

to be provided for, must have a salutary influence.—Should a more speedy completion of the whole line, than the annexed bill will admit, be hereafter thought advisable (and your committee entertain but little doubt that such will be the case) the knowledge to be acquired by this commencement, as provided for, will be found of service in promoting the security of the entire result. With these views, your committee submit a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide means to construct the Wabash and Erie canal," and a memorial and joint resolution on the subject of applying that portion of our canal lands lying in the state of Ohio, to improve the Maumee river.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the population, and trade of the county supposed to be interested in the construction of the Canal, and which it is believed would receive supplies of Merchandise through that channel, if it were opened from the Tippe- cana to the Maumee River.									
STATE.	Population	MERCIDIZING	TRANSPORTATION	SALE.		TIME.	SAVING.	TIME.	SAVING.
				Dry good	By Canal				
tons.	tons.	nominal	tons.	Value of Present a Lake siltine of Kan. Canal	awba salt	days	time	days	time
Indiana	120,000	\$18,000	25,000	\$137,500	3,572	22	45	122	\$105,400
Illinois	75,000	319	10,571	31,900	65 per ton will be paid for freight on canal and river in Indiana	20	1,560	30	3,125
Kentucky	62,360	312	9,361	31,260	"	20	4,500	30	2,000
Tennessee	361,600	900	28,981	90,000	"	20	1,560	30	3,125
Mississippi	220,000	625	19,350	62,500	"	20	1,560	30	3,125
Missouri	80,000	400	12,300	40,000	"	20	1,560	30	3,125
Arkansas	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

ON EXPORTS.

The bulky agricultural productions of the soil constitute by far the greatest portions of freights on a canal; and of the export trade, which would seek a market on ours, a faint idea only can be formed. The counties bordering on the Wabash annually export a large amount to New Orleans. Wheat will be a staple article of exportation, and as the country contiguous to the canal, and upper part of the river, produces the finest crops, to estimate the quantity with any approximation to certainty would be extremely difficult; the amount must necessarily be very great. Shelled corn may also be taken into the estimate at 20 cents steady demand, in cash per bushel. The farmers would furnish almost any quantity, and at a price of 60 cents, which is not a high average rate per bushel, for the last ten years in N. York, this article would bear transportation.

The cost of transporting a ton of wheat, corn, beef, pork, flour or whiskey, from the mouth of Tippecanoe to the city of N. York, by way of the canals and lake would be for

1 ton 203 miles on our canal at 13 cents per ton per mile 3 04¹
" on lake Erie from Maumee bay to Buffalo, 2 00
" 363 on N. Y. canal to Albany at 16 cents per ton, 5 45
" 150 on Hudson river to New York, 1 80

12 30
tbs.
10 barrels of flour each 2 13
7 " of pork " 320
7 " of whiskey 320
37 bu wheat in sacks 61
39 bushels corn 57
Transportation on one barrel of flour
" one " pork 1 75
" one " whisky 1 75
" one bushel of wheat 33
" one " corn 32

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Standard of Jan 31.

LAST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sovereign, Capt. Henry L. Champlin, which arrived from London yesterday, we have received London and Portsmouth papers of the 19th December.

The most important item of intelligence, is that of an insurrection at Warsaw, and the fleeing of the Grand Duke Constantine from that city, beyond the Vistula. There can be no doubt that the Poles are about making a desperate effort to throw off the iron yoke under

which they have groaned since the de-thronement of Stanislaus, and the defeat of Kosciusko. The tyranny established by Catharine the Great, and perpetuated by her successors, is about to be resisted; and it not successfully, at least for a long and bloody season.

Nor is this all. The Rhenish provinces of Russia are in commotion. Austria begins to assume a more warlike attitude. Switzerland is in arms, and there are evident signs that an appeal will be made by more than one nation to the infatuity of Artillery. The last accounts from Warsaw, are to 4th Dec. at which time a provisional Government had been established in that city, on principles more hostile to the Russian Government than had been originally avowed, and active measures had been taken to resist attack.

"At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i.e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,289 souls, exclusive of the army.

The London Court Journal of the latest date, says: "We can state confidently, that up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of the three powers, relative to the affairs of Belgium." The same paper states, that "the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at Paris on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of one week 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace."

Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th December, (latest) says—"The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present stock jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations."

Bell's Messenger of 19th states that the question of reform was agitated from one part of the country to the other; and petitions were daily appearing in Parliament, urging ministers to fulfil their pledges upon this subject.

The trial of the ex ministers of France was going on the 15th December, and it was supposed would last about eleven days, and that the Peers would require at least 24 hours to deliberate on the sentence.

The following extract from the London Morning Herald of 14th and 15th December, will give the origin of the Polish Insurrection, and contain some speculations that are interesting.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A courier, who left Berlin on the 4th inst. has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland.

"On Monday the 29th November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from 560 to 600, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrectionists had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Prago, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment or Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow citizens in a body. The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who, at the commencement, refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two Aid-de-camps of the Grand Duke were also slain.

The opinion at Warsaw was, that the destruction of the Polish arms would become general. The chief of the Municipal Police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Haugh and Count Stanislaus Potocky were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the house of the Paymaster General were plundered. General Klopiecki has taken the command of the Polish troops, and in endeavoring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri-colored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guard is organizing.

LONDON, Dec. 13.
We received last night the *Messager des Chambres* and the *Gazette de France* of Saturday, and other Paris papers of Friday. Their contents are important. The rumor of an insurrection in the Russian provinces of Poland, which we gave on Saturday from other authority, is strongly confirmed by these papers, and details given which show it to have been a movement of much more consequence than was at first apprehended. As it was there stated, it had the appearance of a partial mutiny amongst the troops; but it has now assumed all the character of a national effort, and is to a full extent a revolution of Poland against the domination of Russia. All the Polish troops are in high rebellion. A provisional government is already appointed at Warsaw, and the Archduke Constantine, who was in the city, and had made some efforts to check the first movements, found himself unable to make head against them, and had retreated to the Vistula, with all the force which remained faithful to him, four regiments of Russians. The struggles which preceded this retreat seems, judging by the result, to have been most serious and sanguinary. Four Generals on the Imperial side are stated to have been killed, one of whom was the Minister of War from the kingdom of Poland. The whole machinery of the Russian government had disappeared from that ancient capital with the Cossacks, and it was doubtful whether they would be able to reach the frontier, for they were hotly pursued by the Polish troops, headed by a native officer named Klopiecki, who had acquired a reputation in the Spanish war.

This event must have an extraordinary influence upon the politics of Europe; for the Poles, from their attachment to liberty and national bravery, may be expected to sustain the first impulse which has been thus given to their efforts.

PRUSSIA

It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The King learned the revolt at Warsaw, and the disturbance at Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment—Thirty thousand troops are marching on Luxembourg; an army advances towards Potsdam (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capitol of the Kingdom.

Commission

AND

STORAGE AGENCY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS, at his Old Stand, NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS. In addition of his former stock, he has received a

Handsome Assortment of

GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

White Red and Green Flannels
Black and Drab Lion Skin
Cassinetts and New Style Calicoes
Colored Brown and Bleached Domes-
tics

GENTLEMEN'S FINE HATS AND CAPS

A few cases of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Shoes.

GROCERIES.

Tanners Oil first quality
Sperm Oil, & Mackerel
30 Barrels Whiskey
Nails Assorted

LIQUORS

of every description, and of the best quality, always on hand by the

Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

TEAS, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

TOGETHER with several other articles, he will sell very low for cash or Produce of any kind.

WILLIAM MIEURE.
Vincennes, Nov. 1830. 44-1f

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request those indebted to us, whose notes are now due, and those who have book accounts unsettled to call and pay the same without delay.

COTTON,

Picked or in the seed—or merchantable

PORK,

will be received in payment.

We have on hand a well selected, and assorted, stock of

GOODS

which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for the above named articles.

REYNOLDS & BONNER.

Vincennes Dec. 11, 1830. 44-1f

NEW GOODS.

Barron & Hunter

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening, a general assortment of merchandise, among which will be found Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green Cloths—very superior brown & light-blue Cassinetts Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Italian Latticestring—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Bonnets, Plaids, Cambrics—Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnets and Belt Ribbons, Leghorn Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Prunella, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes—Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queenware, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of informing the customers of the Vincennes Steam Mill that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm; and they hope that their invariable disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs.

December 25, 1830. 47-1f

WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY.

 BOOKS will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the Wabash Insurance Company, at the counting room of Messrs. Burtch & Heberd, in Vincennes, on Monday the 7th day of February, and will be kept open for two weeks from that date. A tendency will be given each day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, by the commissioners.

SAMUEL SMITH
WM BURTH,
JOHN WISE
January 24, 1831 51-4f

MEDICINE, Surgery and Midwifery.

DOCTOR HENRY DAVISON

MEMBER of the College of Surgeons of London, Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of Glasgow, Scotland, begs leave to tender to the inhabitants of Vincennes and its vicinity, his professional services. He may be found at all times (except when absent on the business of profession) at his room in the house of Mr. George Davis, Water street; his charges shall be moderate, and he confidently hopes that his capacity may entitle him to the confidence of those who may call on him.

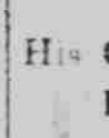
Vincennes, Dec. 16, 1830 45-1f

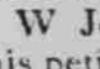
STATE OF INDIANA.

Knox County.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1830.

Thomas Rambo,  for the Insolvent Act.

His Creditors  for the Insolvent Act.

HOMAS RAMBO, by General

W. Johnston, his attorney, presented his petition with the accompanying schedule, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state,—which being read, on motion, it was ordered that a superseded do issue to the sheriff, to release said Rambo from his custody—that the said applicant enter into bond in the sum of fifty dollars with David Webb his security, for the prosecution of his application—and that