INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 1863.

MEETING OF THIRD DAY—REPORTS ON THE STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT STATES—REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS, ETC.

Mr. Maurer, Councillor of State (Grand Duchy Hesse), reports on the official statistics in his State. Count de R[illegible] moves a vote of thanks to the [illegible] and the royal house for the sympathy shown towards the Congress. Carried. Professor Schubert (Prussia), reports the proceedings of the first section. The activity of private statistics is confined to the material afforded by official bureaus, which provides them almost exclusively with the necessary data. At the first Congress in Brussels Mr. Quetelet has fused the official and the academical character of the Congress into one. Much good is contained in the proposed statute for reorganization; but it would be injurious to endeavor to be too independent of the existing governments. An association of statists is very desirable, but must naturally confine itself to giving advice only. The statute proposes also the forming of a permanent committee, founding a library, and publishing a bulletin. Important reasons had been given for and against it. The section therefore makes the motion:—

1. To adjourn the question of reorganization to the meeting of the next Congress.

2. To appoint an international committee to report thereon.

A lively debate commences on this point. Marquis D'Avila, Viscount Arapp (Frankfort-on-the-Maine), and Dr. Carvalho (Portugal) want the question settled, the new statute to be adopted. Leone Levi is also of that opinion. He says the object of international statistics should not be left either to the delegates of governments or to the associations of private individuals exclusively. The resolutions of former congresses had not all been carried out by the different governments. There are many matters about which government should not get any information from private individuals. A co-operation of private individuals from all countries at the congresses would be always desirable, as well as an international library. Mr. Buschen (Russia) thinks that governments have not been the letters, but the protectors, of international congresses, and supports the views of M. Ficker (Austria).

Dr. Farr remarks, in answer to Leone Levi, that all which could be done by the congresses would be to acquaint the governments with their resolutions; the carrying out of them could not be enforced.

David (Denmark) cannot see the immediate necessity to alter the organization of international statistical congresses, and moves the adjournment of the question.

Engel (Prussia) supports his proposition to reorganize. He says:—The congresses have been a governmental institution, originally intended to represent the official statistics; but official statistics do not suffice any more. It is a fact that the statistics of railroads, savings banks and gymnastics (Turner associations) have been got up in the most complete manner by ex-official means. For the interest of science it is desirable that future congresses should not have an exclusively official character. The organization of a congress is attended with great difficulties. A permanent committee, to keep up the continuity between the labors of congresses, is clearly necessary; otherwise it would depend upon chance whether the labors could be successfully continued.

Legoyt (France) is entirely against a change of the present organization. Public institutions can take root only by their stability; changes should not take place except where visible defects necessitate them. The effectiveness of former congresses has been great; all governments have endeavored to carry out the resolutions passed by them. If an independent congress were constituted, of which everybody paying a fee could become a member, the official character would be lost, and such a congress would lack the sympathy and financial support of governments, without which it could not exist. He is against the motions of Engel, showing the difficulty of a permanent central department in regard to locality (every State would lay claim to it) and the supply of the necessary means.

Ficker and Visschers support this view. The unconditional adoption of Engel's motion for reorganization would give the death blow to future congresses. They move the adoption of the report of the section, which is carried by the majority.

NEW ARRIVALS—NEXT MEETING OF CONGRESS—THE OPERA.

Another member of the Congress has arrived, in the person of E. B. Elliot, Actuary to the United States Sanitary Commission in Washington. Also Dr. Colenso, the famous Bishop of Natal, Africa.

Nothing has been said as yet about the place of meeting of the next Congress. As the selection among the principal capital cities of the continent, at least those which predominate, has been exhausted by the sittings of the congresses, it may not be amiss to propose New York or Washington for the next, in 1866 or 1867. How the whole world would be astonished and gratified if the United States should offer in that case to send out a splendid government steamer or two to carry the statists of the globe, official delegates and private savants, to the shores of America. We will see if Samuel Ruggles, Esq., likes fit to act upon this suggestion. Last evening the royal Opera House was opened to the members of the Congress, who received tickets, handsomely engraved, reading thus:—

PAR ORDRE DU ROI.
L. Intendant General des Theatres Royaux
a l'honneur d'inviter.
Mr. ——
d'assister a la representation de l'Opera Royal.
VON HULSEN.

"The sweet music of "Martha," by Gounod—the pretty ballet, from Goetze's "Faust"—was performed in excellent style, the orchestra counting not less than eighty performers (ten contre-basses and twelve violoncellos), every one of them a perfect artist on his instrument. During the evening the King and Crown Prince, with his wife, appeared in their box. The stalls in the pit were beautifully decorated on this occasion with bouquets from the royal gardens.

THIRD DAY—CUBA, HAYTI, SERVIA—INTERNATIONAL EXTENSION OF MONEY ORDERS—THE UNITED STATES FORGOTTEN.

The President announces that Mr. Samuel Ruggles has brought with him a collection of minerals, particularly from the new gold fields, as well as charts and maps; but, as the Congress had no museum or collection of that kind, it would be left to the delegates from America to make them over to some scientific institute.

Count de Rhaida communicates the progress of the voluminous statistical work on the island of Cuba, by Ramon de la Sagra. It contains the results of immense and costly labor. The great desire is that the author be liberally supported to complete his work. He did not know exactly where the means should be obtained, but had a claim to Legoyt about it.

Mr. Legoyt said it was the wish of Ramon de la Sagra that the Congress should pray his government to grant means for carrying the work on Cuba to its completion.

The International Committee, as called for by the report of the first section, is now proposed to be composed of—Prussia, Dr. Engel, Dr. Schubert; Austria, Dr. Ficker; England, Dr. Farr; France, Legoyt; Russia, Scheneoff; Sweden, Dr. Berg, and Belgium, Visschers. The committee shall have a right to co-opate three members and to fill vacancies. Assembly regretted by the assembly.

Reports from Wurtemberg, Russia, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Greece, Switzerland, on the statistics of these countries, were read, and contained much interesting information. The report from Servia showed that the price of grain is only half of that in France. The census had been taken from houses, considering gypsies not counted; ten municipal elections, and tables of products prices and commerce.

Professor Schubert (Prussia) reports a resolution from the first session, reading thus:—

"The Congress deems it desirable and very useful for the general interest of statistical science that of all works and recommendations of official statistical bureaus one copy shall be given to every university or higher academy of the governments of Europe,—new countries to join the United States. Prussia takes back my suggestion of sending our handsome government steamers to carry members to Washington; any old tub will do;—to be preserved in their libraries; and it is recommended to the official delegates to arrange this matter with their respective governments.

The motives of this resolution are explained by Professor Schubert. The statistical congresses have been held in consequence of the general order shown by all countries in regard to statistics, which have an eminent value not only for national economy, but also for history, all branches of science, and even for social development. To measure the different statistical labors is of great importance. In the more observable to multiply central bureaus of statistics, the great series of them could only be realized if whole boxes of documents were known. The heads of statistical expenses should see to it that the proposed measures are carried out by their governments. A sufficient number of statistical works and the compression of them would appear difficulty. The French Government has created, through its diplomatic agents, all the unofficial works published by it since 1842, to all foreign universities. The same has been done by the government of Belgium.

Ficker (Austria) moves the following amendment:—The Congress recommends that bureaus should collect the desiderata of all the others, whether their governments are willing to enter into the proposed exchange of publications for the universities and libraries, and to make the result known to the bureaus, whose governments agree to the measure.

A second amendment is made by Minetri (Italy), Levi (Germany), &c. The official delegates are requested to ask from their governments the franking privilege for all transmissions from statistical bureaus made in accordance with the object of the main resolution.

Legoyt thinks the motion not clear enough, as it would be difficult to distinguish between the different institutions which should be entitled to receive publications. The liberality of the governments must be trusted to in this respect. His government had never hesitated to give freely and plentifully whenever requested to do so.

Aschehoug (Norway) says that his government has long distributed all its publications with the greatest liberality, and that he seconds the motion of Professor Schubert. He hopes that it will be carried.

The President puts the motion of Professor Schubert to a vote, and it is carried by a large majority; also the amendment of Ministri. Ficker's amendment, expressing a wish, is not voted upon.

Baron Fritwitz (Prussia) reports on proceedings of section two, regarding extension and quality of real estate, mortgages and securities thereon. The inquiries and resolutions of this section apply only to European conditions of real estate and mortgages, and have therefore no interest for the United States.

FIFTH DAY—REPORTS OF GREECE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AUSTRIA—THE UNIFORM SOLAR YEAR.

Quetelet reports on the statistics of Belgium. Having given himself the impulse for comparative statistics of Europe, he has particularly requested of all delegates to communicate mortality tables of their countries to him. Twenty three governments of Europe and the United States of America, who, in spite of the war raging there, have not neglected statistics, have sent the tables requested by him.

In England he had found the mortality up to the age of five years to be less than in any other country; but at the age of fifty years the tables give exactly the same result in all countries. He thinks it important to know how the census in each country and district was taken—if it was done by officials, by the clergy, by private citizens, &c., &c.

Dr Marzani (United Danubian principalities, Moldavia-Wallachia) lays his printed report on the table.

Dr Carvalho (Portugal) reports on public schools in his country. From the year 1854 to 1862 the government has founded 585 schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 she had already 1,738 public schools, with 79,172 scholars—showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In Portugal the teacher is a public officer; church and school are completely separate. The schooling of children is obligatory. The former Minister of the interior commenced with two public schools in Lisbon. His successor, Don Jose Braancamp, continued by opening evening schools, not only in the cities, but in the country, also for the instruction of adults. To every thirty-seven inhabitants of Portugal is one scholar.

Count Ripalda on Spain. Since the London Congress his country has carried on energetically, and, in accordance with the recommendations of that Congress, statistical researches of every description. All dwellings inhabited and not inhabited have been enumerated, geodetic triangulation nearly completed, the local description of the province of Madrid finished. The census of 1860 is published, also an annual of the physical and moral condition of the people, statistical sanitary and mortality tables, and criminal tables for the years 1859 and 1860. The metrical measure for weights and measures has been declared legal, hydrological works have commenced. In a word, statistics in Spain are reanimated and progressing with decided success.

Ficker (Austria) reports on statistics in his country for the last three years. The third and fourth volumes of the grand tabular work, comprising over seven hundred sheets in print, have been published; also an annual of statistical communications. Since a constitutional government had been granted to Austria, the interest in public affairs has much increased, and correct statistical information begun to be highly esteemed. In 1861 a statistical handbook was published by the administration, and he could state that in the course of four months four new editions became necessary. In March, 1863, an Austrian statistical central commission had been instituted and commenced its labors. An extensive tabular work will be published every five years, a statistical annual of thirty sheets in print yearly. The activity of the government is zealously assisted by that of private individuals and corporations. The association for industrial information and statistics, though not yet formally constituted, has already published an annual of the greatest interest to statists. The agricultural society of Bohemia has inquired into the details of the area, modes of culture and division of the land, and commenced her publications. In Hungary a statistical bureau has been established as a branch of the Academy of Sciences. The city council of Vienna has likewise established a bureau, which is particularly intended to inquire into the morbidity, mortality, consume, public morality and instruction, &c., &c., of that capital.

Dr. Pietro Maestri (Italy) and Wappaeus (Hanover) lay their printed reports on the table.

Visschers (Belgium) and others make the following motion:—"The International Statistical Congress, considering that its aim consists in improving and comparing international statistics; considering that for various purposes of statistical science, as the tabulating of monthly births and deaths, meteorological observations, the exact day of the appearance of epidemics, &c.—the uniformity of calendar time (solar year) is of great importance; considering, further, that said importance is obvious even in the common conditions of society, of commercial intercourse, for comparison of receipts and expenditures of industrial enterprises, as railway companies, &c., and for simplifying calculations, requests most respectfully the government of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., and all Greek Catholics in general, to adopt the calendar now in common use in Europe."

Visschers speaks for the motion, dwells upon the change in the Gregorian calendar, the importance of uniformity for international statistical labors, and gives examples of errors committed for the want of it.

The motion is carried unanimously.

Scemenoff (Russia) is willing to acquaint his government with the motion just passed. He hopes that, if religious scruples can be overcome, the recommendation contained in the motion will be acted upon.

BERLIN, Sept. 12, 1863.

CENTRAL COMMISSIONS—THE RANGE OF STATISTICS.

Professor Dr. Guelst (Prussia) reports from the first section on the question proposed by the Preparatory Committee respecting the uniformity of statistics, by establishing central statistical commissions. They have framed four resolutions:—

1. It is desirable to return to the Brussels resolution of 1853—viz: the safest way by which to arrive at the desired uniformity seems to be for every State to establish a central commission, or similar institution, composed of representatives from the principal branches of administration, and with the aid of men whose studies and special knowledge enable them to give the researches a practical character and to remove difficulties of a purely scientific nature; and to the resolution of Paris, 1855—viz: Congress declares the desire that a central statistical commission or similar institution be formed in each State, to be composed of representatives from, &c., &c., as above.

2. The statistical central commissions have worked well.

3. They appear particularly necessary in such countries where, by strict severance of the different branches of administration, statistics are in danger of a biassed treatment.

4. Statistical central commissions must not be only deliberative, but also resolving authorities. Their resolutions must be binding on the statistical *modus operandi* of the government in such manner that no statistical inquiries can be made which have not in their contents, form, &c., been approved by the Central Commission.

Mr. Buschen (Russia) speaks in support of the resolutions. In voting upon them the first is carried unanimously, the second by a majority. The President explains that the reason of no more members having risen in favor of it seems to be that it was not a point really to be voted upon. The third resolution is carried unanimously; the fourth, with a large majority.

Sec. 2. Reports on landed estate, the sub-divisions to be made in the inquiries on that head. The details are too voluminous to report; but it may interest the reader to know what branches statistical science takes within its range, and how they are classed. Let it be noticed that each of the thirty five heads has again any number of subdivisions, of which a few instances afterwards:—

1. Territory. Physical condition of the country.
2. Administrative division of the country.
3. Dwellings.
4. Population.
5. Landed estate.
6. Agriculture, culinary vegetables and vineyards.
7. Sylvan culture, chase.
8. Fishery.
9. Mines.
10. Manufactures, arts and mechanism.
11. Public works.
12. Money, weights and measures.
13. Commerce.
14. Transportation.
15. Banks and credit.
16. Insurance.
17. Production and consumption.
18. Prices and wages.
19. Working classes.
20. Provision, mutual aid.
21. Charity—public assistance.
22. Sanitary service.
23. Creeds.
24. Education—public instruction.
25. Sciences and arts.
26. Periodical press and literature.
27. Public safety, police, prisons.
28. Civil and criminal justice.
29. Army.
30. Navy.
31. Finances.
32. Constitution—legislative power.
33. Fundamental State laws.
34. Construction of departments and districts.
35. Communes, municipalities of cities, towns, &c.

Let us take No. 22. Sanitary service, subdivided by accidents on public roads, in machine and other large workshops, in mines; epidemics; deaths; causes of death; mental alienation, the infirm, hospitals, houses for accouchment, foundling hospitals, cases of hydrophobia, geographical influences on health, &c.

These are only a few subdivisions of 22, which we choose because they were special objects of the proceedings of former congresses.

Now mark, kind reader, that each of these subdivisions is again subdivided by numerous heads, as for instance—Accidents on public roads—I. Accidents on railroads. II. On rivers and canals. III. On common roads, ferries, bridges. And again—1. Accidents on railroads; *a*, name of the road; *b*, length of it; *c*, number of trains; *d*, run of how many miles; *e*, how many passengers were transported; *f*, how many accidents; 1, where death was occasioned; 2, where wounds only were occasioned; *g*, total number of accidents; h, number of killed; I, by running off the track—travellers, employes of the company, other persons; 2, collision of trains or engines among with each other or obstacles in the road—travellers, persons employed by the company, other parties; 3, explosions of boiler; 4, break of axletrees, wheels, upsetting of engines or carriages; 5, inconsistencies; 6, shock of locomotives or carriages; 7, precipitation on the road; 8, divers accidents; i, number of the wounded, with nine subdivisions respective of the cause; j, total number of persons killed and wounded, &c. &c.

Now, sec. next, II. Accidents on rivers and canals; *a*, name of the province, county, district; *b*, breaths of rivers; *c*, length of canals or canalized rivers; *d*, total length of navigation; *e*, number of boats running, by steam, horse, or other power; *f*, total number of boats in operation; *g*, total number of miles run through; h, of passengers carried; i, number of accidents, killed, wounded; j, killed by explosion, foundering, submersion, breaking of the hull, shock by running against other boats or against obstacles in the bed of the river or canal, by divers accidents and so forth.

Do we take for a moment statistics of death under the same head of No. 22. I. Stillborn. II. Congenital debility; *a*, hydrocephalus; *b*, cyanosis; *c*, spina vifida; *d*, anus imperforatus. III. Deaths of old age. IV. Violent deaths; *e*, suicide; *f*, homicide; *g*, capital punishment; *h*, killed in war; *i*, by accident; *j*, violent death from unknown causes. V. Deaths by well defined diseases; *a*, smallpox; *b*, chickenpox; *c*, malaria; *d*, measles; *e*, scarlatina; *f*, diptheria; *g*, croup; *h*, mumps; *i*, whooping cough; *k*, influenza; *k*, rheumatism; *l*, typhoid fever; *m*, typhus; *n*, yellow fever; *o*, pestis (plague); *p*, ague; *q*, remittent fever; *r*, cholera, Asiatic; *s*, cholera indigena, infantum; *t*, dysentery; *u*, tetanus; *v*, cancer; *w*, hospital gangrene; *x*, erysipelas; *y*, carbuncle; *z*, glanders; and here, instead of going on to *aa*, organic diseases of the heart, *bb*, *cc*, I will stop short, thinking that I have given sufficient illustration of the vast field of statistical and international statistical labor.

PRICES AND WAGES—AN INVITATION TO A LUNCHEON.

The third section reports through Baumstark, director of an agricultural academy (Prussia), on prices and wages. This question has been twice the object of discussion at international congresses. Newmarch has written an admirable history of prices and wages; but it is not the history of them which the Congress had in view. The first resolution, therefore, says:—It is principally the statistics of prices and wages, not the history of them, which should occupy the Congress.

Hildebrandt, of Saxony-Weimar, against the resolution. For the statist a history of prices from the beginning of this century would be of great importance; a historical retrospection of the past renders the present comprehensive.

Baumstark points out the difficulty which the congresses would experience in studying that history. He is not against such history, but against making it a question for congresses.

Dr. Farr says that the question of present prices cannot be well understood without knowing those of the past; but the study of the latter was more fit for private individuals.

Hildebrandt thinks that a private person is not able to get the necessary material; for instance, the rates of interest at different periods.

The vote then being taken, the first resolution is carried by a majority. The second resolution says:—The statistics of prices (exclusive of the prices of wages) are to be limited for the present to the objects enumerated in subdivisions 1 to 9.

For the benefit of the reader, I will give again an instance of subdivision:—1, nourishment; 2, clothing; 3, rent of dwelling; 4, pay for schools, and so forth, up to 9. Now subdivision of 1. Nourishment—Rye, wheat, barley, oats, maize (with the reduction of the nourishment contained in the different grains to that of wheat), potatoes, peas, beans, beef, pork, mutton, herring, butter, cheese, eggs, beer, wine, coffee and tea.

The committee proposes to add to 1. Nourishment—Brandy, sugar, salt, tobacco. To say, instead of "herring," "fish, principally herring." To 2. Clothing—Flax and hemp. To 3. Price of firewood, coal and turf, which would give in all forty-eight articles, the prices of which are to be inquired into.

Several members propose to add milk, building materials, lime, fur (clothing) and gas. There seems a disposition in the assembly to increase still more the number of articles; upon which the President explains that the original proposition had contained all these and many more articles, but that the committee had seen the necessity to confine themselves to a few and plain objects. Too many articles would create confusion; it would be better to begin with less.

Dr. Farr supports that view. He speaks of Jevon's excellent book, laid by him on the table of the Congress, containing the prices of one hundred and eighteen articles.

It is finally agreed upon to make the present number of articles fifty, and to add milk and the fleece of sheep.

Before the close of this day's session the President announces that the proprietor of a great brewery establishment called "Livoli," on the Kreuzberg, a short distance from the city, had invited the members to his vast establishment for the following evening. A concert, fireworks and a collation would form the entertainment. The city Fire Brigade would go through their exercises. Members were requested to bring their ladies with them, and to appear at Kroll's gardens, where the great banquet would take place timely in the evening of the same day. Adjournment after four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE BANQUET AT KROLL'S GARDENS.

At six o'clock in the evening more than two hundred and fifty members of the Congress, but only three or four ladies, sat down in the vast and splendid hall at Kroll's gardens, called the Royal Saloon, where double the number could have been comfortably seated, to a dinner, the bill of fare of which may interest one or the other of your epicurean readers:—

DINNER.

Potage a la Tortue. Potage a la Royale.
Les petits Pates garnis d'un ragout. Les Filets de poulets en mayonnaise.
Les Jambons de Westphalie a la Milanaise. Les Filets de Boeuf a la Godard.
Les Saumons, sauce au beurre d'ecrevisses.
Les petits pois a la Francaise a la langue de boeuf. La Chouroute a la bourgeoise.
Les chapons farces, sauce aux truffes. Les pates de fois gras de Strasbourg.
Les Perdrix rotis. Les Chevreuils rotis.
Salades et Conflures.
Les Glaces.
Gateau.
DESSERT.

Count of Eulenberg, the Minister of the Interior, presided. Several high officers of the government were present. The decorations in the shape of ribbons, stars, crosses in gold and diamonds on the breasts of the official delegates from all the European countries would, if taken down and put together, have filled a respectably sized canoe. With a real Indian appetite were the contents of the above bill of fare discussed, and the servants in white kid gloves were busy bringing forward wines and champagne, when towards the close Mr. Legoyt proposed a toast to the King of Prussia, the august protector of the Congress, and to the Queen. To this Count of Eulenberg responded, with flattering remarks—"To the Congress and the ladies present." Mr. Quetelet proposed "the Count of Eulenberg." President Engel thanked the members of the Congress, who had labored assiduously in their vocation. Ex-Minister Vander Heydt offered a toast to "Quetelet, the founder of international congresses." Visschers, a toast to "Engel, the President, who has worked harder than any other in preparing the Congress of 1863," with a toast to the "Committee of Amusement for the members." The evening closed rather early, the temperature of hilarity not getting much above the freezing point. The orchestra performed delicious music during the dinner; two French artists, one a soloist on the oboe, and the other on the cornet-a piston, were much applauded. The fireworks in the gardens may have detained a few until ten o'clock; but they were not worth looking at.

SIXTH DAY—DR. VALPY'S REPORT ON COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The President communicates that a member of the Congress, who does not wish his name mentioned, had donated three hundred thalers, to be divided among the Fire Brigade, who were to go through their exercises in the evening.

Reports from Herrmann (Bavaria), Aschehoug (Norway) and Hildebrandt (Saxony-Weimar and Attenburg, Schwarzburg and Reuss) about the statistics of these countries, are laid on the table.

A complete collection of all the reports of delegates will be published in a few weeks.

Dr. Valpy's report on commercial statistics contains interesting figures. The export of British and Irish produce and fabrics may be divided into five groups. The first group contains the complete fabrics, of which were exported in the year 1862 £52,364,581. This covers two-thirds of the entire export, but last year shows a diminution of £0,000,000 sterling against 1860, which was the year of the greatest export England has ever had. The second class of export articles—containing in value one-fifth of the whole export—are half fabrics. Their export value had been in 1862 £25,313,963 (£4,000,000 less than in 1860). The third class consists of provisions, the export value of which in 1862 was £5,671,864, being a small increase against that of 1860. The fourth class consists of raw products and all the materials used in fabrication. The export value in 1862 was £10,318,344, and is constantly increasing. To the last—the fifth class—belong all other articles not enumerated in the preceding classes. Their value in 1862 was £339,942, making the total export of last year £123,992,246.

Comparing the years 1849, 1852 and 1862, gives the following interesting results:—In the year 1849 the export of fabrics amounted to £35,931,196; in 1852 it had increased fifty per cent; in 1860 again fifty two per cent. Of half fabrics were exported in 1849 for £19,584,903; in 1852 it had increased fifty five per cent, and further again in 1862 fifty five per cent against 1852. The export of provisions in 1849 amounted to £2,066,409; in 1852 it had increased twenty-three per cent, and since then one hundred and four per cent. To the first class belongs ready made clothing, its export value in 1849 had been £672,843; in 1862, £2,558,492. The export value of machinery in 1849, £503,964; in 1862, £4,092,676. In the second class we have iron, in bars and rods, which increased from £1,142,892 in 1849 to £5,066,841; raw steel from £94,396 to £848,933; oil from £113,342 to £1,149,658; silks and twist, £37,528 to £1,990,543; woollen twist, £462,967 to £3,563,892; tin, in sheets, £336,529 to £1,212,865.

As the principal article in the third class may be mentioned beer, the export value of which has increased from £422,222 to £1,591,644; fish from £202,493 to £881,479. In the fourth class, alcohol, from £47,045 to £885,245; coal from £576,519 to £3,716,867; raw iron from £157,216 to £1,263,641. The two main articles of export continue to be cotton and woollen goods. Of the former were exported in 1849, for £17,567,289, and in 1862 for £30,545,781, making an increase of 74 per cent, in spite of the great cotton crisis of last year. Of woollen fabrics the export in the year 1849 was £5,327,864, and in 1862 £13,149,481, representing an increase of 147 per cent.

Quoit Tournament in Brooklyn.

The play for the magnificent model silver quoit, presented by Mr. Jas. C. Light, came off on Wednesday, September 30, at the enclosed grounds at the Lighthouse, corner of Putnam avenue and Downing street, Brooklyn. Among the first arrivals were the veterans Mr. George Dunning and Sammy Sethard. The following associations were represented:—Brooklyn, New York, Thistle, New Jersey and St. Andrew's. At ten o'clock play commenced, New York and Brooklyn being the first competitors: Dunning and Ludlow for the former, and Light and Stewart for Brooklyn, which was won by the New Yorkers, the score standing twenty-one to eleven. The second game was also with Brooklyn and New York, the latter again scoring twenty-one to twelve. The third and fourth games were between the Thistle and New York clubs, which ended in a victory for the New Yorkers. Fifth and sixth games were played by New Jersey and New York, the latter being badly beaten by the score of Twenty-two to two and twenty-one to nine respectively. The seventh and eighth games were contested for by the St. Andrews and New Jersey clubs, the latter coming off with flying colors by the score of 21 to 9 and 22 to 8. As four of the New Jersey players were at the head of the pole, Ferguson and McLaren competed with Grimshaw and McGregor; the former winning by 21 to 14. The two highest scorers had to go to struggle for the prize, the contestants being McLaren and Ferguson. This was most closely contested game, lip and tie being the order of the evening, for they had to finish the play by candlelight. At the finish the score marked 21 for McLaren to 20 for Ferguson; consequently the prize was awarded to McLaren, amid tremendous applause. Taking altogether this was the best conducted and most harmonious meeting of the quoiting fraternity that has taken place since this cruel war commenced. The players were hospitably entertained by the proprietor, Mr J. C. Light, who presented the trophy of victory in a neat little speech.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Part 1—Not on the Nos. 2225, 2963g, 2804, 4091, 4054, 4146, 3947. Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY WORK.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1863.

Sketch of Mr. Lincoln's Daily Avocations, Peculiarities, Mode of Doing Business, &c., &c.

It is rarely that the appearance and manner of the President of the United States in the discharge of his official and executive duties are made the subject of popular comment, though they belong to a class of legitimate and pleasant gossip of which the people never tire. The popular anxiety to know the nature of the personal movements and habitudes of our great men, how they eat, drink, sleep and accomplish all the other manifold duties pertaining to public and private life has ever been very great. The popular taste in this respect, too, has always been most amply gratified, as the hundreds of columns touching this thing in the newspapers of the past will attest. The avidity with which the personal movements of the late Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Senator Douglas and General Scott, Secretary Seward, Governor Seymour, and indeed of all the conspicuous men of our past and present history, borders well nigh upon the ludicrous. Column after column has been spread before a mentally germandizing public how Mr. Webster was wont to go to market, and how he comported himself when he got there, all remembering in the same connection that he was a Senator of the United States, Secretary of State in a powerful Cabinet, or the great Massachusettsensian. Indeed, it was only a few months ago that we read in the grave and stately Boston *Post* that, after ten years of sepulture in the harbor of the Pilgrims, the doors of the tomb swung solemnly back, and the lid of the sarcophagus was raised by the friendly hand of surviving friendship (Peter Harvey, Esq.,) to see what traces a decade of years in death had left of the illustrious departed. It was found that "the noble brow was yet perfect in all its features," and that the "contour of that impressive face" was preserved the same as on the day when the funeral of ten thousand, at whose head was a President elect of the United States, in all his supernal prime, took up its solemn march from the library at Marshfield to wend its way to the "Tomb by the Great Sea." Only a few days since the bereaved widow of the statesman of our glorious era visited, for the first time since the laying away, the present home of her illustrious spouse.

To this day pilgrimages of affection and the loftiest party friendship are made to the mortuary resting place at Ashland of the Slasher's child, who died the persuasive orator of the republic—the great idolized of a great party. Western New York is to-day all agog, so to speak, intent upon witnessing the personal movements of Secretary Seward and his magnificent retinue of high titled diplomats, ambassadors and legations. It is thus that we are borne out in the assertion that the people delight in the personal habits, eccentricities and movements of our distinguished men. It is the writer's purpose to go behind all this, in instancing some of the peculiarities of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and to present to the people a faithful sketch of the President in his office, engaged in what may not improperly be termed the discharge of his daily duties. Just now the President reaches his business office, which is situated in the rear portion of the second story of the White House, from his summer residence, the Soldier's Home, about four miles from the national capital, at precisely eight o'clock A. M. Taking leave of his cavalry guard, he proceeds at once to the executive room, where he holds a conference with his accomplished and engaging private secretary, John Hay, Esq., one of the finest types of our young American manhood. This interview turns upon the correspondence received during the interval beginning the previous evening, all of which is arranged, digested and disposed of by the President and his confidential secretary. This usually occupies some two hours, the succeeding hour being devoted to a perusal of the leading journals of the country, the leading one of which—the HERALD—the writer remembers to have seen lying upon his immediate table during a recent interview. From eleven to one o'clock, unless it be Cabinet day, such persons as may elect that they have business with the Executive are admitted to audience. The executive room is a spacious apartment, liberally furnished, and ornamented with a fine portrait in oil of ex President Andrew Jackson, and a large number of maps of the various seats of war. The President occupies the extreme rear portion of the apartment, with his back to the Potomac, and where sits the traditional and historic chair of the American Presidency, the same occupied by all the Presidents since the construction of the present White House in 1815 and 1817. All around this room sit the eager throng, each having some fancied private grievance to present for redress; and once in a long interval the presence of a wily politician may be noted, who desires to confer with the republican head upon present and future issues. The President, with dishevelled hair, through which he frequently, even incessantly, runs his long, bony fingers, receives every one with a splendid courtesy and an unaffected yet dignified geniality. He listens faithfully, decides promptly and kindly, and evinces the deepest possible interest in the case fixing his immediate attention. A few examples will admirably serve to show the earnest and practical method by which the President disposes of this class of business.

A young, trembling, blushing boy approaches his Excellency and hands him a recommendation, asking that the President will appoint him at large to a cadetship at West Point. The young boy's heart is palpitatingly exercised by the varied emotions of hope and fear—hope that he may be instantaneously transformed into a bright buttoned cadet of the United States, to reside for four years with his Uncle Samuel, in the mountainously ogpidomed home of military science on the Hudson. The President reads the scripted commendation. "How old are you," the Executive inquires. "Twenty last March," the frightened youth responds. The application cannot be rejected on account of too advanced years; so the President, removing his spectacles, most decorously "squelches" all the young hopes by sententiously observing, "My young friend, I have only ten of these appointments to make in a year, and for this year I have five thousand applications. My term of office will expire one of these days, and I expect to leave on record and file here twenty thousand put such applications as yours. You will thus see what prevents me from immediately appointing you. I can do no more than file your application." Under the oppressive weight of this adamantine poser "twenty years last March" retires from the Executive presence, handsomely uncodeted, to form new hopes and construct new anticipations.

The next interview is accorded to a shining, discoing strapped major of volunteers, who was actually guilty of appearing before the Executive for the purpose of asking for a leave of absence directly at his hands. When it is understood that the "regulations" upon this subject imperatively require that such requests shall only be considered through the regular channels, namely, the colonel commanding the regiment, the general commanding brigade, the major general commanding corps, and the secretary of War—the magnificent ridiculousness and the stupendous stupidity of this pingerd, good natured but impudent major will be fully appreciated. The President nevertheless quietly listens to the application, and, removing his spectacles, addresses himself thus to the regulation ignoring major:—

"It is understood that everybody can run or hero and procure leaves of absence outside the regular channels, why I should at once be reduced to a small salaried clerk of my secretary of War. Major I cannot interfere in your behalf. I remit you to your colonel."

Down goes the major's hope. Having previously exhausted the "regular channels" he consoles himself, while retiring from the august chief, with the poetical stanza:—

"Sweet the rugged rocks the ragged rimrods
Pass their rural lives."

That is just as appropriate in his case as any other poetry.

The next audience is granted to a captain of volunteers who has been sentenced to dismissal by court martial for substituting a false man in Sunday morning inspection, and selling company rations to parties outside the United States Army. The convicted captain, in seeking redress at that source from which there lies no appeal, frankly, though not shrewdly, admits his entire guilt, but pleads in a plea of palliation, as follows—"In your Excellency, this is all true; but I thought the penalty of it, inasmuch as it was a misdemeanor, was too severe." I desired to favor the private soldier who, unable to procure a furlough, was extremely anxious to go home and see his wife and children; and I could see no impropriety in his doing so, because he had always been a faithful soldier."

The President—"Then you can see no impropriety in robbing the government of the revenue of this man, in making false statements and cheating the public property of the United States and fraudulently appropriating it to your own use? You must be a queer fellow. You appear to me as though you had no conception whatever of moral right. Instead of asking me to reinstate you to the army whose service you have so signally disgraced, you should thank me for commencing in your blunted perceptions Webster's Moral Sentiments," (Opens upon the directing and disposing Law of Human and Common Sense,' and 'Taylor Lewis, LL. D., upon the Divine Supremacy.' I shall not insult the service by reinstating you."

The President followed up this splendid point with one of his most liberal and charming laughs, and the crestfallen captain retired, the tingling of his head and face reminding those he left behind of the enthusiastical Chinaman in the Sun Boy, Oolong and English breakfast tea morts, whose common beat, mistaken, is supposed to invigorate you to the exercise of the delicate and gentle manly exercise. In this interview the darling attribute of the President—sterling honesty—was delightfully and refreshingly apparent.

The next interview was a prolonged one upon Kentucky politics, in which the President was most earnestly interested. He inquired of his informant concerning the personal of the various candidates, many of whom he admitted he had known in early life, the result of the whole being, that he is made the possessor of just the knowledge he must at all desired in reference to the letters of an earnest politico canvass in his native State, marked by bitterness turbulence and creating most generously for the weal of the Union and its glorious cause before the world.

The hour of six P. M. has arrived, and the President, with his cavalry escort, is wheeling away to the Soldiers' Home, where he finds relief from state perplexities until eight o'clock next morning.

Natural History of India.

INTERESTING AND EXCITING FIGHT BETWEEN AN ICHNEUMON AND A COBRA.

In a letter to the Madras (India) Times, dated Trichinopoly, July 15, and signed by three officers of the Indian service, we find the following interesting account of a fight between a mongoose or ichneumon and a cobra:—

We think the long vexed question, whether the mongoose on being bitten by the cobra retires into the jungle and finds some herb as an antidote to the poison, or whether the venom of the serpent produces no effect on the animal, has been at last settled. On Saturday morning last, while seated in the messhouse with several officers of the regiment, a servant came and stated that a snake had been seen by one of the guard to enter a hole in the ground close to where the guard was. We immediately sent for a mongoose (a tame one, and the property of an officer), and put him to the hole. He soon began to scratch away the earth, and in half an hour a fine cobra, about a yard long, came forward, with head erect and hood distended, to attack the mongoose, who seemed to care nothing for the reptile, but merely jumped out of the way to avoid the blows which the snake struck at him. The mongoose unfortunately had just been fed, consequently did not show sufficient inclination to go in at him and kill him; so we secured the snake and carried him over to one of the officer's quarters to have the contest carried out there, after the mongoose should have had some little time to get over his breakfast. After a couple of hours rest, we placed the cobra in a room, with closed doors (we having in the meantime taken up a secure station in the room from which we could observe all the movements of the combatants) the mongoose was let in and the fight commenced.

The mongoose approached the cobra with caution, but devoid of any appearance of fear. The cobra, with hood erect and body vibrating, watched his opponent with evident signs of being aware of how deadly an enemy he had to contend with. The mongoose was seen within easy striking distance of the snake, who, suddenly throwing back his head, struck at the mongoose with tremendous force. The mongoose, quick as thought, sprang back out of reach, uttering at the same time savage growls. Again the hooded reptile rose on the defensive, and the mongoose, nothing daunted by the distended jaws and glaring eyes of his antagonist, approached so near to the snake that he was forced, not relishing such close proximity, to draw his head back considerably. This lessened considerably his distance from the ground; the mongoose, at once seeing the advantageous opportunity, sprang at the cobra's head, and appeared to inflict as well as to receive a wound. Again the combatants put themselves in a position to renew the encounter, again the snake struck at his wily opponent, and again the latter's agility saved him.

It would be tedious to recount in further detail the particulars of about a dozen successive rounds, at the end of which time neither combatant seemed to suffer more than the other