

ST. DOMINGO.

Spanish Hatred for American Citizens.

Venezuela Desires Annexation to the United States.

The steamer Tybee, from St. Domingo the 9th, via Samana and Porto Plata the 10th and 12th, arrived here yesterday.

Spanish Insolence—Tigerism—Attempts to Silence the Press—European Influence—Hatred for America and Americans.

ST. DOMINGO, Feb. 8, 1870.

An outbreak of Spanish animosity, an attack at once brutal and cowardly on the person of an American citizen who edits a paper here on the American system, has naturalized a new and expressive word. Utter the word "tigerism" (*tigresismo*) in the presence of any Dominican and it is understood at once as expressing all that can be said of Spanish policy in the Antilles. From 1870—when the Spanish officials declared, without a blush, that two millions of the gentle and counting race which had received the Spanish discoverers of Hayti with divine honors had been "destroyed by the severe and unaccustomed labors" exacted from them by their new taskmasters—up to this year of 1870, which opens upon ten thousand Cuban homes wantonly desolated by Spanish cruelty, Spain has ever been the plunderer of the weak and the murderer of the helpless. That "pirate flag of blood and gold," as Soule defined it on the floor of Congress, is the only one in Christendom under which the Inquisition could thrive or the butcheries and plunderings in Cuba could be tolerated. But to the case before us.

There are two papers printed in St. Domingo. One, the *Boletín*, is dry and narrow, as State gazettes usually are. The other, *El Sol* (the Sun), was started as the organ of various societies—religious, moral and literary—in which a large portion of the most able and promising of the Dominican youth are enrolled. *El Sol* has, however, taken a high and independent position on all national questions. Mr. Augusto Guridi is the government editor of the government paper, having his brother, Senator Xavier Guridi, as his colleague and between these brothers and the brave General Jimenes the *Sol* has been and is managed as the independent advocate of the American system, which out here means annexation. The general tone of *El Sol*, and, above all its articles in favor of ceding Samana to the United States, have given unbounded offence to the European party here including a consul or two, who are picking rods for their own backs. Some of them have had much to say about the impropriety of conducting the government paper to such a notorious and incorrigible Cuban-American as Augusto Guridi; but as he is connected on both sides with the very best of the old planter families of the island, and is unimpeachable in character and capacity, Baez turned a deaf ear to these remonstrances. The official *Boletín* of course maintains a silent neutrality; but the *Sol* has dealt freely with the Cuban question, and its notices of and its strictures on the progress of the Cuban revolution have enraged the Spaniards to the highest pitch. Two of them went to the residence of Augusto Guridi with the evident intention of silencing his too truthful pen by threatening demonstrations. They began by demanding the name of the author of an article on the brutal conduct of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba. "That is a question to be answered in my office, not here," was the reply. They went there to hear it, and it was this:—"The article of which you complain was written by me, as well as many similar ones that have appeared heretofore, and others of the same stamp that are yet to be published." The rampant Spaniards retired with this official reply, and Guridi went over to the Governor's, where, after an hour's conversation with Don Dámaso Baez, he left to return to the office of the *Sol*. On his way the two Spaniards, Tamayo and Morales, sprang upon him from behind a corner from which they had been watching his approach. Tamayo, already answered, repeated the question as to the authorship of the Cuban articles, and on the affirmative being given he attacked Guridi with great violence, and was presently assisted in his cowardly assault by Morales. I say cowardly, for they two were in full health and strength and Augusto Guridi was known to them as very feeble from recent illness and wholly unprepared to meet the sudden onslaught of two picked bullies. There are several most estimable and highly respected Spanish residents in St. Domingo, who much regret the occurrence, but most of that nation joined in defending the criminals, and that has roused the ire of the Dominicans to a dangerous heat. General Jimenes, who had a distinguished part in expelling the Spaniards in 1864-65, came out in the *Sol* with a full account of the affair, which intensified the public indignation. Many members of the police are Spaniards and they connived at the escape of Morales, so that only Tamayo was taken before the Alcaide. This judge was browbeaten by the European party into letting him off with the paltry fine of three dollars and a half for savagely beating a sick and unoffending American citizen in the public streets of St. Domingo. "Are we to live under law or tigerism?" demanded General Jimenes, on hearing the measure of justice dictated by European influence, and the word was caught up and circulated by the Dominican citizens. "Tigerism" and "Tigresos" (*tigresites*) are hourly hissed after the Spaniards in the streets, and the authorities have their hands full to keep the peace between the American and anti-American parties.

Venezuela and Annexation—Rumored Movement of Influential Venezuelans—What They Desire of President Baez—Samana Affairs—Business.

It was reported at St. Domingo just before the Tybee left that place for New York that President Baez had received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela asking him to use his good offices with the United States government to bring about the annexation of that republic to the United States. They were heartily tired, they said, of the constantly recurring revolutions in Venezuela, and saw no hope for the country but in such a political change as would insure for it a strong and stable government. They represented that there was a considerable party in Venezuela in favor of annexation and that all that was wanted to develop the strength of that party was for some sign of encouragement to be given it from the United States.

At Samana all was quiet. Colonel Fabens, the United States agent, was still there, and an American vessel was unloading coal at the naval station, where preparations were in progress for the erection of a number of government buildings, the materials for which were expected to arrive shortly from the States. An English and a French man-of-war had visited Samana, but left after a short stay. The United States steamer Natassett was at St. Domingo.

Business was very brisk both at St. Domingo and Port au Platte. The exports were increasing, and there was a growing promise of a large trade between those places and New York.