

was passed by the Legislature of Virginia at the late session.

"This act declares in force so much of the act of the 10th of December, 1793, as directs, that when property taken in execution will not sell for three fourths of its value, it may be sold on twelve months credit, or the debtor may replevy for twelve months; and whatever relates to executions in that act, either in the appointment of commissioners, or for the direction of sheriffs, clerks, &c.

No property shall be sold by a commissioner appointed by any court of chancery, or by a trustee under any deed hereafter executed, unless it shall sell for three-fourths of the value estimated by commissioners, who are to make the valuation, and deliver it in writing to the commissioners appointed by the court of chancery, or to the trustees.

The commissioners who may act, shall be entitled to a dollar per day, to be paid by the creditor and taxed in the bill of costs. This act is not to extend to executions against sheriffs or other officers, for delinquencies, or failing to pay money received on executions, or to attorneys for money received for their clients; nor to executions in behalf of any bank. But it shall extend to executions issued by a magistrate for all sums above ten dollars: and the constable, or other officers, shall return the bond within thirty days, to the clerk's office, to be proceeded on as other replevy bonds. All executions which shall be awarded on forthcoming bond, executed before the commencement of this act, shall be proceeded in as other executions; but the proceedings on all forthcoming bonds executed thereafter, shall be as heretofore. So much of this act, as relates to the appointment of commissioners, shall commence from the passing; and the courts shall appoint them at their February term, or as soon thereafter, as possible; the residue of the act shall commence on the first of March next, and continue in force till the expiration of thirty days after the discontinuance of the embargo. But so much of the act as authorises and directs the manner of proceeding on replevy bonds, is made perpetual."

*Communications from Washington, to the Editor of the United States Gazette.*

Saturday, February 6.

Five days have now been spent in considering the question of removing

the government, & no decision has been made. At the close of the debate on the second day, the house refused by a majority of two members to give the subject the usual direction by committing it to the whole house. The friends of the removal perceiving that there was no likelihood of success, very properly withdrew the resolution. It was immediately renewed by Mr. Blount, a decided opponent of the removal, and three days have since been employed in an attempt to obtain some decision, but hitherto without success. It is probable the debate will be continued on Monday. There is no prospect that the resolution to remove will be adopted, though the majority against a removal will be small.

Mr. Crowninshield is considered by his physicians to be beyond the hope of recovery. It was to day stated in debate by Mr. Milnor, that 12 or 14 members were absent in consequence of ill health.

There is some ground for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England may take place.

*From the Scioto Gazette.*

*Extract from a message of the President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, delivered on the 30th January.*

"By a treaty concluded at Detroit on the 17th of November last, with the Ottoways, Chippeways, Wyandots and Potawatamies, so much of this country has been obtained as extends from about Saguinaw bay southwardly to the Miami of the lakes, supposed to contain upwards of five millions of acres, with a prospect of obtaining, for the present, a breadth of two miles for a communication from the Miami to the Connecticut reserve.

[The above land was purchased of the Indians for the sum of ten thousand dollars.]

On the same day the President also sent the following message to the House of Representatives.

The Choctaws being indebted to their merchants beyond what could be discharged by the ordinary proceeds of their hunting, and pressed for payment, proposed to the United States to cede lands to the amount of their debts, and designated them in two different portions of their country. These designations, not at all suiting us, were declined. Still urged by their creditors, as

well as by their own desire to be liberated from debt, they at length proposed to make a cession which should be to our convenience. By a treaty signed at Pooshapukanuk, on the 16th of November, 1805, they accordingly ceded all their lands south of a line to be run from their and our boundary at the Omochita, eastwardly to their boundary with the Creeks on the ridge between the Tombigbee and Alabama, as is more particularly described in the treaty, containing about five millions of acres, as is supposed; and uniting our possessions there from Adams to Washington county.—The location contemplated in the instructions to the commissioners, was on the Mississippi. That in the treaty being entirely different, I was at that time disinclined to its ratification, and have suffered it to lie unacted on. But progressive difficulties in our foreign relations, have brought into view considerations other than those which then prevailed. It is now perhaps as interesting to obtain footing for a strong settlement of militia along our southern frontier, eastward of the Mississippi, as on the west of that river, and more so, than higher up the river itself. The consolidation of the Mississippi territory, and the establishment of a barrier of separation between the Indians and our southern neighbours, are also important objects; and the Choctaws and their creditors being still anxious that the sale should be made, I submitted the treaty to the Senate, who have advised and consented to its ratification. I therefore now lay it before both houses of Congress, for the exercise of their constitutional powers as to the means of fulfilling it.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 30, 1808.

[For the lands alluded to in the above message, the United States are to pay the sum of fifty thousand five hundred dollars.]

*New mode of making Hats.*

A patent has been obtained for making hats of birch bark, by a gentleman at Newburyport, in Massachusetts.—The following remarks are extracted from an article on this subject, published at that place.

"Birch Bark is the natural produce of the New-England states, and is found in quantities, sufficient to supply, for ages, the whole world.