemen of the long robe had the best right to judge what provisions would or would not subserve the public interest, in reference to the admission of Barristers. Confiding in their integrity as Lawyers, it was not supposed, we apprehend, by any other member of the House, that the slightest advantage would be taken to introduce into the practice of the Law the cursed principle of monopoly which retards improvement in every thing else connected with our local legislation. If the people of Charlottetown feel themselves aggrieved (as they have every reason to be) by the enactment of the Law for which Mr. Palmer acted in the capacity of *chaperon*, they will shortly have an opportunity of demanding from that gentleman an explanation of his conduct in reference to this matter.—EDITOR EX.