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From the Democratic Union.

Census Statistics.

The report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the census of 1850, is one of the most interesting documents submitted to the present Congress, and if it could be entirely relied upon for accuracy, it would be invaluable; but we fear the propensity of our people to conceal their business from the public has made most of the productive statistics far short of the reality. As an approximation to truth, they are worthy of study. The following brief synopsis of the report is submitted to our readers:

The *Population* of the United States has increased 337 per cent. during the last fifty years. In that same period the population of France has increased but about 30 per cent. The population of the U. S. is now increasing at the rate of about *three* per cent. per annum, while that of all Europe (we infer from the Secretary's partial statistics) is increasing at about the rate of about *one* per cent. per annum.

Immigration has not swelled our population to any such extent as has generally been supposed. The Census returns indicate that, of our twenty-four millions of people only two millions and a quarter, or less than ten per cent., were born in Europe—or, in round numbers, one million in Ireland, half a million in Germany, a quarter of a million in England, one hundred thousand in Scotland and Wales half as many in France, one hundred and fifty thousand in Canada, and one hundred thousand in all other countries. We think the census takers did not obtain complete lists of the nativity of all born out of the country—that their inquiries must have been misunderstood to some extent, or imperfectly answered—still, we should consider three millions a liberal estimate for the foreign born population of our country, or about one-eighth of the whole.

Of our total population, the Deaf and Dumb are 9,717; the blind, 9,102; the insane, 15,768; the idiotic, 14,706. Of these the colored deaf and dumb are but 632; colored blind, 1,715; colored insane, 612; colored idiots, 1,476.

Of Paupers, the census reports only 134,972 as having received public charity during the year preceding, June, 1850, and only 50,353 as actually receiving a subsistence from the public on the 1st of June in that year.—Of these nearly three-fourths (36,916) were Natives. The aggregate cost of supporting paupers during the year aforesaid was reported as only $2,954,806, whereof New York paid $817,336, and Massachusetts $392,765. Pennsylvania ranks next, but disburses only $232,138 in public charity, and New Hampshire fourth, paying out $157,351. Virginia and Maine are just behind. We are very sure that these returns are imperfect and deceptive. True, a great many of the indigent are subsisted in hospitals, retreats, &c., on the gifts of private munificence; others from communications paid indirectly by certain classes; but after allowing for all this, we do not believe that Pennsylvania (for instance) paid so little as $232,138 for the support of paupers, whether chargeable on township, county or State.

The real and personal estate in the United States and Territories, is returned as of the actual value of $7,133,369,725. We would raise that to make it correspond with truth and the year 1852, to $10,000,000,000, and estimate the present actual population of the Union at twenty-five millions, giving $400 per head of property to each human being, or $2,000 to each average family of five persons. We believe this a close approximation to the facts.

The Churches or edifices for public Divine worship, in the United States, number thirty six thousand, (36,811,) of which the Methodists own one-third, or 12,467; the Baptists nearly one-fourth, or 8,791, the Presbyterians the next number, 4,584, and if we count the Dutch Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran and German Reformed with the Presbyterian, (and the differences between all these seem slight and unessential,) the total is 8,112. But the estimated capacity of the Presbyterian and allied Churches is greater in the average than that of the Baptists and Methodist churches, so that while all the Methodist churches will accomodate but 4,209,333 worshippers, and all the Baptist but 3,130,878, the Presbyterian and related churches aforesaid have room for 3,795,211 worshippers. The Catholic have but 1,112 churches, accommodating 620,950 worshippers. The Episcopalians have, 1,422 churches, accommodating 625,213 worshippers. The average number that each church edifice in the Union will accommodate is 384; the total value of church property, $86,416,639; and if all the churches should be filled at one time, they would hold 13,949,806 persons—probably something near the total population that could at one time attend church.

The *Farm Lands* of the United States are set down in the census as amounting to 118,457,622 acres of improved and 184,622,348 of unimproved; total, 303,078,970 acres, worth, the average, $10 per acre. The average value of the farm lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is about $30 per acre, (New Jersey highest, Pennsylvania lowest;) while Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont average about $15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the farm lands of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee valued in the average below $5 per acre.

Of *Domestic Animals*, this country had an early supply and has always been prolific—and the number continues to increase steadily and rapidly. The increase of horses, mules, and asses, from 1840 to 1850, was 559,053, although the number has considerably decreased in all the states liberally chequed with railroads. New York has one horse to seven persons, Maine one to five, Ohio one to six, Pennsylvania one to seven, Virginia one to four, Georgia one to three, Mississippi one to two, Louisiana one to one, Texas one to one, Arkansas one to two, Missouri one to four, Illinois one to five, Michigan one to six, Wisconsin one to seven, Iowa one to four, California one to one, Oregon one to two, New Mexico one to one, Utah one to one. Of neat cattle, the increase was 3,806,549, and the number is now 22,071,241, or nearly one to each person. The increase of sheep was 9,884,000, and the number is now 19,311,374, or nearly one to each person. The increase of swine was 4,000,000, and the number is now 30,000,000, or nearly one to each person. The increase of cattle was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of sheep was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of swine was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Wool*, the census reports 52,500,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 62,500,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of sheep was 9,884,000, and the number is now 19,311,374, or nearly one to each person. The increase of wool was 10,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 62,500,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of wool was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of wool was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Butter*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of butter was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of butter was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of butter was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Cheese*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of cheese was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of cheese was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of cheese was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Milk*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of milk was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of milk was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of milk was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Eggs*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of eggs was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of eggs was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of eggs was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Honey*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of honey was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of honey was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of honey was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Maple Sugar*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of maple sugar was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of maple sugar was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of maple sugar was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Cane Sugar*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of cane sugar was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of cane sugar was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of cane sugar was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Molasses*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of molasses was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of molasses was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of molasses was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Rice*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of rice was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of rice was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of rice was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Tobacco*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of tobacco was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of tobacco was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of tobacco was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Cotton*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of cotton was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of cotton was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of cotton was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Hemp*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of hemp was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of hemp was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of hemp was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Flax*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of flax was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of flax was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of flax was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Silk*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of silk was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of silk was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of silk was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Gold*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of gold was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of gold was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of gold was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Silver*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of silver was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of silver was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of silver was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Copper*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of copper was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of copper was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of copper was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Iron*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of iron was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of iron was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of iron was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Steel*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of steel was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of steel was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of steel was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Lead*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of lead was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of lead was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of lead was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Zinc*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of zinc was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of zinc was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of zinc was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Tin*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of tin was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of tin was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of tin was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Coal*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of coal was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of coal was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of coal was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Petroleum*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of petroleum was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of petroleum was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of petroleum was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Natural Gas*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of natural gas was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of natural gas was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of natural gas was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Water*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of water was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of water was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of water was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Air*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of air was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of air was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of air was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Earth*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of earth was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of earth was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of earth was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah.

Of *Fire*, the census reports 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1850, and 1,000,000 pounds as the product of 1851. The increase of fire was 1,000,000 pounds, and the number is now 1,000,000 pounds, or nearly one to each person. The increase of fire was greatest in Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Utah. The increase of fire