

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.

HAVANA, February 27.—More troops are going into the interior.

Intelligence from Nuevas to Thursday last states that on the night of the 21st the doors of all the residences in the city occupied by Cubans were marked with a black cross on a placard, with the words "Time for clemency ended; vigilance!" Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak.

A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison at Puerto Principe burned the Xedaiwas estate some days since. On their return they were attacked by the Cubans and forced to retreat, losing 40 killed and a large number wounded. Four thousand refugees from the country are reported at Cebre. There was a great dearth of provisions, and an epidemic was feared.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to Sunday have been received. The cholera was decreasing. Three steamers left this port to-day crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

St. Domingo advices to the 20th say that the negotiations for a loan from British capitalists failed, the security being unsatisfactory.

The question of annexation to the United States is exciting considerable interest. Gen. Fachens has been instructed to confer with the United States Government on the policy of creating a free central centre of commerce (?) in St. Domingo.

HAVANA, February 27.—It is reported that the insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago have again cut the aqueduct. Official information states that Lesca is strongly reinforced and is pushing his way in on the interior from Guanaja. The insurgents are stationed in force near Magarabunza; it is expected that troops will soon attack them. Puello arrives at Cienfuegos with reinforcements. These troops there will be divided into three detachments: One, under Puello, to go to Santa Esperitu; another, under Leona, for Villa Clara; the last, under Paerz, for Sierra Moreno and Macagua. An engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents occurred at Bloma de St. Domingo; many were killed on both sides and the result of the battle is unknown. Reports from Cuban sources say that a fight occurred between the rebels, under Quesada, and the army under Lesca, on the road from Guanaja, and that the Government troops were routed.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The schooner *Wide Awake*, from Honduras, arrived to-day, reports that she was hove to, on February 19th, off Sand Key, by a Spanish man-of-war, which sent officers aboard and examined her papers. The officer said he was watching for a small steamer from some Southern port, said to be carrying supplies to the Cuban rebels.

HAVANA, February 25.—Rumors are in circulation to-day that an expedition from the shores of the United States had landed near Remedios Guacdrillos (?).

Some Cubans declare their belief that as soon as Gen. Grant is inaugurated he will recognize the belligerent rights of the Revolutionist Government.

Mr. Hall, United States Consul at Matanzas, will assume the functions of Consul at Havana.

The emigration of Cubans is undiminished; every steamer leaves this port crowded.

More troops are needed from Spain to occupy the whole island and disperse the insurgents. The troops now here are unable to do more than hold their own. Meantime, the people in the country suffer all kinds of destitution. Their complaints are heart-rending. Thousands are seeking refuge in the cities.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, February 27.—A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington and settle any difficulties which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.