

SPAIN.

MANIFESTO OF DON CARLOS.

The following telegram has been received from the correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Biarritz, and has been kindly forwarded to us by Mr. James Gordon Bennett :

"The following notice has been addressed to the Foreign Powers by Don Carlos :

"TO THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

"King of Spain *de jure* and reigning *de fact* in all the vast extent of the Monarchy, I address myself to the Christian Powers, which cannot remain indifferent to the fate of a great nation whose destinies must certainly have a powerful influence upon those of the world. I desire to be known. I desire that I should be judged by my acts, and not by calumnies which are spread abroad concerning me. I desire that Christendom, if it is to pronounce between the nameless Government of Madrid and myself, should know well the abyss which separates the legitimate King from the iniquity of a few adventurers transformed into dictators. I have obeyed the voice of duty and of patriotism in trusting to the fortune of arms for the recovery of my Crown, after having exhausted all pacific means to preserve my beloved country from the imminent horrors of a Spanish 1793. Heaven has favoured me. I have obtained the true *plébiscite*—that which thousands of Spaniards are daily sealing with the purest of their blood. Without arms, without money. Europe knows that I have formed an army with the elements which the abnegation and enthusiasm of a great nation have furnished me. I have vanquished the enemy wherever he has offered combat when I have not offered it myself, and I have never fallen back but once, before a tillery ten times more numerous than mine, and incomparably superior in range; and the strategic retreat from Bilbao, in which I did not lose a man or a cannon, was amply avenged by the victory of Abarzuza. My vanguard is at the gates of Madrid, and the hour is at hand when I shall have completely annihilated that army of the Republic with which it is vainly attempted to oppose the progress of our victories. My enemies signalize their impotence by robbery, assassination, and incendiarism, which they openly decreed, and which they deliberately carried out. After having ruined the country by their baleful ambitions, they dishonor it by their crimes, and are destroying it by their mad barbarism. Spain knows how I behaved towards them. I appeal to those who were my prisoners before the battle of Abarzuza; they who are Spaniards will say how I treated them, always doing justice to the courage even of those who fought against me, receiving at my table simple *chefs de bataillon*, seeking to diminish the rigor of their position, and always concluding by releasing or exchanging them upon a simple verbal promise that an equal number of prisoners should be returned to me. And this I have done, notwithstanding the incessant failures of the Madrid Government to fulfil its promises, made to me through the Generals commanding the Republican troops; notwithstanding the transportation of prisoners taken from us, and hostages seized from amid peaceable populations, to deadly climates. But a day came when our enemies having ravaged our fields, burnt our villages, assassinated our wounded, and committed all kinds of horrors, I could not tolerate them any longer, and I submitted the culprits to the rigour of

justice. But although all assassins and incendiaries were condemned to death, I would only execute the sentence upon one out of ten, declaring that, protector of the interests and lives of my people, I was anxious even then to spare them. Unable to do aught else, being as cowardly as they are base, they have had recourse to calumny accusing me before Europe and the world of acts of vandalism such as they alone are capable of committing. I protest against these falsehoods. If the Governments and Cabinets desire to know the truth, let them send representatives to the scene of our operations. The ruins of Abarzuza, of Saballa, of which Villatuerta, are so many proofs of which I have affirmed. They will see those ruins, they will judge of them, and they will learn the discipline which exists in my army, the paternal government which I have conferred upon the Provinces, the acclamations which are there poured upon me, the affection displayed towards me even under the weight of the enemy's oppression, which weighs pitilessly upon persons, property, and families. I have hesitated, I still hesitate to resort to reprisals by adopting like measures towards those who are not actually in arms against me, but if I am compelled to do so I shall obtain from the sentiments of justice the strength requisite to overcome the promptings of my generous heart, and I shall be the more severe as I have for so long exercised clemency. The authentic information which the representatives would be able to obtain on the spot, and to enable them to procure which I will grant them all facilities, will be of far greater value than the false statements which are propagated by those who have inaugurated in Spain their reign of terror, and who have organized by decree the monopoly of falsehoods. They have even gone so far as to accuse me of having caused to be shot a foreigner for the sole reason that he was a newspaper correspondent. It is false. A German, taken with revolver in hand, at the head of an incendiary band entering the village of Villatuerta, was condemned by a council of war and executed. What was then done was rightly done. I uphold it, and, under similar circumstances, the same thing will be done again if, as in that case, we have to judge an incendiary and a spy. Moreover, a foreigner who takes part in a civil war by that fact places himself beyond the range of the international laws of war and renders himself liable to the consequences. For my own part, and in order to avoid international complications, I have from the beginning of the contest given the most formal orders to prevent the admission into the ranks of my army of the foreign officers and soldiers who in numbers offered themselves to serve my cause. I told Spain, in my manifesto dated from my Royal Head Quarters on the 15th of July last, what are my views of government, of finance, of religion, and of international policy. I here confirm all those declarations. My flag is that of order. Illegitimate progress, all moral and material improvements, are sheltered under its abundant folds. Those who have rallied round it already enjoy the benefits which will soon be extended to the whole of Spain and its Colonies. The Government of the Republic is dead, and itself proclaims its defeat. All its organs, all its friends at home and abroad, are calling out for a foreign intervention as the supreme hope, the last chance of salvation, and that because there is not in Spain any force competent to resist my army, which advances as the living and enthusiastic expression of the national will.

That fact includes everything. I do not believe that any Government will determine to take up a cause which is so entirely lost, to fight on behalf of the promoters of such abominable crimes or to associate itself with a policy which has treason for its motive. Nevertheless, should any intervention be attempted, strong in our faith and in our love of our country, we shall meet it with serenity, as we meet at the beginning of the campaign the battalions of the Republican Army, when we were but a mere handful of men, wanting almost everything. Recalling the memories of the martyrs for independence, we should fight for victory or we should know how to die to the last man, with the cry 'Viva Spain!' But no; there will be no intervention. My conciliatory sentiments give me that conviction. I have perfect faith in the impartiality of the Christian Powers, and I feel in my heart that God is with us. I desire to entertain with all nations the most cordial relations, and as the guardian of the honor of Spain I shall endeavor to protect the dignity and greatness which I wish to restore to it, and which are the surest guarantees for the peace it so greatly needs.

"From my Royal Head Quarters, Legnesio, Aug. 6. CARLOS."

The steamers 'Darco' and 'Ambassador' report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged with the 'Faraday' several days in attempts to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Queens-town because short of coal and provisions. The 'Faraday' followed them, and is expected to arrive at any moment.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had a sitting at Versailles on the 1st. The Duke DeLarochefoucaud of the Extreme Right attacked the Government for withdrawing the steamer 'Oronoke' from Civita, and declared that the policy adopted towards Spain and Italy was hostile to the interests of France.

Advices from North Spain say there are signs of the breaking up of the Carlist army. Several of the insurgent leaders have surrendered, and it is reported that others were shot by order of Don Carlos, for demanding a cessation of hostilities and declaration of peace.

It is reported that at a Council of Ministers it was decided to request the wife of Don Carlos to leave the French frontier immediately.

The Austrian Government will despatch another expedition to the Arctic regions next year to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named by it Franz Joseph's Land, is a portion of the continent or an Island. The expedition will be divided, one-half going by way of Siberia, and the other via Greenland.

Official despatches have been received at Madrid stating that the fighting in the Province of Navarre, between Carlists and Republican troops under General Moriones, was discontinued on Friday 25th, making four continuous days of conflict. These despatches state that on that day 22 battalions of insurgents attacked General Moriones' army, at Bersain, near the town of Quafalla. A sanguinary conflict ensued resulting in the repulse of Carlists along the whole line. Their loss was very heavy, and they were compelled to ask the Republicans for medical assistance.