

361 barrels rye flour
446 casks Indian meal
2,403 barrels beef
42 half barrels do
967 barrels pork
85 half barrels do.
12,777 barrels herring
362 do shad
2,004 do mackerel
207 half do. do.
36 barrels codfish
3,205 kegs butter
1,879 do. lard
379 casks flaxseed
631 casks domestic liquors, large
8,694 do. do. do. small
466 do. foreign do. large
1,141 do. do. do. small
691 do. ullages

JNO. HARGROVE, Reg. C. B.

→ *Baltimore dispensary.* This humane institution was founded in 1803, but in that year had only 234 patients—last year 3987! Whole number from the beginning, 30,663—of whom 25,388 were cured, 548 died—the rest negligent, dismissed, vaccinated, &c. It will be well indeed, if in “these hard times,” an establishment which has been so beneficial to the poor, is continued with vigor to do good.

VIRGINIA. A joint committee of the legislature has reported that the following sums were received in the treasury during the year ending the 30th Sept. 1819

Revenue taxes, of 1818	441,397 86
Arrearages of taxes	16,998 99
Clerks of county courts	40,332 03
Clerks of superior courts	12, 01 03
Notaries public	2,942 58
Fines, and other monies to the literary fund	207,281 82
Militia fines	26,163 30
Inspectors of tobacco	12,833 56
Penitentiary agents	35,068 60
Divers persons on sundry accounts	1,257 69
Subscriptions to a monument to the memory of gen Washington	4,202 10
Unappropriated land	2,527 50
Redemption of land	1,635 15
Register of the land office	3,233 14
Board of public works	58,961 22
Revenue taxes of 1819	13,053 08
The balance in the treasury, Sept. 30, 1818	390,702 95

The total disbursements made during the same time amounted to \$1,137,783 40, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept. 1819, of \$133,010 13. The chief items were as follows: literary fund 383,152 61; expenses of the legislature 104,041 09; officers of civil government 90,469 74; interest on debts 90,122 36; sinking fund 65,838 77; penitentiary 58,965 11; manufactory of arms 48,502 53; board of public works 66,472 68; criminal charges, including guards, and the removing of criminals to the penitentiary 40,779 95; commissioners of the revenue 32,545 22; new assessment 20,175 64; slaves executed or transported 16,025, &c. &c.

The committee report, that allowing to the treasurer every thing that he claims, he is deficient for the fiscal year in the sum of \$68,557 47. A further deficit is expected in the accounts since the 30th Sept. 1819. The treasurer tendered his resignation on the 17th inst.

The register of the land office appears to have fully vindicated himself against certain charges—and the resolution offered in the house of delegates,

directing measures to be taken against him, was withdrawn.

The plague. A Spanish physician named don Serabino Sola, having obtained permission from his government to try experiments in inoculating for the plague on some Spanish deserters; he selected fourteen who were all inoculated with virus, taken from the plague sore of those persons in whom the disorder had assumed the utmost degree of malignity. They each received 12 pricks of the lancet in those parts of the body where the plague usually appears. Oil of olives was administered to them internally and externally. In a very short period, a part of those operated upon, experienced some slight attacks, and little sores were observable on different parts of the body. In a few days they were all restored to health. It is to be hoped that this kind of inoculation will prove as successful as that for the small pox.

London. The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to one million, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred. The number of horned cattle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty-four thousand—and by the inspector's return, it appears, that the number of horse hides produced at Leadenhall market, amounted to twelve thousand nine hundred.

The sea serpent. The Gazette de France contains an extract of a letter from a Dutch merchant, who recently went to America, giving some account of the famous sea serpent which has appeared on the shores of the United States. He says,

“We were sailing with a light wind, the land being about six miles distant, when all at once we felt a shock which made us think we had struck upon a rock. We however were soon undeceived by seeing above the waves, the head of the greatest monster I ever beheld. He raised himself about fifteen feet over the surface of the water, and, coming towards us, he glided across the stern of the vessel in such a manner as almost upset us. A cabin-boy who was near the bowsprit, was overwhelmed by the enormous mass. A sailor then advanced courageously and fired at the serpent with a carbine, but the ball rebounded from his scales, and appeared not to make the least impression upon him. The animal turning quickly, seized the sailor round the middle, and plunged with him under the water! Our tackle was broken, and our bowsprit almost unshipped. While we were occupied in repairing the damage we had sustained, we again saw the monster lying on the surface of the water, but we saw our unfortunate sailor no more.”

This is the most miraculous of all the accounts we have had of this monster of the deep.

“Sports of nature.” A youth 18 years of age, and nearly eight feet high, a young lady, 16 years old, and seven feet high, and a man 37 years of age and thirty-three inches high, were exhibiting at Liverpool, about the 1st of December last.

Production of Maine! A child, born in Maine, on the 29th of June, 1817, is now exhibiting at New York, which weighs 125 lbs. He is larger than either of his parents—three feet seven inches round the belly, and three feet one inch high; he is healthy and well proportioned.

Grand Isle. This valuable island in the Niagara river, ceded some time ago to the state of New York, by certain tribes of Indians, has been cleared of the intruders or “squatters” that had settled themselves down upon it. They amounted to about 20 families.