

CONDITIONS.
 TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if paid within three months from the time of subscription, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.
 No paper will be discontinued until all arrears have been paid.
 Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.
 No subscription will be received for a shorter term than twelve months unless paid in advance.
 Subscribers whose papers are sent by private post will be charged 37½ cents per annum postage for those sent 15 miles, and a further distance in proportion.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they will not be attended to.
 Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

THOMAS PICKETT
 HAS just opened a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
 consisting of the following articles—
 —Viz—
 Superfine Cloths, Bombazetts,
 Coarse do. Tanbored Robes
 Cassimers, Cinghams,
 Bear Coating, Silk Shawls,
 Farnoughts, Ostrich Feathers
 Woolen Cords, Sugar,
 Vestings, Teas,
 Cambrics, Raisins,
 Shirtings, Dimitys,
 Irish Linen, Almonds,
 Calicoes, Salt Fish,
 Waterloo Chintzes, Best Steel,
 and a variety of other articles, which he will sell at reduced prices.
 Winchester, Jan. 20. 77-1f

A NEW STORE.
George Webb
 HAS just received and opened at his Store in Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House, and between M. A. Cast's Store and Colonel John Martin's Tavern, a
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Fashionable Goods:
 CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queen's Ware, Hard Ware, &c.
 TOGETHER WITH THE BEST
CRAWLEY MILLINGTON STEEL, and
DORSEY BAR IRON,
 which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Tobacco, and such other produce as may suit him.
 He also wishes to sell a likely young NEGRO FELLOW, a BOY about 14, and a WOMAN.
 Jan. 20, 1816. 77-4w

Peter Pianigan
 HAS just received an additional assortment of
GOODS,
 at his stand opposite Col. Martin's Tavern, which he offers low for cash.
 He will give the highest price in CASH for inspected Crop TOBACCO.
 Jan. 20 77-1f

NEW STORE.
Samuel Poston
 INFORMS his friends and former customers that he has recommenced business at his old stand in Winchester, and solicits a call, and hopes they will not be disappointed in the quality or the prices of his goods.
 Jan 20 77-4f

William N. Lane
 INFORMS his old friends and customers that he has just commenced business again at his old stand at the white house, and has an excellent assortment of
GOODS,
 which he will sell at a reduced price for Cash or Tobacco.
 Jan. 18. 76-1f.

NEW GOODS.
 THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received, and are now opening, in David Dodge's new corner brick house, a handsome and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
 which were laid in on as good terms, and comprising as many useful and fancy articles as the state of the Philadelphia market would afford—which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce at the cash prices.
JAMES ANDERSON & Co.
 Winchester, Dec. 9. 71-1f

ALMANACS
 For 1816,
 For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.
Cary K. Duncan & Co.
 HAVE just received from Philadelphia an additional assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
 consisting in part of the following articles:—
 Calicoes, Blankets,
 Cambrics, Ladies' Shoes,
 Shirtings, Groceries,
 Shawls, Hard Ware,
 Handks, Queens Ware,
 Cloths, Best English crown
 Cassimers, ley Steel, &c.
 Several Cords,
 comprising a general assortment of Merchandise, which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
 They will continue to give the highest price in Cash for TOBACCO, until the 1st day of March next. They likewise continue to purchase LARD, LINSEY, good Country LINEN, &c.
 Dec. 9. 71-1f

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.
 THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE;
 CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S GLASS, & HARD WARE,
 All of which will be sold upon very moderate terms for CASH, at his old stand.
 AMON CAST.
 Dec. 2.—70-1f

John Campbell
 INFORMS his friends and acquaintances in Clarke, Fayette, Bourbon and Montgomery that William Poston and himself have just opened a general assortment of MERCHANDISE in Winchester.
 January 20 77-4f

A Caution.
 WHEREAS, on the 19th day of October last I gave to Alexander Smith three Notes for \$250 each—and one other Note for \$275, with Benjamin I. Paul and J. Crook, securities, due on the 12th day of October next; I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I am sued for the land for which said Notes were given in part payment, I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.
 EDMUND RAGLAND.
 Jan. 19, 1816. 77-3w

State of Kentucky.
CLARKE CIRCUIT, Sct.
 September Term, 1815.
MATILDA MONROE, complt.
 against
SULLIVAN LOYD MONROE, deft.
IN CHANCERY.
 FOR A DIVORCE.
 ON motion of the complainant stored by her counsel, and oath being made, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore considered by the court that unless the said defendant shall appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill herein that the same will be taken as confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is ordered to be continued until the next term.
 A copy—Attest,
 SAM'L M. TAYLOR, clerk c. c.
 77-2m

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.
 October Term, 1815.
William McCormick, complainant,
 against
 The unknown devisees of Jacob Myers, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joseph Turner, deceased, and William Arthur, John Scott, Samuel Mundy, George White, Charles Barnes, John Heriford, George Rayburn and John Judy, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
 THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court.—It is therefore considered by the court that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky for two months successively according to law.
 A copy—Attest,
 JAS. CRAWFORD, d. c. c.
 77-2m

A Negro Woman for Sale.
 FOR SALE a NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty six years old, a good hand in or about a house or on a farm. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Enquire of Lewis Craigby or the subscriber, six miles and a half south of Winchester.
 JOSEPH REED.
 Jan 20 77-3w

THE BRITISH TREATY.
 Documents transmitted by the president to the Senate, with the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States.

Extract of a Letter from the American Commissioners, Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated
 LONDON, May 18th, 1815.
 "Having had reason to believe that the British government had abstained from answering the communication of the joint commission from Ghent, of the day of December, 1814, until they received official information of the American ratification of the Treaty of Peace, we thought it advisable, soon after this event was known to us, to repair to that city, in order that we might ascertain the disposition of this government as to the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Shortly after our arrival here we were invited by Lord Castlereagh to an interview with him. A minute of the substance of the conversation which took place on the occasion, as drawn up and agreed to by the parties, is inclosed. We communicated to Mr. Goulburn, the next day, our answer upon the three subjects to which the conversation related.
 In the interview with Lord Castlereagh, he had stated, that four or five days might be necessary on their part, to prepare for the proposed conversation. Nearly three weeks, having elapsed without hearing further on the subject, we took what appeared to us, a fit occasion to intimate our intention of leaving London. A few days after, we received an invitation from the vice president of the board of trade, Mr. Robinson, to call at his office on the 11th instant: we accordingly attended, and were received by him and Messrs. Goulburn and Adams, two of the British commissioners, who had negotiated the treaty of Ghent.

They opened the conversation by advertising to what had led to this interview, and professed themselves to be ready to receive any propositions we might choose to make. We observed, that in the treaties which America had heretofore made, particularly with this country, regulating commercial intercourse, there were generally comprised two subjects, one which respected commercial regulations, applicable to a state of peace, as well as of war; the other, which respected the rights and duties of the parties; one being at war, and the other remaining at peace. Accordingly, our government had instructed us to bring forward both those subjects.

As to the commercial intercourse, without at this time going into details, or minor points, which it might be necessary in the progress of the negotiation to adjust, we would content ourselves in this unofficial conversation, with touching on the most important topics, which it seemed to us desirable to discuss and arrange. There were, that the two countries should respectively be placed on the footing of the nation the most favored; that in the trade between America and the British European dominions, all discriminating duties, on tonnage and on merchandise, either imported, or exported, should be abolished. That the trade between America and the British West Indies should be regulated, and placed on some more permanent basis, than the occasional acts of the colonial authorities: That the nature and kind of intercourse between America and the adjoining British provinces should be defined, and provided for: And that the trade with the British India possessions should be opened to America on liberal principles.

In regard to the discriminating duties, we remarked, that a proposition to abolish them, first came from Great Britain, and a provision to that effect was inserted in the unratified treaty of 1806. Congress had taken up the matter at their last session, and passed an act, which we explained. We thought it desirable that they should be abolished, in order to prevent those collisions, and that system of commercial warfare, in which the two countries would probably be involved by an adherence to them. As an example, we mention the great extra duty, to which, as we understood, the article of cotton was liable, by the British laws, when imported in foreign vessels, and which, if persisted in, would certainly be met by some countervailing regulations.

With respect to the trade to British India, we observed, that we had no equivalent to offer for it; that it was for Great Britain to consider, whether a commerce, consisting as it did, almost entirely in the exchange of our specie for India produce, was not of a nature to deserve the most liberal encourage-

ment; but, that we had rather enter into no stipulation on the subject than be restricted to a direct intercourse as had been proposed by the unratified treaty both on the outward and return voyage.

On the other subject, the rights and duties of the parties, one being at war, and the other in a condition of peace, we proceeded to remark, that whilst the prospect of a long European peace appeared to exist, as was the case when the treaty of Ghent was concluded, it was less important to provide for questions arising under this head. But it was impossible to shut our eyes to the demonstrations every where making of a new war, which, if it should assume a maritime character; might again menace the harmony and good understanding between the two countries. It was desirable, therefore, to anticipate and provide for the evil.—The first and most important point was that of impressment. Great Britain had always professed a willingness to receive and consider any proposition which America should be disposed to make on that subject. It would, perhaps, be unprofitable at this time to go into a discussion of the right, as to which we would merely remark, that it was impossible that there could be a stronger conviction on the part of Great Britain, that it was with her, than there was on the part of America, that it was on her side. It was better to look to some practical arrangement, by which without concession of right by either party, the mischief complained of on both sides might be prevented. To this end the attention of our government has been turned. We believed that Great Britain had never heretofore contended that the American government was bound to prohibit the merchants of the United States from employing foreign seamen, any more than it was bound to forbid their shipping contraband articles. America was, however, now willing to take upon herself such an obligation, and to exclude British seamen from her merchant service, and we believed such exclusion might be as effectually executed as our revenue laws.—Here we called their attention to the act which Congress had passed on that subject, & to the message of the President to that body towards the close of its last session, upon the supposition, that if the exclusion of British seamen should be absolute and entire, there would no longer exist any ground for the claim of impressment, and of course no objection for its abandonment. We stated, that besides the motives which existed with our government of guarding against collision with Great Britain, another powerful one operated, that of encouraging our native seamen, and of not being obliged to rely on the uncertain supply of foreigners. To this system, as a substitute for that of impressment, it did not appear to us that Great Britain could object, unless it was thought to be impracticable in its execution. We had no doubt ourselves, that even admitting that there might be, as in cases of smuggling, occasional instances of evasion of the system of exclusion, it would nevertheless be, upon the whole, much more favorable in its result to Great Britain. This system would apply to, and operate upon, every American vessel; whilst that of impressment reached only the cases of those vessels with which accidentally came in contact. We were aware of the difficulties which had heretofore opposed a satisfactory arrangement on this subject. Still it was of such vital importance, so tending to bring the two countries into collision, that it was impossible it should receive a consideration too earnest and too anxious.

The next point which it seemed to us important to settle, was the trade of America with the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain. Towards the end of the last European war, questions growing out of that trade had been terminated by the conquest of those colonies by Great Britain but many of them having been restored at the peace, the disputes which heretofore existed might again arise. The former arrangements on this subject might, with some modifications, serve as a basis.

We then stated, that we did not intend, in this preliminary and unofficial conversation, to discuss the other points belonging to this branch of the subject. A definition of blockades was desirable and could not, it seemed, be attended with much difficulty as we believed that there was no real difference between the two countries with respect to the abstract principle. But we apprehended that the disputes which might hereafter arise almost exclusively from questions of fact, which no previous definition could prevent.

As, in the event of war, Great Britain might desire to know the disposi-

tion of our government on the subject of privateers and prizes, we would only say, that the principle which might be adopted with respect to Great Britain, whether of admission or exclusion, must equally and impartially apply to all the parties to the law.

These were all the topics noticed by us, and we enforced and illustrated them by various other observations. The British gentlemen, professing not to have expected those points to be brought forward which applied to a belligerent state of one of the parties expressed a wish to know, whether, in our view, the two subjects were inseparable and whether we could not come to an agreement on those topics which were probably less difficult to be adjusted, leaving the others for further consideration, and future arrangement? We replied, that heretofore they had always been blended together by our government, & that we intended to bring them all for consideration; that at present, however, we only presented them for consideration; as it would be premature at this time to make any of them a *sine qua non*; and that whether a treaty omitting some of them would be acceptable; must depend on its general tenor, and upon the extent and importance of the subject which might be comprehended in the arrangement.

They proceeded to remark, that some of the subjects had been always found to involve extreme difficulty, particularly that of impressment; that Great Britain was certainly prepared at all times, to receive and consider any proposition that America might be disposed to make in relation to it; but, one of the gentlemen remarked, that from the interest which was felt by Great Britain in it, she must view with great jealousy, by which he said he meant vigilance, any such proposition; that the enquiry which they had just made as to our willingness to separate the two subjects, proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether it were likely that any practical result, could be speedily obtained, if they entered upon negotiation at this time.

On the subject of discriminating duties mentioned by us, they said their government would receive, favorably the proposition for a mutual abolition of them. As to the trade with India, their government was not at all disposed to shut us out from it.—In regard to the trade to the West Indies, considering the difficulties which had heretofore presented themselves in placing it, by treaty, upon a footing satisfactory to both parties, they feared it would not now be practicable to enter into any stipulation respecting it, which should meet the views of the two countries.

The interview terminated by their stating, that they would report to the cabinet the substance of what has passed between us, and by their pledging themselves to do all in their power to afford us an early answer.

On the 16th inst. having been again invited by the vice-president of the board of trade to call at his office, we accordingly attended, and were received by the same gentlemen. They stated that they had reported to the cabinet what had passed at the last interview; and were now prepared to give us an answer on the several topics to which the conversation related. In doing this, they would observe the order which had been marked out by us.

1st. On the commercial intercourse between the two countries, they were authorized to state, that their government was ready to treat with us on the footing of the most favored nation; & were also willing to enter into any arrangement by which all discriminating duties on importation and tonnage should be mutually done away. They were willing to admit us to the enjoyment of trade with British India, unclogged by the restriction in the unratified treaty of 1794 on the return voyage. Considering that we had candidly stated, that we had no equivalent to offer, except what was to be found in the trade itself, they would expect for this concession, a spirit of accommodation on our side, in other parts of the commercial arrangement, the fur trade, or some other.

The trade with the British West Indies, they stated, had always been a subject of great difficulty, and their government was not prepared to make any change in that colonial policy, to which they had so long adhered; but they would hope that this would not form any obstacle to the negotiation.

With respect to the trade with their N. American possessions, they were ready to receive and discuss any propositions we might have to offer, with an anxious desire to place it on a footing mutually satisfactory.

2dly. On those subjects which related to a state in which one of the parties should be at war, and the other in