

The Cuban Insurrection.

HAVANA, March 25.

A commission has arrived here from Trinidad, and had an interview with the Captain General. They made complaints against Senor Patina, Senior Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyally, that he purposely sent troops to places where there was no enemy, and that in their belief he has sold himself to the insurgents.

Similar accusations have been lodged against Senor Mondaos, the Governor of Villa Clara and Col. Menduina, commanding forces in the field near Remedios is charged with open complicity with the insurgents.

Four companies of the fourth mobilized battalion, composed principally of volunteers who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on Cuban shores within the past few days and joined the rebel armies.

March 25—evening.

Castellanos, a noted rebel chieftain and blockade runner, was brought here today a prisoner. He was captured near Gibara at the head of a band of insurgents.

When the Mary Lowell was captured most of the men belonging to the expedition were on shore at Ragged Island, where they have since remained. It is reported that they are suffering for the want of food and clothing.

From Cuba—The Battle of Cubitas

New York, March 25.

The Evening Mail publishes letters from the merchants of Matanzas, dated the 19th, which give the details of the battle of Cubitas.

It appears that the Spanish General Lesca was defeated by Quesada, and driven back to Guanaja, that he then made a detour and attacked a smaller body of insurgents under Gen. Lucia, and after losing thirty-seven officers and eight hundred men, forced his way through the defile and reached Puerto Principe.

He is now in the heart of the region devoted to the Cuban cause, and the letters say he cannot remain there and live, while his leaving it will cost him as dearly as his reaching it.