

The War of Revolution in Spain—Don Carlos' Invasion and Its Consequences.

The soil of Spain is again crimsoned with the blood of her children engaged in battling against each other in the name of revolution headed by legitimacy, against revolution which claims to be founded on the popular will and sanctioned by a citizen vote. Don Carlos' Invasion, as it has been termed, of the soil induced "risings" in support of his claim; the newly appointed executive met the movement by military efforts for its repression; blood was shed five days since, and this morning we have to record by special telegram from London and through the Atlantic cable the facts of the occurrence of other and more severe engagements, the killing of a number of government officers, the cutting of railroads and telegraphs, the marching and countermarching of armed men, with the existence of a home contest so general, apparently, in its character that it must eventuate either in the readjustment of the present form of government on a new basis and with new men at the helm; another and more radical change; foreign invasion at the instance, it may be, of party invitation and the promptings of the exiled Queen, or anarchy. On Sunday, the 18th of the present month, Don Carlos was announced as having disappeared from France and crossed the border into the province of Navarre. From Paris we were told that he was "hotly pursued" by French police on nearing the frontier. These officials, in general so active in the discharge of their duties and so unerring in their identification of individuals, failed to interrupt his journey—a fact which may be interpreted as significant or the reverse by the public in estimating the chances and consequences of the issue. The Carlist party in Spain assumed a "threatening attitude" the very next day. Queen Isabella's partisans commenced to agitate for war on the 20th inst. They tendered the military command to General Lersundi, formerly Captain General of Cuba, which that gentleman, for reasons best known to himself, judged it prudent to decline. The excitement extended from Madrid. It pervaded the country during the night, so that Barcelona, Cordova and Valladolid, with other important points, were in insurrectionary attitude the morning of the 21st inst. Numerous arrests were made, and generals, colonels, sub-officers, private soldiers and peasants were classed by the Cabinet as malcontent, traitorous, or in actual counter-revolution, on all sides. Napoleon employed himself as a neutral and pacificator, ordering that all "Spanish conspirators" should depart from the frontier—a measure which proclaimed to the surrounding peoples that Spain, even in her days of infantile democracy, could produce "conspirators," just as did France in her era of reasserted imperialism.

Moved and influenced in such manner and by such causes, the Spaniards met in arms. A battle was fought at Ciudad Real, one hundred miles distant from Madrid, on the 20th inst., between the civil authorities and the advancing partisans of Don Carlos. Several persons were wounded on both sides. The Carlists were driven off or retired, their leaders either escaping or being unknown. Action in the field was followed by secret caucus in the cities. The musket and sabre were, it was rumored, to be exchanged for poison, the knife and the stiletto, the government announcing the discovery of a plot having for its object the removal of the leading emancipators—Serrano, Prim and Rívero—by assassination. Fevered, uncertain, aimless to some extent, and vastly demoralized in national spirit, the Spaniards initiated the Carlist "outbreak" which we chronicle to-day. His adherents, the Basquinos particularly, are in arms in many hundreds, Ciudad Real being still their chief point of concentration. A battle was fought yesterday between his men and the troops of the existing government, which resulted as stated above, and other engagements are expected momentarily. The Carlists, to the number of four thousand, were at La Mancha last night, government forces being on their march towards that place with the purpose of attacking them. The Spanish question at home presents an eventful point in the European history of the day, a point which develops the truth of the embarrassing fact that "Not all the blood at Talavera shed, not all the laurels of Barrosa's height" have "won for Spain her well asserted right." When, and by what agency, and in what form, will she obtain it?