

The Daily News.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1866.

FROM HAVANA.

NEWS FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO—SLAVES REFUSING TO WORK ON THE SUGAR ESTATES IN CUBA—RUBBERIES IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866.

The news from Mexico brought by the American steamer *Vera Cruz* and the Spanish steamer *Cuidad de Cundinamarca*, shows no statement of the civil war now nor a long time past in that unfortunate country, both parties claiming victories over their opponents, but victories that produce no results tending to a settled peace. The great battle between Regules and Mendoza, of which no exact account has yet been obtained, although the latter claimed a victory, has been variously commented upon by the Imperialist Press, some of which papers doubt the veracity of Mendoza's account, and even state that it has been found impossible to see his official account of the battle transmitted to headquarters.

One of the above-mentioned journals says that the engagement took place on the 20th in the Plains of Uruapan, and was very hardily contested, although unfortunate for the Imperialists. Mendoza being compelled to make his escape from his adversaries pistol in hand. This event caused a general flight of the Imperialists, and occasioned much alarm at Morelia and Toluca. Mendoza, however, instead of being panic-struck, assembled his fugitive soldiers, and with about five hundred whom he had collected together, and whom he harangued, he fell upon Uruapan, where the enemy were reposing upon their laurels, and cut them to pieces.

So says the Mexican paper, the *Pajarito Verde* and from the silence observed by the Government, who could easily contradict it if it was not true by publishing Mendoza's official dispatch, it may be considered as the true version of an affair which had been made the subject of various contradictory accounts in the newspapers.

Another paper, the *Banderas*, says that Regules at Uruapan, trying to strengthen his forces, which, if true, does not agree with the *Pajarito Verde*, that Mendoza had fallen upon the Liberal at Uruapan and cut them to pieces. We therefore still left in obscurity as to the real result of the battle, which from various considerations appears to have been disadvantageous to the Imperialists, and if the Liberal papers were brought here as are those of the Empire, we might perhaps find that such was really the case.

The papers of the capital confess to the Imperialists having received a defeat at Parnas, in which a detachment of the foreign legion, with their commander, Brian, and Capt. Cassé, were destroyed. The number of the detachment killed was 130; and the survivors, 30 in number, fortified themselves in the college building until they were relieved by another commander of the name of Capt. Saussol, at whose approach the leaders of the Lib. reg. bands, Vizcaya, Narancio, Trevino, Cabada, Arelano and Nivira withdrew their forces. General Donay left Buena Vista for Parnas with about one thousand men.

The French paper, the *Estate*, published at Mexico city, say that two small detachments of the Foreign Legion were surrounded and destroyed near Parnas by Escobedo's bands, strengthened by a large number of negro filibusters from the United States, the commander, Brian, and the greater part of his officers being slain and horribly mutilated.

The other French paper, the *Le Figaro*, says that the French suffered considerably, and that the enemy's forces were those of Vizcaya, the Jura i Governor of Coahuila. The event had created much uneasiness in the capital.

The Licenciado Don Juan Jose de la Garza took command on the 6th of the Liberal forces of the centre and south of the State of Tamaulipas. Cortina had recognized him as Commander-in-chief of that District, and had offered him the assistance of five hundred armed men. The Tampico papers state that Garza intended to take that city by a coup-de-main, having sent forward his brother for that purpose with four hundred and fifty cavalry, who were to surprise it by forced marches, but that he had failed from the garrison of Tampico having been reinforced with his hundred men, well equipped, and who were prepared to give a severe lesson to the Liberals if they attempted to make an attack. The object, say the same papers, in trying to occupy the place was to collect \$400,000 or \$500,000 by forced contributions from the merchants for the future military expenses.

On the 12th ult., there were executed early in the morning at Tampico, three Austrian soldiers, two Belgians and a Mexican, the first five deserters from the Imperial army, and the latter a guerrilla of the band that existed in the neighborhood.

The last accounts from Mazatlan, dated the 19th ult., state that the city continued to be besieged by Cortina.

General Lozada has received official orders to open the campaign against the Liberals in Sinaloa.

The Estates says that Ozagón, who was at Culiacan together with a large number of officers, had caused himself to be proclaimed President in virtue of the Constitution of 1857.

The Imperialist forces mention a victory obtained by the Government forces over the Liberals in Chihuahua. On the 22d the commandant, Cananeo, made an attack on Coschurirache, which he took by main force, the Lib. era under Mendez and Salas, who held it, being obliged to flee, with the loss of 6 killed, 8 wounded, and a large number of prisoners taken, including several leaders, as well as horses, equipments, and arms. The Imperialists had 7 wounded and 1 killed.

The Monterrey Gazette states that the guerrilla chief Jose Maria Elizondo was attacked on the 24th ult., at San Francisco de Apodaca, by the Imperialists, in which engagement he was defeated and killed.

An official dispatch from the Imperialist Colonel Aceval states that about a league and a half from Santa Grande, in the direction of Oaxaca, all the Liberal forces, amounting to more than ten thousand men, under the command of the leaders, Diaz, Leiva, Lopez, Oviedo and Segura were attacked by forces of Imperial cavalry and defeated in all directions. The rout is stated to have been complete, and all the leaders having been obliged to flee on foot, and escaping in the woods. Among the killed there was found the body of Lieutenant-Colonel Alberto, leader of the forces from Tlapa.

The late sad event at Riofrío, where the Belgian Commissioners were attacked has been made the subject of police investigation, and referred to its organization in the Capital. The affair has been placed in the hands of a French police agent, Mr. Mauri.

According to the *Mondial de la Frontiera*, there has been captured by Cortina's troops four pieces of artillery, which had been given to him by American officers.

Canalejo was in front of Cortina's forces, who were spiritless, and his outposts with musket shot. Cortina still refused to fight, while Canalejo sought every occasion to bring an engagement about.

Almote, on account of his acceptance of the mission to Europe, had given up, for the sake of economy, the various offices that he held at the Imperial Court.

At the instance of Marshal Bazaine, Gen. Jeanningson has been honored with the Grand Croix of the Mexican Order of Guadalupe, Commandant la Hayne, with the dignity of Officer of the same; and with that of knight, Capt. Barbel, Casabianca and Noel, for their soldierly bravery at Monterey and Lermas.

Col. Lopez, of the Regiments of the Empress, has been decorated by Marshal Bazaine with the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor, on account of the combat of San Salvador.

The Imperialists, in addition to the one already mentioned, claim another victory in the direction of Oaxaca, which is styled the combat at Tepetlapan. Capt. Branwell, commander of the Austro-Mexican counter guerrillas, stated in a dispatch to his superior officer, Hoze, that the Liberals, under the command of Col. Cano, who is said to have committed any amount of depredations in the district, were defeated at Tepetlapan, which is the last town of the District of Silacayoapan, and borders on Tlapa, to which latter place Cano belonged. The result was that the Liberal's had 63 killed, 10 wounded, and 8 taken prisoners, beside the loss of 200 muskets, 4 boxes ammunition, 2 horses and 2 mules; the loss on the side of the Imperialists being 4 Mexicans and 2 Austrians killed and a like number of both natives wounded. Capt. Branwell afterward marched to Tlapa to break up the haunt of the guerrillas.

The French troops have occupied Monterey.

According to the results received from Santiago de Cuba, another revolution has broken out in St. Domingo for the purpose of elevating General Caneo to the apex of power, and deposing President Baez. The towns of Cibao, San Cristobal, La Matas, Santiago, and two or three others, had risen up against Baez, the rebellion being headed by one Carlos Frelon, who, it is said, urged on the Haytians, is trying to make war with the Dominicans, and to unite that republic to Hayti. President Geffard, of the latter, is suspected to be at the bottom of the affair, and Baez had sent him a message on the subject. Baez is said to have defeated his opponents at San Cristobal, and to have taken one hundred and seventy prisoners. Armed men had been sent to the frontier where some engagement had taken place between the Dominicans and the Haytians. A son-in-law of President Baez, who was sent by the latter to fight the insurgents, joined them with the cry of "down with Baez." Santiago de los Caballeros was in their power.

Generals Echarria and Curiel and another individual whose name is not given, had sought shelter at the English Consul's, but it is not stated what reason they had demanded their passports to go abroad.

The National Congress was opened on the 8th inst., under the Presidency of the Hon. Valentine Ramirez Baez, and an hour after, President Baez, accompanied by the Secretary of State and other officials, presented himself in the Chamber and read his speech.

Although the Santiago de Cuba papers give so much importance to the insurrection, those of the capital, St. Domingo, although they mention it, do not rate it so highly. It is also judged that an insurrection had broken out on the southern frontier, and that in consequence San Cristobal had been occupied by the enemies of order, but that the Government was able to put it down. The forces of the province of Sevoie, and those of the neighboring districts, had got ready to march, and the inhabitants of that province, as well as of Cibao, were resolved to support the Government.

The Provinces of Agua and Santo Domingo had been declared under martial law. In the other parts of the Republic, the St. Domingo papers, there had been no attempt made to disturb public order.

It is reported in Havana that the negroes on the estates of Zulueta, Almadra and some other large slave owners in the jurisdiction of Matanzas, had struck

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