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" (*tigresma*) 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 1570—when the Spanish officials declared, without a blush, that two millions of the gentle and confiding 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 Soulé 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 *Boletin*, 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. Angulo 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 the *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 confiding the government paper to such a notorious and incorrigible Cuban-American as Angulo 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 *Boletin* 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 Angulo 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 Damean 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 Angulo 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 Alcalde. 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" (tygerites) 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 develope 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 Natasset 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.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY OHIO FARMER.

[From the Piqua (Ohio) News, February 18.]

ST. PARIS, OHIO, Feb. 16, 1870.

Yesterday, about two o'clock P. M., our town was thrown into considerable excitement, owing to the fact that one of our oldest and most respected farmers had committed suicide. Quite a number of our citizens repaired at once to the scene, and there found the aged man, Mr. Isaac Pence, lying upon the barn floor dead, a pistol lying near him. On Saturday evening Mr. Pence asked one of his sons for his pistol and wanted to know how to load it. Afterwards the boy put it in the bookcase. The pistol was a single barrelled breech loader, and Mr. Pence had never been known to pay any attention to firearms before Sunday morning. After his sons had gone to church he told his wife he would go out and salt the sheep. As he left the house his little daughter, aged about eleven years, followed him. He sent her back to the house. When he entered the barn he closed the door and laid his hat on the fanning mill. No report of the pistol was heard by his family, but as he was gone longer than usual his wife became alarmed and went to the barn, where she discovered him lying on the floor with the empty pistol lying near him. When he was taken up a piece of carpet was found under his head. It is supposed it was placed there by some of the family during the first excitement, and not, as stated by some, placed there by Mr. Pence himself before committing the deed. The ball entered the back part of the head at the base of the skull and lodged near the eye. Mr. Pence was very wealthy. He had just bought a farm, and it is supposed by some that he was afraid that he could not collect his money to make the payment on it, as he always took pride in being very prompt in such matters. The coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above named facts. He was aged seventy-eight years, and was a man of strictly moral habits, and one who was respected by all who knew him. The occurrence has filled the country with gloom, and the reason for it is unknown. He was well known throughout the community, and his family connections are among our first citizens.

INVENTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Commissioner of Patents, in his last annual report, says that during the past year 46 patents were granted to citizens of Alabama, 11 to those of Arkansas, 5 to Florida, 68 to Georgia, 86 to Louisiana, 53 to Mississippi, 44 to North Carolina, 24 to South Carolina, 59 to Tennessee, 44 to Texas, 86 to Virginia and 37 to West Virginia. In the class of agriculture the examiner reports that "in 1869 the number of applications from the South, as compared with those from the North, was less than two and a half per cent of the whole number. In 1869 the number of applications from the South was increased to over twenty-three per cent of all the cases in my class."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, Feb. 19—6 P. M.

The week closes on a dull and generally steady condition of the various markets.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, though continuing to show a loss in legal tenders, owing to the process of forcing redemptions on the country banks, is much more favorable than was expected by the street, although the changes are not of great moment. There is a total loss in reserve of about two and a quarter millions, but as the liabilities are reduced a million by the decrease in deposits the loss in the surplus over the legal reserve is just two millions. The discrepancy between the small loss in specie and the heavy customs payments of the week is not so readily accounted for, unless upon the hypothesis that the decline in gold has brought out a great deal of coin heretofore stored away up town and out of town, and which is now sold to realize the premium, the specie finding its way over the counters of the bullion dealers and into bank. The banks are generous in loans, and have expanded the item about a million and a half of dollars. The last two statements are as follows:—

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.
Loans	$265,864,552	$267,327,368
Specie	38,072,184	37,264,387
Circulation	33,703,572	33,694,571
Deposits	219,192,740	212,188,832
Legal tenders	56,603,060	55,134,006

The changes in the condition of the banks are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,462,716
Decrease in specie	807,797
Decrease in circulation	9,201
Decrease in deposits	1,003,858
Decrease in legal tenders	1,468,934

Despite the loss in reserve the banks hold $20,927,640 in excess of the limit required by law.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy, as usual on Saturdays, and in the desire to employ balances for the two days to Monday borrowers lent freely on stocks at five and on governments at four per cent. On miscellaneous collaterals there was, however, a large business at six per cent. In discounts prime commercial paper of four to six months was in demand at six to eight per cent and single names at eight to nine. Prime banker's acceptances at sixty days were quoted five and a half to six per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET STRONG AT THE CLOSE.

The course of the stock market was irregular on light transactions, the general feature being dulness and heaviness until about midday, when there was a panic-like plunge downward of some of the list, with a sharp recovery in street prices after the bank statement. The feature of the decline was St. Paul, which touched 74 for the common and 78¾ for the preferred on the announcement that the earnings for the current week were only nine dollars in excess of the corresponding period in 1869, although the company had opened up one hundred miles of additional road. The decline in gold increases the apprehension that the farmers who are full of wheat will be all the more likely to hold on, as they have been ever since the gold smash of September, for higher prices and better times, with the result of still further reducing railway earnings. Northwest also felt this influence and sold down to 72½. Rock Island yielded to 119¾. In the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail declined to 41¾. The Vanderbilt shares were comparatively steady, while Ohio and Mississippi was strong. The effect of the bank statement was immediate and encouraging, St. Paul common rallying over one per cent. In this recovery the feature was Reading, which led the list with an advance to 93¾. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 58 a 58¾; Cumberland, 34 a 34⅞; Western Union, 34½ a 34⅞; Quicksilver, 14 a 14⅞; Mariposa, 9⅞ a 10⅛; do. preferred, 21⅛ a 21½; Pacific Mail, 41½ a 41¾; Boston Water Power, 17¼ a 18; Adams Express, 61¾ a 62⅛; Wells-Fargo Express, 20⅞ a 21; American Express, 36½ a 37⅛; United States Express, 51⅞ bid; Merchants' Union, 6 bid; New York Central consolidated, 97 a 97⅞; do. scrip, 95 a 95½; Harlem, 145½ bid; Erie, 26¾ a 27; do. preferred, 44 a 46½; Reading, 97⅞ a 97½; Michigan Central, 120½ a 122; Lake Shore, 87⅞ a 87¾; Illinois Central, 142 a 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100¾ a 101; Chicago and Northwestern, 72½ a 72¾; do. preferred, 89¼ a 89½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 75; Rock Island, 119¾ a 120; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 64¾ a 64¼; do. preferred, 78¼ a 78½; Toledo and Wabash, 47 a 47¼; do. preferred, 72 bid; Fort Wayne, 91¼ a 92; Alton and Terre Haute, 33 bid; do. preferred, 62¼ a 63; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾ a 31; Delaware and Lackawanna, 104 a 104¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾ a 101; Chicago and Alton, 113⅞; do. preferred, 114½ bid; Morris and Essex, 86¾ a 87; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105¼ a 105½; do. preferred, 105 a 106; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 42¾ a 43¼; Dubuque and Sioux City, 110 a 110½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20¼ a 20¾.

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	97¾	97
New York Central and Hud. scrip	95½	95
Harlem	146	145
Erie	27⅞	26½
Reading	98¼	97⅞
Lake Shore	88¼	87⅞
Pittsburg	101¼	100⅞
Northwestern	73½	72½
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89¼
Rock Island	120¼	119⅞
Fort Wayne	92	91½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65¼	64
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79½	78¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	30¾
New Jersey Central	101⅞	100¾
Pacific Mail	42¼	41½

GOLD DECLINED TO 118¾.

The gold speculation continues to favor the "bears," who seem, curiously enough, after their "bull" campaign in stocks, to have entered for a downward movement in gold. The price 118¾ was reached this afternoon amid considerable excitement in the market. The operators for a decline are working very assiduously and are making the best use of the natural weapons assisting their side of the speculation, such as the decline in the imports, the heaviness of exchange and the briskness in cotton exports. The course of the market is shown in the following table of the chief fluctuations:—

10 A. M.	119½	1 P. M.	119⅛
10:32 A. M.	119¼	2 P. M.	119
11 A. M.	119	2:30 P. M.	118⅞
12 M.	119	4 P. M.	118¾
12:34 P. M.	118⅞	5 P. M.	118¾ a 118⅞

Holders of gold paid three to six per cent to have their balances carried. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$35,187,009
Gold balances	1,544,224
Currency balances	1,565,782

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government market was dull but steady and strong despite the decline in gold and a stockjobbing telegram which conveyed the impression that Secretary Boutwell was hard at work all day on the floor of the House urging the passage of his funding bill, the fact that Congress was not in session to the contrary notwithstanding. The cause of the strength of the market was the advance of five twenties in London to the remarkable price of 88½, the effect of easier money there and the decline in gold here. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117½ a 118; do. do., coupon, 117½ a 117¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114¼ a 114½; do. do., registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113 a 113⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¼ a 113½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅜ a 113½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¼ a 109½; do. do., coupon, 112½ a 112¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

In the Southern State bonds the new Tennessees were strong and somewhat active and the new North Carolinas weak and lower. The new South Carolinas were in request at improved quotations. The general list was steady. The following were the prices at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 56½ a 57; do., new, 49¾ a 50; Virginia, ex coupon, 61 a 65; do., new, 66 a 67; Georgia sixes, 81 a 83; do. sevens, 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46¼ a 46½; do., new, 25¼ a 25¾; South Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 87 bid; do., new, July, 81½ a 82; do. do., April, 85½ a 87½; Missouri sixes, 91; do., St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 70 bid; do., new, 67 a 70; do. levee sixes, 70½ a 70¾; do. do. eights, 81 a 82; Alabama fives, 65; do. eights, 94½ a 95.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $4,075,399, against $7,439,253 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows:

Week ending	Dry Goods.	General Merchandise.	Total.
February 19	$1,392,573	$2,682,826	$4,075,399
February 12	2,387,433	2,146,761	4,534,199
February 5	2,936,004	3,439,481	6,375,485
January 29	2,843,545	3,494,973	6,338,518
January 22	1,987,159	3,129,245	5,046,404
January 15	1,571,194	2,786,324	4,357,518
January 8	1,297,855	3,255,040	4,552,895

The imports of dry goods during the past week were as follows:—

For the Week.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Entered at port	$2,060,343	$3,395,505	$1,992,573
Thrown on market	2,974,960	3,129,946	2,298,730
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	11,656,802	15,001,782	14,945,768
Thrown on market	11,590,099	14,537,202	14,210,805

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The following is a detailed report of the specie exported from New York during the week ending February 19, 1870:—

February 15—Steamer Westphalia, Paris—	
Gold bars	$34,478
Mexican dollars	14,500
February 15—Steamer Westphalia, London—	
Mexican dollars	8,000
February 17—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	
Spanish doubloons	277,830
American silver	8,789
American gold	70
February 19—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—	
American gold	1,200
American silver	31,200
Gold bars	48,302
Silver bars	30,800
February 19—Steamer Donau, Havre—Mexican dollars	5,500
February 19—Steamer Donau, London—	
Mexican dollars	101,474
Silver bullion	9,962
Gold bars	47,900
February 19—Steamer Donau, Southampton—	
Gold bars	25,600
Total	$676,446

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$85,641,910
Gold receipts	364,971
Gold payments	2,584,789
Gold balance	76,673,691
Currency receipts	230,459
Currency payments	724,654
Currency balance	7,753,890
General balance	$2,963,107
Customs	357,000

Two million five hundred thousand dollars cancelled gold certificates were sent to Washington.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Feb. 19—10:15 A. M.

$600 US 6's, '81, reg..... 117½
1000 US 6's, '81, coup..... 117¾
5000 US 5-20s, c, '64..... 115⅛
6000 U S 5-20, c, '64..... 114½
2000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 114½
25000 do..... 114½
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..... 115¼
20000 do..... 115¼
2500 US 5-20, c, '67..... 115½
40000 do..... 115¼
17000 do..... 115¼
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c..... 112¾
1000 Tenn 6's, ex c..... 56⅝
20000 do..... bet call 56¾
5000 Tenn 6's, n..... 49¾
102000 do..... 50
20000 Va 6's, ex cou..... 62½
1000 Georgia 7's..... 82
10000 N Car 6's, new..... 26
2000 do..... 25¾
10000 S C 6's, a Pad'y 92
500 do..... 81
5000 do..... 81½
1700 do..... small 77
25000 Louisiana 6's..... 71
37000 La 6's, b..... b c 70
1000 La 5's, b..... 82
12000 N Y 7's b l, reg..... 109
8000 N Y Cen 6's, '72..... 110
3000 Erie 2d mtge, '79..... 98
500 Mich So 2d m..... 96
5000 Cen Pac RR g bds 96
1000 U Pac RR 1st m..... 86¼
10000 do..... 87
2000 Chic & NW c c bds 90¾
15000 Gr W 1st, 10's, o, '68 105
3000 C & R I & P RR 7's. 97½
2000 do..... 97
3000 Ohio & Miss con bs 81
3000 M & St P 1st..... 92½
1000 Chi & Mil 1st m..... 90¾
10000 C, C & Ind C 1st m. 81½
10000 do..... 81¼
8000 C, C & I C 2d..... 61
2000 do..... 60½
5400 N J Cen, new bds. 90
800 Chic & NW 1st sinl 91¼
20000 American Gold..... 118⅛
20 shs Merchants' Bk.. 124
50 Phenix Bank..... 107¼
10 Bank of Commerce. 153
5 Hanover Bank..... 105
10 Continental Bank..... 86⅞
10 Manuf & Mer Bank. 140
10 Am Exch'ge Bank.. 113
100 Comb Coal pf..... 21
100 Quick Mun..... 14
100 Nar'n Co..... b c 10
200 Mariposa pref..... 21¼
10 do..... 21¼
300 do..... 21½
15 West U Tel..... b c 25¼
300 do..... 35
200 do..... 34⅞
200 shs C & Pitts RR..b4 101
1000 N Y Cent RR c..... 95¾
100 do..... 95⅞
500 Chic & N W RR..... 72½
400 Chic & N W pref..... 89¼
200 do..... b c 89¼
20 do..... 89
100 N J Central RR..... 101
1500 Chic & Ri I RR..b c 118¾
400 do..... 119
100 Mil & St Paul RR.... 64¼
100 do..... 64¼
100 Mil & St P pref..... 78⅞
200 do..... 78½
10 do..... 79
100 Del, Lack & W..... 104⅞
15 do..... 104½
100 Tol, Wab & W..... 47¼
100 Chic & Alton RR..... 114
150 Chicago & Alt pref.. 114½
200 Ohio & Miss RR..... 31
1800 do..... 31
50 Al & Te H pref..... 63
100 H & St Jo RR..... 105⅝
200 C, C & Ind C RR..... 20
100 do..... 20⅞
150 Dub & Sioux C RR.. 110

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, c..... 117½
12000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 115
4000 US 5-20, c, '65..... 114
1500 US 5-20, c, '67..... c 113½
$1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.. 113¼
2000 do..... s 113
2300 do..... small 112¾
13000 US 5's, 10-40, c... 112¾

One o'clock P. M.

$25000 Tenn 6's, n..s30 49¼
5000 do..... s30 49⅞
20,000 do..... 49⅞
14000 Georgia 7's..... 82
10000 N Car 6's..... 26½
26000 N C 6's, n..... 25½
10000 do..... 25¼
10000 do..... 25½
30000 do..... 26
26000 S C 6's, n, J'n & J'y. 82
2000 Ala 8's, nds..... 95
1000 NY Cent 6's, '83..... 98½
36000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, w d 78
2000 C, C & I C 1st..... 81½
5000 A & T H 2d m pf.. 81
10000 Mar Tr 10's, c b c 30
100 shs West U Tel..... 34¾
50 do..... 34½
200 Mariposa pref..... 21¼
300 do..... 21½
100 Cum Coal pf..... 34
800 Pac M SS Co..... 41½
200 Am Mer U Ex..... 37½
5 do..... 37½
200 U S Express Co..... 52
100 N Y C & H RRR..... 97½
3000 do.....b call 97
200 Reading RR..... 97¾
300 L S & M S RR.....b c 87½
200 shs Canton Co.....b c 58½
100 do..... 58⅝
100 Pac M SS Co.....s15 42⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 20⅞
500 do..... 20¾
500 do.....b60 21
100 Am Mer U Ex..... 37¾
5 do..... 38
100 U S Express..... 51¼
100 do..... 51½
100 do..... 51⅝
100 Adams Ex.....b c 62
500 N Y C & H R RR..... 97½
100 do.....b c 97¼
20000 N Y C & H RR c. 95⅝
80000 do.....b c 95¼
200 Harlem RR..... 145½
1700 Reading RR..... 97½
800 L S & M S RR..... 87½
200 do..... 87¾
100 do.....s30 87½
1200 do.....b c 87¾
300 do..... 87⅝
200 Illinois Central..... 145
100 Cleve & Pitts..b60 101½
200 Chic & N W RR..... 73
700 do..... 72⅞
200 do.....b call 73⅛
200 C & N W pfd..... 89⅝
200 do.....s60 89½
200 do..... 89¼
10 C, C, C & I RR..... 74½
100 New Jersey Cen RR. 100¾
100 do.....s10 100¾
20 Chic & R I RR..... 120
300 do..... 120⅛
400 do..... 120¼
100 do.....s10 120¼
100 do.....b c 120⅛
100 do..... 120⅛
400 Mil & St Paul pf..... 79¾
100 do..... 79½
100 Tol, Wab & W RR.... 47½
167 P, Ft W & C R gtd.... 92
10 do..... 92½
100 Alt & Ter H RR..... 33½
900 Ohio & Miss RR..... 31⅛
2400 do..... 31¼
100 Del, Lack & W..... 104¾
50 Morris & Ess RR..... 87
60 do..... 86⅞
30 N Y & N H RR.b c 141½
130 N Y & N H RR scrip 140
100 Boston, Hart & Erie 7¼
45 do..... 7½
50 H & St Jo RR..... 105
180 H & St Jo pref..... 106
50 Joliet & Chicago RR 90
600 Col, C & I C RR..... 20¾
300 do..... 20⅝
100 do.....s60.b c 20¾
500 do..... 20½

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Cumberland	34 a 34¼	Northwestern	73 a 73¾		
Pacific Mail	42¼ a 42½	Northwestern pf	89¾ a 90		
N Y Central con	97¼ a 97½	Rock Island	120⅛ a 120¼		
N Y Cen scrip	95¼ a 95½	St Paul	64¼ a 65		
Erie	26¾ a 27	St Paul pf	79 a 79¼		
Reading	96¾ a 97½	Ohio & Miss	31⅛ a 31½		
Lake Shore	88¼ a 88½	N J Central	100¼ a 100¾		
Pittsburg	101 a 101½	Bos, Hart & Erie	7½ a 7¾		

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a correct list of marine transfers from February 12 to date:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
Feb. 12.	Sloop	James L. Morgan	28.39	2-3	$1,800
Feb. 12.	Schr	E. K. Kirk	not giv'n	1-32	350
Feb. 12.	Schr	A. Denike	not giv'n	1-32	500
Feb. 14.	Propell'r	Howard	17.87	All.	3,500
Feb. 14.	Propell'r	Gladiator	not giv'n	All.	4,000
Feb. 15.	Steamer	Saragossa	778.23	¼	7,500
Feb. 15.	Sloop	Planet	5.59	All.	500
Feb. 15.	Sloop	Emblem	23.43	All.	500
Feb. 15.	Sloop	Mary Ann	9.07	All.	500
Feb. 16.	Brig	Adeline Rich'dson	695.00	1-64	300
Feb. 16.	Brig	Adeline Rich'dson	695.00	1-64	250
Feb. 16.	Schr	Iris	72.96	⅛	2,000
Feb. 16.	Sloop	Brilliant	35.58	All.	450
Feb. 16.	Sloop	Helen Brown	64.38	All.	750
Feb. 17.	Canal bt	Eliza Ryan	105.29	1-3	300

A TRIBUTE TO HEROISM.

The Noble Wreckers—Beacons Among Men—Their Self-Sacrifice Appreciated.

Few citizens of New York have wholly forgotten the violent wind and rain storm of Sunday night, January 2, in which the schooner Statesman was wrecked on Long Island, near Rockaway, details of which were published in the HERALD at the time. When the vessel went ashore the captain and crew sought refuge from the waves in the rigging; but the mainmast soon fell, causing the loss of one of the crew, the survivors succeeding after great difficulty in getting into the rigging of the foremast.

About midnight pieces of the wreck were discovered on the beach, and the intelligence that human lives were probably in peril being quickly spread, men hurried from a distance of several miles to the spot. The lifeboat was brought from a distant place, and at daylight three times in succession went out through the surf in the attempt at rescue. The third time its steersman was lost and the bowman was thrown overboard, but finally the boat reached the wreck. The rescue was subsequently made by means of a line fired from the shore.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association have awarded to the widow of Francis Abrams the sum of $150; to Samuel Rinehart, who went in the lifeboat three times and was thrown out and injured, and very narrowly escaped with his life, $75; to Rushmore Hicks, who went in the boat four times, $25; to Samuel D. Abrams, captain of the boat, $25; to Daniel Mott, keeper of Life Station No. 4, $25, and to a number of men who rendered valuable assistance in various ways, $150, in sums to each of $15, $10 and $5, respectively. Mr. Charles H. Marshall, of New York, has also contributed fifty dollars for Mrs. Abrams.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association has also directed a medal and the sum of fifteen dollars to be presented to William H. Wood for leaping into the Hudson river and rescuing from drowning Henry Kammeyer, aged six years, who fell from the bridge of the Jersey City ferry December 23, 1869. A like sum of money and a medal has been presented to Charles McCarthy, who sprang into the river at Jersey City ferry and saved Louisa Douglas Hammerman, aged nine years, from drowning. The act was especially praiseworthy as McCarthy was not a good swimmer.

THE CUBAN PUZZLE.

Spanish and English Influence Over Secretary Fish and Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1870.

The cruel and extraordinary attitude of our government towards the struggling Cubans has long been a puzzle to the people; but it must remain so no longer.

Secretary Fish is controlled wholly by Spanish influence. It is unnecessary to state here by what means or through. Such is the fact. No unprejudiced person can have five minutes' conversation with our Secretary of State without plainly seeing that he is a determined enemy of the people of Cuba and a vigorous partisan of Spanish interest.

Hon. Charles Sumner, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is far more of a friend of England and English interests than of the United States. A confirmed egotist, he cannot see that the favors shown him by English leaders at the time of the Brooks difficulty were mostly part and parcel of the English programme for fomenting discord in the United States, rather than honors shown him as a statesman. At that time Mr. Sumner was on the weakest side, and of course English sympathy went out towards him.

Years later, when the relative strength of political parties in this country was changed, English sympathy turned accordingly towards the weakest. In fact, Mr. Sumner must be regarded as an American with British views and sympathies. This is well established fact, and must be fully comprehended in order to understand the course of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the Cuban question.

The very last spectacle that Mr. Sumner and his British coadjutors desire to witness would be the United States following the example set by England during our late rebellion. By recognizing the rebels as belligerents England destroyed for the time being the commercial supremacy of the United States, and established a precedent that Mr. Sumner and his British friends are eager to prevent us from following in any instance, not knowing when it might be applied to their disadvantage.

If the Cubans are recognized as belligerents, in accordance with the precedent already established by England, what is there to prevent our recognizing in the same way the next English colony that resists the exactions of the mother country? Hence Mr. Sumner's course. Hence the sentiment of the British press favoring the acquisition of Cuba by the United States by purchase, negotiation, or in any way other than recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Sumner has been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations for many years past and has been long charged with the control of our foreign affairs. It was not to be expected that the new President would at once take a position in direct opposition to that assumed by the Foreign Relations Committee of a Senate avowedly in sympathy with and strongly supporting his administration.

President Grant distinctly announced that he should have no "policy" in direct opposition to that of Congress; and as Congress has thus far allowed its Cuban policy to be wholly controlled by Mr. Senator Sumner we shall find no difficulty in fixing the responsibility upon that gentleman. Whether he will be permitted to mismanage our foreign affairs much longer remains to be seen. A change is anticipated.

American Citizens Speaking Out on Cuban Affairs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of to-day I notice an account of the arrival of the dead body of the Spaniard's victim—the murdered Greenwalth, cut to pieces by Spanish bloodhounds because he dared to dress to suit himself. Now mark the point to be quoted:—"The utmost secrecy was observed in the movements of those having charge of the body. * * * The funeral will be conducted without any display or public demonstration. * * * as such an event would incite the savage and uncontrolled volunteers to renew their violence against the Americans, and especially against those that had been attacked. * * *" The case is just this, then:—The free and independent citizens of New York dare not openly receive and respectfully inter the remains of a murdered friend for fear that a band of cutthroats in a friendly nation may resent the act upon the unoffending citizens of a country too weak and played out to venture to protect its children against—Heaven save the mark!—the representatives of the formidable power of Spain. What, in Heaven's name, is to be said in defence of the government of a great nation that makes such a foul record possible? Oh, my country, how art thou Fishified! Men of New York, is it possible that these things can be? Are you to be governed, cowed, dictated to in your own free city and at your very hearthstones by the ghost of Spanish power, a miserable effete fossil that has not strength enough to govern itself? Oh, shame! where is thy blush? For what do we keep a navy? Of what practical use is it if not to protect our citizens abroad, and make the nation respected the world over? Those gentlemen banded together and known as the Cuban League, where are they? Why do they not act and at once stir up the whole people, and instruct our representatives to demand immediate reparation for the foul murders done, security for the future, and belligerent rights to Cuba? In this way only can these Spanish bloodhounds be muzzled. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

FEB. 16, 1870.

DEATH OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.—A despatch from Louisville last night announces the sudden death of Charles D. Kirk, a well known journalist of that city. He died upon the street from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Kirk will be remembered as a brilliant war correspondent, who wrote over the signature of "C. de Kay."—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 18.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BOIES—DICKSON.—In Scranton, Pa., on Thursday, February 17, Mr. HENRY M. BOIES to Miss LIBBIE L. DICKSON, daughter of Thomas Dickson, Esq., all of Scranton.

COOK—PHILLIPS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, February 10, by the Rev. C. K. Imbrie, J. H. COOK to MARY PHILLIPS, all of the above place.

DOUGHTY—LEAHY.—On Thursday, February 17, by the Rev. Father Preston, JOHN T. DOUGHTY to ELLEN, daughter of the late Laurence Leahy, Esq. No cards.

THOMPSON—MCARTHUR.—On Thursday, February 17, by the Rev. James Millett, at the bride's residence, ROBERT THOMPSON, late of Chicago, to Miss ELLEN MCARTHUR, all of this city.

Died.

ANSBACHER.—On Saturday, February 19, after a short illness, CLARA, eldest daughter of Adolph B. and Frances E. Ansbacher, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 126 West Forty-eighth street.

BEDFORD.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, February 19, after a short but severe illness, DAVID BEDFORD, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from Grace church, corner of South Seventh and Erie streets, Jersey City.

BRODERICK.—HANORA BRODERICK, a native of Kings county, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Twenty-second street and avenue A, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CAHILL.—On Thursday, February 17, HUGH CAHILL, of the parish of Tuworeka, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 586 Second avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CHINN.—OSCAR F. H. CHINN, sixth son of Charles and Sophia Chinn, aged 5 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 181 Lorimer street, Williamsburg, Long Island.

COCHRANE.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, February 1, ELIZABETH CAMERON, wife of William Cochrane, late of Lafayette, N. J.

CONWAY.—On Saturday, February 19, SARAH, the beloved wife of Edward Conway, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 377 East Eighth street.

CUSACK.—On Saturday, February 19, MARGARET CUSACK, a native of Kilkishen, county of Clare, Ireland, aged