#### SAN DOMINGO.

President Grant's Views on the Annexation Mr. Sidney Andrews writes from Washing-

ton to the Boston Advertiser a connected and coherent account of the President's views concerning the San Domingo treaty, as fol-

He says that the Dominican authorities made the first proposals, and pressed annexation on him before he had looked into the matter, or formed any opinion as to the expediency or feasibility of the project. He finally sent confidential messengers down there to make a secret examination into the situation of affairs, and inspect the resources and capabilities of the island, the civilization of the people, the character of the Government, the kind and amount of debt, and everything else of use in forming a correct opinion. It was not until three messengers had returned and fully reported the result of their examination that he consented to listen to the proposals of the Dominicans. Then he sent General Babcock down again, and a trenty, as is already known, was negotiated. The republic owes but \$1,500,000, which is the price we agree to pay for annexa-tion. When asked if he is certain that the debt is no larger, he replies that he has the strongest proof of the fact that this figure covers the whole thing. What claims may be trumped up against San Domingo he knows not, and cares less, for the reason that, under the treaty, it is expressly stipulated that we cannot be held to their payment. He thinks it likely some claims may be presented, and says such of them as are proven good must be paid out of the public lands of the island. He regards the stories about a concealed debt of fifteen or twenty millions as emanating from foreign sources, which are jealous, envious, and secretly opposed to our acquisition of what he regards as the finest of the West India Islands. The Dominican Government acknowledges less than \$1,500,000 indebtedness, and says there is no evidence in existence that a valid claim of another dollar can be produced.

mates at less than 200,000, and he apprehends no trouble whatever in governing them and preserving order. The people, he says, pointing to the result of the recent election, are nearly all anxious to be taken under the protection of our flag and laws. They are tired and sick, he thinks, of faction and civil war and demestic discord, and gladly hall the promise of peace and a stable government. They are drawn to us, he adds, by affection and sympathy on account of our enfranchisement of the colored race here, and repose unnieit faith and confidence in our professions of justice and equal rights. Of the natural resources of the island the President speaks in in glowing terms, saying they cannot well be exaggerated, and under this head he presents many figures to sustain his view. He is formed that the soil is very rich, and produces all the fruits of tropical latitudes in great abundance. He believes that in ten years after annexation the exports of the island would exceed in value \$100,000,000 year. Our people, he argues, would quickly go down there, open plantations, attract labor, give employment to the natives, build railways and telegraphs, lay out towns and villages, and establish tines of steamships to New York and New Orleans. Quantities of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits would be grown and exported, and our manufacturing and agricultural interests would thrive thereby. He thinks it would be a decided benefit to us to grow these things on our own soil, instead of payforeign countries. He holds that the exportation of valuable woods and various minerals from the island would be great, and that before the end of twenty years the commerce would equal that of Cuba. The laws of all the West India Islands are inimical to the interests of our country, but once we get a foothold down there a short time would work important changes, so that in a little while trade would prosper and commerce flourish.

The present population the President esti-

He says that, looking at the questions involved from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine, we cannot refuse to receive the island, now that it is offered to us by the almost unanimous voice of its inhabitants; that if we reject their overtures there is danger that they may turn to Great Britain to obtain peace and protection, and if they do, we shall have no right to resist interferance by that power. He believes one of the next works of the world will be the construction of the Darien ship canal, thinks our country will not be likely to let any foreign Government rob us of the advantages of that undertaking, and holds that a station of our own in the West Indies is essential to the canal project if we hope to derive from it such benefits as we should. He also thinks it very important from a naval and military point of view, to secure this stronghold in the midst of the West Indies, and says it would be a great blunder in statesmanship to throw away this opportunity for getting it on favorable terms. Our weak point, he argues, is the Gulf coast, and while he does not anticipate any war, he thinks we should take the island as an outpost against any possible danger. He seemed to convey the idea that in his view we are some time to have all the West India islands under our flag, and added that it would be folly to reject the best one of them all when we can get it so advanta-He does not say whether he will or will not ask an extension of time on the treaty, but adheres to the hope that some step in behalf of annexation may yet be taken by the Senate. He says he has worked hard to show Senators its advantages, and expresses the opinion that everybody would be in favor of it if they clearly understood all the facts as he does. He would doubtless heartily approve a project to send a Congressional commission or even a steamer load of Congressmen down there on a tour of inspection, and it is by no means certain that some such movement as this may not be proposed in the Senate by friends of the treaty before the end of the session.

The Cobra Capella.

Hitherto no antidote has been known to the poison of the cobra capella. That brave and agile little animal the mungoose, who is the natural enemy of the deadly snake, and fights him whenever there is an opportunity, is supposed to know of an herb answering the purpose, for he certainly gets wounded in his encounters without getting killed, and recovers himself after a run in the grass, opinions are divided upon the point, and nobody knows for certain the secret of the mungoose. It appears, however, that a gentleman named Shortt, of Verpery, in the Madras Presidency, has made an important discovery in the matter. A native, who was nothing less than a snake-charmer, received a bite from a cobra who seems to have refused to be charmed, and under ordinary circumstances the man's can contemporaries were prevented from life was an inevitable sacrifice. But Mr. doing him by an unfortunate combination of Shortt, in whose compound this occurred, circumstances, or shall people always cite

took measures of his own for a cure. There | the fate of Beaumarchais to illustrate the inwere two wounds on the man's index-finger. Mr. Shortt, taking off the cord of his eyeglass, bound up the finger tightly at its base, and tied up the wrist in a similar manner. Then, with his penknife-there was no time to procure proper instruments—he opened the two points to the extent of about a quarter of an inch each, applied his mouth to the wounds successively, and sucked them freely, drawing out blood, which he of course re-

He then washed the wounds with liquor potash, and having given the man a dose of potash mixed with brandy, drove him, for further treatment, to the hospital. There he was allowed to direct a similar course of ministration, and the result was the recovery of the patient. It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. Shortt, whose energy and courage in the affair deserve all praise, was a sufferer himself through the poison, and had not thrown off its effects at the time of communicating his adventure to the public. But he hopes, he says, to be able to detail a course of treatment to be pursued in all such cases. It need discovery would prove to residents in tropical

### BEAUMARCHAIS.

The Creator of "Figure" as a Merchant-What he Did for Us in Revolutionary Days, and how he was Requited-A Lecture by Hon. John

At the recent monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, an address was delivered by the recent Minister to France, Hon. John-Bigelow, on the subject of "Beaumarchais, the Merchant." He said:-

There are few who have not heard of the Barber of Seville, and still fewer, perhaps, who know anything of the part played by its author in the struggle of the American Colonies for liberty. It was his influence more than anything else which made Louis XVI favorable to the colonial side, and it was he who, at his own risk, planned, and to his own loss executed, the ingenious scheme by which aid, in the form of supplies, was given the Americans at a time when they were imperatively needed. It was also mainly by his influence that forty or fifty capable French officers were led to embrace the colonial cause. I have some new evidence to offer of the gratitude we owe him. Early in 1776 Beaumar has invented the mercantile plan by which France could aid the enemies of England without being herself numbered among them. Under the name of Rodriguez, Hortailing & o., he entered in the shipping trade, and in the ships of that firm supplies and manitions of war were sent to this country. But his operations were of such a mixed character that Congress could not understand them. It is to be regreited that he allowed the sentimental and conquercial functions of his project to become so inextricably confused that it was not till after his death that Congress. voted the reparation due him, and that he went to his grave thinking himself the victim of republican ingratitude,

In 1777, Beaumarchais had sent to Congress nearly \$1,000,000 wor h of supplies, for which he counted upon receiving prompt returns in tobacco and the other products of this country. But the cargoes had in many cases been hurried on bustily at night, so that the invoices were irregular, and the somewhat quixotic letters of Beaumarchais, in which business and sentiment were mingled together with the misrepresentation of Arthur Lee, then American agent at London, made Congress distrustful of the whole affair, and ing tariff rates on them when imported from | Beaumarchais received neither money nor produce in return for his cargoes. In the embarrassment which the state of things naturally caused lum, he sent to this country a young confidential agent maned De Francey, to look after his suffering interests. The letters sent by young De Francey to Beau-marchais have been preserved, and by the politeness of M. Delarue Beaumarchais, the son of our great benefactor, I have been

enabled to take copies of these. Mr. Bigelow then read extracts from these letters, many of them very witty, giving a vivid idea of the operations of Beaumarchais, and of the state of the struggle which was then going on in the country. De Francey wrote that Beaumarchais had evidently been misrepresented in this country; that he had been met by suspicions augmented by the facts that some vessels have been sent over without invoices and with other irregularities. The misrepresentations which he finds to have been circulated he ascribes to Arthur Lee, then American Agent at London, and as it subsequently appeared his suspicions were correct. Lee had written confidentially to Congress that the supplies sent by Beaumarchais were sent by him as agent for the Government, and that he had been officially informed that no return was expected. This statement naturally led Congress to distrust Beaumarchais. De Francey says also that he believes that, in the letters of Lee, Beaumarchais is painted in the blackest colors, and that in anonymous letters his zeal for the colonial cause has been misrepresented and his character maligned.

De Francey's indignation at the individuals in Cougress who had opposed Beaumarchais knows no bounds, and he even rises to denunciation of Congress in general, Mr. Robert Morris wished the returns not to be sent directly to Beaumarchais, but to agents in London, who should sell the merchandise and give him the proceeds. This De Francey thinks is because these are the agents whom Mr. Morris employs in this private business, and that it will be of advantage to him to throw such a good thing in their way. The members of Congress he divides into less self-conceit and those who have no will of their own. "When I arrived I found," he says, "that Congress did not believe that any individual could have done so much for this country as you have done. These Republicans have no principles. We get many glimpses, too, of the state of the country and people from these letters. On the day De Francey landed the good news of Burgoyne's surrender came. But the enemy still beld Rhode Island, New York, and Philadelphia, and General Howe had just arrived with reinforcements from England. Conpress had exhausted the resources of paper money, and Washington's army was freezing

and starving at Valley Forge. He speaks of the great virtues of the paoole, of seeing soldiers in the bitterest cold of January with nothing but a blanket for covering, without shoes or stockings, in snow up to their knees. He regrets that such noble people should be so badly led. De Francey returned to Europe in 1780. Have we done our duty as a nation, asked the legturer in conclusion, by the memory of Beaumarchais? I fear that not only his services to the cause of American independence, but his literary and diplomatic powers are, underrated on this side of the Atlantic. Shall posterity in this country do him the justice which his Ameri-

gratitude of republics? On motion of Dr. Osgood, a committee was appointed to further investigate the glaims of Beaumarchais upon the gratitude of the American people; and a vote of thanks to Mr. Bigelow was passed, after complimentary

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Assets......\$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organiza-

Receipts of Premiums, 69, \$1,991,837'45

Interest from Investments, 1869...... 114,696'74 \$2,106,534'19 Losses paid, 1869......\$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property..... United States Government and other Loan Bonds..... Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks ..... 247,620 32,559 Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums..... 321,944 Accrued Interest.

Premiums in course of transmission... Unsettled Marine Premiums..... Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.... 30,000 Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870......82,783,581

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246,200 00 Market value, \$1,255,270-00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. \$1,231,400 Par. Real Estate...

Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

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Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Com-

169,291 14 \$1,852,100-04

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Losses paid since organization....\$23,000,000 Receipts of Premiums, 1869 .... \$1,991,837.45 Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74 Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property..... United States Government and other Loan Cash in Bank and Office..... Loans on Collateral Security. . . Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums ... 80,000

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Thomas Robins, J Gillingham Fell,
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WM, G. CROWELL, Secretary, 350

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WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President, WILLIAM T. BUTLER,

CITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADEL-

3 55

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the crection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount," is hereby published for public infor-

> JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fair-

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to vay for the construction and execution of a to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. Fer annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any frac-tional part of one hundred dollars, or, if re-quired, in amounts of five hundred or one thou-sand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from

and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued. the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Coun-

cil be authorized to publish in two dally news-papers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fair-mount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870. In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadel-

phia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "AN ORDINANCE To create a loan for the building of a bridge, over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public in-

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to berrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. For the payment of ground rents and mort-gages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders there of; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned. and the interest thereof, are payable free from all

section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated oparterly out of said inshall be appropriated quarterly out of said in-come and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, extitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortinges." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

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