

CENSUS OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

Townships	Dearborn	Union	Logan	Kelley	Lawrenceburg	Manchester	St. Louis	Crest	Laurel
Males under five years of age	202	93	120	84	354	246	174	86	309
five and under ten	157	88	84	67	254	181	93	71	196
ten and under fifteen	114	54	73	49	260	143	77	47	144
fifteen and under twenty	104	59	61	46	200	99	50	27	95
twenty and under thirty	157	49	81	63	302	141	51	46	146
thirty and under forty	103	46	64	30	140	87	58	32	105
forty and under fifty	57	34	40	29	83	75	42	22	63
fifty and under sixty	50	19	31	19	76	52	19	21	41
sixty and under seventy	24	10	13	8	40	31	7	3	21
seventy and under eighty	7	5	2	3	16	9	2	1	12
eighty and under ninety	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2
Totals	976	463	577	398	1732	1069	623	357	1034

Females under five years of age	214	92	119	86	299	233	114	80	181
five and under ten	172	75	111	53	249	187	103	63	168
ten and under fifteen	128	62	74	54	233	123	64	50	129
fifteen and under twenty	127	42	53	29	186	104	45	39	106
twenty and under thirty	151	57	91	49	245	121	76	40	122
thirty and under forty	100	51	53	35	158	116	51	76	102
forty and under fifty	43	22	34	27	99	58	28	21	49
fifty and under sixty	26	16	16	14	45	27	12	30	
sixty and under seventy	11	7	8	6	23	20	4	4	15
seventy and under eighty	3	5	1	1	11	4	0	2	5
eighty and under ninety	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
ninety & under one hundred	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	979	430	561	354	1544	999	499	393	898

One blind and one deaf and dumb person included in the above.

COLOURED PERSONS.	
Males under ten years of age	12
ten and under twenty	9
twenty and under thirty	5
thirty and under forty	6
forty and under fifty	3
fifty and under one hundred	3
Females under ten years of age	8
ten and under twenty	5
twenty and under thirty	3
thirty and under forty	7
forty and under fifty	3
fifty and under one hundred	4

RECAPITULATION.	
Number of white males	7229
do. females	6662
Excess of males	1567
Whole number of coloured persons	64
Total number of inhabitants in the county on the first of June 1831	13,955

Census Returns.
The following is given as the strength of the several counties in Indiana, on the first day of June last, as ascertained under the law of Congress providing for the enumeration of the people of the United States:

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Allen	1,000	Martin	2,010
Bartholomew	5,480	Madison	2,242
Boon	622	Marion	7,181
Clark	10,719	Montgomery	7,386
Crawford	3,234	Morgan	5,579
Clinton	1,423	Monroe	6,578
Carroll	1,614	Orange	7,909
Clay	1,616	Owen	4,060
Cass	1,154	Posey	6,883
Dearborn	13,955	Perry	3,378
Decatur	5,851	Putnam	8,195
Delaware	2,372	Pike	2,464
Daviess	4,512	Parks	7,534
Dubois	1,774	Rush	9,918
Elkhart	935	Ripley	3,959
Franklin	10,999	Randolph	3,912
Fayette	9,112	Sullivan	4,696
Fountain	7,644	St. Joseph's	287
Floyd	9,363	Switzerland	7,111
Gibson	5,417	Scott	3,097
Greene	4,253	Spencer	3,187
Hancock	1,569	Shelby	6,294
Harrison	10,038	Tippacanoe	7,167
Hendricks	3,967	Union	7,957
Henry	6,498	Vanderburg	2,610
Hamilton	1,750	Vigo	5,737
Jefferson	11,465	Vermillion	5,706
Jackson	4,894	Warren	2,854
Johnson	4,139	Warrick	2,973
Jennings	3,950	Wayne	18,589
Knox	6,557		
Lawrence	9,239	Total	344,508

Mr. Basset's Letter.
We publish the following letter from Hon. J. B. Basset, Esq. of Dearborn county, to Col. Boon, of the House of Representatives, which has made a part of the communication of the President on the subject of the Michigan Road lands; because we accord with Mr. Basset in opinion as regards the policy of the General Government towards the Indians, and because we are pleased to see the many expressions of the views of Mr. B. who speaks from his own personal observation of the situation of the Indians. It may not be amiss, here to remark, that Mr. Basset has long been a member of the Legislature of this State; is a gentleman of the first order of talents, and what renders his testimony more valuable is, that he is known to have been opposed to the election of General Jackson, and therefore speaks his sentiments under other feelings than a prejudice in favor of the head of the Administration. We would be pleased to see similar evidence of candour from others who speak and write much on this subject.
Indiana Democrat.

AURORA, Dec. 11th 1830.
SIR: As you are now connected with the administration of the national government, I take the liberty to address you on the subject of the Michigan road lands.—This is a subject on which I have heretofore taken much interest, & should much regret that any measure should be adopted that might impede the progress of the work, or affect the interest of the contractors. I have just returned from the Wabash county, and was shown the directions of the Treasury Department to the land office at Crawfordsville. It appears to us that the decision of the acting land commissioners is founded in an error, arising from a supposition that the State of Indiana claims the land under the article of the Indian treaty ceding the lands. The state claims the land by virtue of the act of Congress, and not by that treaty, as the article alluded to was rejected by the Senate. Congress could not have intended to donate to the State of Indiana lands of which the Government had not the title. The State commissioners selected the land in good faith,

To the People of the Third Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: My name is before you, as a candidate to represent you in the next congress. To some of you, I am well known.—To others, but partially—while to many, I am a stranger. To solicit the suffrage of a free and intelligent people, for a station so honorable, is a request of the highest order. To grant it, on the part of the constituent, the exercise of an interesting, and exalted privilege. To vote for an individual, to whose qualifications, character, and political principles, you are a stranger, would be to disregard your own; and endanger the rights of others. To remedy what is the object of this letter.

I am a native of New-York. My first fourteen years, were devoted to the assistance of a Father in the cultivation of a farm. The next four as an apprentice to a millwright. My nineteenth year to teaching a school. The next three to the study of law. The last twenty four to that laborious profession; the last seventeen of which, I have resided in this village. I was returned as a member of the general assembly, and served in the first session under the state government. Was again elected, and honored with the chair as speaker of that body in the second session. And was again returned and served as a member in the session of 1821 and 1822; since which I have not been before the people for any office, until the present moment. In 1815 I was honored with the appointment of prosecuting attorney for Dearborn county, and served until 1823. In the spring of 1826, under the Administration of Mr. Adams, I was invited to attend, as one of the board of visitors, at the military academy at West Point, among whom was many of the most distinguished individuals in the nation. In the summer of the same year, I was appointed and served as prosecuting attorney of the third Judicial circuit. Whether I performed all the duties, incident to those respective stations, with ability and integrity, you are referred to the Journals of the house, to those who served with me in the same sessions, and to those who have been eye and ear witnesses to my conduct and efforts at the bar. Should I have performed all these duties, with credit to myself and honour to the country, it is the surest and highest pledge, I can give as a guarantee, for the future, should I be honored with a still more responsible and desirable station.

This far I have deemed it important to enter into detail and would, if possible in the body of a short letter give the entire course of my public life, & unfold to the view of each voter every political feeling, and every political principle, that shall characterize my conduct, as your representative, in congress, if elected, in relation, to all the subjects connected, with your present and future interests.

The course I have hitherto taken and in future intend to pursue, in relation to the presidential elections, that have, called forth all the talent, and excited all the angry political feelings of the nation, I have no motive for, or desire of, concealment. I avow myself not only the personal and political friend and admirer of Andrew Jackson; but, with few exceptions, approve of all the leading features that characterize his administration.

Here fellow citizens, I deem it a duty, due to myself, and to you, to pause and explain.

Previous to, & during the contest of 1824 & 25, I was familiar with the private & political characters of Adams and Clay. I had seen the one, and heard and read much of both. Of Andrew Jackson, I had no other knowledge, than what I had received from others, and that of the most unfavorable kind, as it regarded his private, and political character and qualifications, as a statesman. I had been led only to regard him as a patriot, a soldier, a distinguished and successful general, as such I respected him. This left me to choose between the other two.

I considered Mr. Adams the more solid, Mr. Clay the more visionary man. I therefore espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, with great zeal, and voted for him. With the result of the electoral colleges I was surprised, with the vote of the house astonished. That congress should have selected the one, with 84 votes, and so promptly rejected the other, with 99, seemed, to say the least of it, to bear the appearance, if not, of bargain, of concert, and a hasty union of warring elements, regardless of the voice, and the will of thousands. The selection and ready acceptance by Mr. Clay of the secretaryship, I considered still more objectionable. It caused suspicions, to give place to confirmed opinions, as to the purity of Mr. Clay's motives in voting for, and procuring the election of Adams. Clay was the enemy of Jackson, his appointment, was an insult to that distinguished individual, and the millions who preferred him to both Adams and Clay.

From this moment, but for the pride of opinion, I should have abandoned both Adams and Clay; and but for the doubts entertained of the qualifications of Gen. Jackson for civil rule, became his friend and advocate. I continued however apparently to sustain the former and condemn the latter. My acquaintance with certain individuals in 1826, removed much of my former prejudice against Gen. Jackson. In the latter part of the year 1827 I became fully persuaded, that all my former opinions, and prejudices, had been founded upon misrepresentations. In the spring of 1828, I visited St. Louis and saw and became acquainted with gentlemen upon whose judgment I could rely, and whose integrity I could not suspect. They removed all my doubts; since which I have been satisfied, that Andrew Jackson's qualifications for the cabinet, were as eminent, as his military career had been successful and brilliant. That as a patriot, he was as pure, as he had been bold, as a soldier. That as a friend he was firm, as an enemy generous. That he was proverbial, for his benevolence and charity. And as a master indulgent. That as a statesman he was equalled by the few, excelled by none. In addition to all these virtues and qualifications, I saw in him the individual who had risked his life, and braved the fiercest storm of war, for his country. That had washed from the American character, the foul stain fixed upon it, by the surrender of Detroit and the capture of Washington.

From that moment I became the advocate of Andrew Jackson and sustained his pretensions and claims for the presidency, with an untiring zeal, and voted for him at the polls; since which I have seen nothing to alter or weaken that opinion, but much to confirm and admire. Should he again agree to serve a second term, it is my intention to sustain him with my influence and vote, from a conviction that upon the adoption and continuance of the principles recommended, depend not only the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people, but the duration of the republic.

Was it possible to place in a letter my opinion and views at large upon all the subjects, most likely to occupy the attention of congress, and in which your feelings and interest may be involved, it would be a task most cheerfully performed; but this being impossible, you will please to accept, fellow citizens, in general terms, my views upon those of immediate concern.

As an abstract and fundamental principle I hold that all men, are born equally free, and ought to be independent.

That any compact, law, custom or usage impairing this principle, taken in its most extended sense, is a violation of a natural and inherent right, and is incompatible with all the principles of free government.

That any law either civil or military, requiring the humblest citizen, to perform an act, or duty (unless in an office sought for, or accepted,) in violation of his religious creed, is abridging the free exercise thereof and ought to be remedied.

That the representative is bound to act the will of the constituent, when legitimately expressed, and aim to promote the interest of all, and each, free, of prejudice or partiality, and regardless of party.

To confine the general, & respective state governments, in the exercise of power, within their constitutional limits, is deemed of the first importance.

That the prompt payment of the national debt is not only demanded by justice, and calculated to cause the American character to be respected at home; but feared and admired abroad.

I approve of a tariff for all the purposes of revenue and protection of American industry, except a few articles of prime necessity, important for the consumption of the industrious and laboring class, as well as the rich.

The appropriation of the surplus revenue, to purposes of internal improvement, and other objects of equal importance, in such a manner as shall be best calculated, to bring back to the pockets, and promote the interest of all, (a portion of that immense sum annually drawn from them, for protection,) upon the broadest principles of justice and equality, shall at all times receive my support.

Is there a subject more interesting than every other, it is the speedy extinguishment of the Indian titles to the land in the state; and an early removal of that once noble, but now fallen race, of human beings, beyond the borders of our settlements, upon principles of justice, protection and tenderness.

The graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, and the conveyance of small tracts, to actual settlers, may be considered of equal importance to the state, whether viewed as an object of revenue; for the advancement of education or the improvement and settlement of the country.—It would contribute to the comfort and independence, of that virtuous, but unfortunate many who are and will remain without a home upon any other principle.

Annual and liberal appropriations for the completion of the Cumberland road; ought to interest every western man.

The appropriation by Congress of so much of the public land as shall be sufficient for the construction of a road from Fort Wayne to Lawrenceburg, and from thence to the mouth of the Kentucky river, is not only called for, but founded in reason and justice; and extending it to a point opposite to the mouth of that river, would not only accommodate the lower part of the district, but add to the usefulness of the road, by connecting it with the great leading roads to the south.

Further appropriations of public land for the Wabash canal, may be called for and reasonably expected, in order to complete that work in its character somewhat national, and in which the enterprising inhabitants of the north and west feel so much solicitude.

To secure the land appropriated for the construction, of the Michigan road, ought to be the subject of special attention.

Without economy in the expenditure of public money and a rigid accountability of public servants, and corruption, will be found in every department.

Rotation, and frequent changes in office, is the surest corrective against abuses, and is a principle to which every republican will subscribe, unless he wishes to grasp more than his portion of public patronage, to the exclusion of the many equally qualified.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I have to apologize for having said so much of myself, to the exclusion of other matters more immediately interesting to the public; and in which I wish to be distinctly understood, as disclaiming all pretensions to perfection; on the contrary, I am ready to admit, that in judging of the past, with the advantages of age and the light of experience, I see much to condemn and much to approve: yet it is equally true that a great portion of each has been perverted by others for the worst of purposes, and to gratify the basest feelings of the human heart. Upon the present occasion I have no doubt there are individuals who will feel disposed, for like purposes, and to gratify similar feelings, to misrepresent every act of my life, and mete out my usual portion of persecution.

Many of you I shall see, others I shall address publicly, with a view to explain in detail the subjects suggested in this letter.

To conceal my desire of being honored with your confidence, would be to dissemble. To be chosen to represent a district in which my residence precedes the date of the constitution, would fill every object of my ambition save one, and that should be to represent you in such a manner, as to prove myself worthy the patronage you shall have so generously bestowed.

Fellow citizens, be pleased to except my assurances of friendship and feelings of regard in your private and political prosperity.

AMOS LANE.

Lawrenceburg, March 8th A. D. 1831.

The following statement, which we take from a late London paper, is a remarkable illustration of the misery too common in that metropolis:

"Fifteen persons, of miserable appearance, who were found in an unoccupied building in one of the streets near Rosemary lane, having been driven to seek shelter there for the want of lodgings and money, were sentenced, from motives of humanity, by the Magistrates at Lambeth street office, for one month each to the House of Correction."

BALTIMORE, Feb'y 15.

Hydrophobia.—This terrible and fatal mania has been and still is raging to an alarming degree in the neighborhood of Ellicott's Mills, and is not confined to the canine species alone. One or two persons have been bitten, but slightly; and were so fortunate as to be within the reach of immediate surgical aid: besides a vast number of dogs that have been bitten, there have been also many cattle and hogs. On one place alone, (Mr. J. Williams, Ellicott,) eight cows, and a number of hogs were bitten, out of which number four cows and eight hogs have already fallen victims to this disease.—To such an extent has this mania attained, that it is hazardous to go abroad on foot without some weapon of defence.

The feasibility of transporting the mail on a rail road and without a conductor, from New-York to Philadelphia, in two hours, is spoken of by a New-York writer as "past all doubt."

Administratrix's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN J. HOLLIDAY, deceased, late of Posey township, Switzerland county, Indiana, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the same will present them for examination. The estate is believed to be insolvent.
SARAH HOLLIDAY,
Administratrix.
Posey, Jan'y 31, 1831. 7-3w

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of JOHN BONHAM, deceased, late of Franklin county. All persons having demands against said estate are notified to present the same legally proven for settlement; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment. The estate is probably solvent.
BENJAMIN LEWIS,
Administrator.
January 7th, 1831.