

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette Extraordinary, of the 25th Jan.

English Account of the Capture of the U. States Frigate PRESIDENT.

Since publishing this day's Gazette, the Endymion has come to anchor, and we have been enabled to obtain the following particulars of the engagement between that ship and the American Frigate President:

It appears that on the 15th inst. the President was chased by the Majestic, Pomone, and Endymion; owing to her superior sailing she escaped from the Majestic and Pomone, and the Endymion alone was enabled to bring her to action, which commenced at 5 o'clock and lasted till 8 at night, when the President surrendered to His Majesty's ship Endymion, having lost 3 lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, and upwards of one hundred men killed and wounded. The loss on board the Endymion was, as before stated, 11 killed and 14 wounded.

We would not wish to occupy the attention of our readers by any observations which might hurt the feelings of a conquered foe, but this much must be allowed to state, that the credit of capturing the President belongs entirely to the Endymion; no other ship was engaged, or near enough to afford any assistance.

Relative force of H. M. Ship Endymion, and the United States late frigate President, in action.

ENDYMION.			
Gun deck	26 24 pdrs.		624 lbs.
Quarter deck	16 32 pdrs.	Car.	512 lbs.
Forecastle,	6 32	do.	192 lbs.
Ditto	1 18	do.	18 lbs.
Quar. deck	} 1 12	do.	12 lbs.
Top Gun,			
	50		1358 lbs.

Complement of men actually on board in the action, 346.

PRESIDENT.			
Gun deck	30 24 pdrs.		720 lbs.
Quarter deck	16 42 pdrs.	Car.	672 lbs.
Ditto	1 24 pdr. long.		24 lbs.
Forecastle,	8 42 pdrs.	Car.	336 lbs.
Ditto	1 24 pdr. long.		24 lbs.
Pivot Gun mid.	1 32 pdr. Brass,		32 lbs.

Howitzer in the Top, 2 } 6 2 1.2 in. 4 pdrs. 24 lbs. inch.

63 1832 lbs. Complement of men actually on board 525.

The Gannymede spoke a vessel, the capt. of which informed that the Castilian brig of 18 guns, had been seen having the American Sloop of War Wasp in tow, which she had captured, bound to Plymouth. The Castilian is stated to have taken her men out of a prize she had in company previous to the commencement of the action.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY MORNING—9 o'Clock, A. M. We have been politely favored with the following statement, which we hasten to present our readers.

At 7 in the morning of the 15th of January, the United States Frigate President, was discovered nearly within gun shot of the Majestic, steering to the Eastward under a press of sail. The squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomone and Tenedos gave chase; the Endymion passed the squadron and gained fast on the chase, about 1/2 past 2 the squadron was 8 or 9 miles astern, when the President commenced firing her stern guns.—The President used every exertion to escape by wetting her sails, throwing overboard boats, spars, provisions, &c. to lighten her, but the superior sailing of the Endymion being evident, and that she gained rapidly on the President, an action became unavoidable. The President made an attempt to cross the Endymion's bow, and gave a raking broadside, this manœuvre was defeated by the Endymion putting up her helm nearly at the same moment, and thereby brought the two ships on a parallel line of sailing. The action then commenced (at 1/2 past 5) at about musket shot, and continued until 8 o'clock, when the President ceased firing and showed a light; she then shot a little ahead, Endymion turned hands up, bent new courses, repaired other damages, and was soon again in nearly her former position, when Pomone and Tenedos came up and their boats took possession, the whole of the Endymion's boats having been destroyed.

On board the President, the loss was found to be upwards of 100 killed and wounded, of a complement of 525 men; the first, third and fourth Lieutenants, and six midshipmen were killed, Commodore Decatur and the sailing master wounded, and the ship completely riddled in her hull, and the masts badly wounded.

Endymion's loss was 11 killed and 14 wounded—not an officer of the number. The principal damage she sustained was in her sails and rigging.

The day following the action a dreadful gale commenced at N. E.—The squadron separated in the night, and between 12 and 1 the Endymion's main and fore-mast went by the board, in consequence of the rigging, where it had been knotted, giving way; notwithstanding this disaster, by the exertions of her officers and crew, the wreck was soon cleared, and in the course of the day, although in a tremendous sea, in the gulf stream, and in a continued gale of wind, she was completely masted and rigged, and proceeded for Bermuda. On her voyage she experienced a gale more severe than the former one, which lasted three days.

The action was chiefly within pistol-shot, and many of the Endymion's shot went through both sides of the President, which was not the case in a single instance on board the Endymion.

We cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the superior conduct of Captain Hope, his officers and ship's company, not only during, but subsequent to the action; by their valor they have removed a transient tarnish, which the loss of two or three badly manned and worse fought ships (except the Java) had occasioned, and convinced the world, that a British frigate of the same class as the Endymion, when "well lined" and ably commanded, is a match for any one deck ship in the world; and the extraordinary circumstance of turning the hands up to bend sails immediately after the conclusion of so severe an action, is in itself, a higher panegyric than language can express.

BERMUDA, FEB. 1.

Arrived, since our last, the Pomone and Forth, from a cruise; Statira from the commander in chief, and the American frigate President, totally dismantled, prize to the Endymion.

The ship Mary, Gibson, bound from Guadaloupe to Halifax, was captured by the American sloop of war Peacock, on the 12th October, near Barbados. Captain and crew sent to Amelia Island.

When the Statira left the Mississippi, the Expedition against New-Orleans was within five miles of the city; there had been an engagement, in which gen. Packenham, we lament to say, had been killed, and Generals Gibbs and Keane wounded.

Admiral Cochrane had taken possession of St. Mary's, and the property found there is stated to have amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

ENDYMION AND PRESIDENT.

As some conversation has been excited by the declaration of Commodore Decatur, that he surrendered to the squadron by which he was chased on the day of his engagement with the Endymion, it may not be amiss to state, that the account we published in an extra sheet, is generally borne out by facts. Indeed, the battered situation of the President, is proof the most convincing, of her having been completely beaten by the Endymion. Even her officers, we are informed, acknowledge that when her fire was silenced by the Endymion, she hoisted a light and fired a gun, which is the customary signal of surrender, when the colours of a vessel cannot be distinguished. We cannot conclude without mentioning a circumstance (the concealment of sixty-eight men on board the President) which so completely implicates the character of her officers, that we should hesitate to place their united asseverations in competition with the bare assertion of an honorable man.

Commodore Decatur swears there were but 450 men on board the President; sixty-eight men were discovered stowed away, which makes the number actually on board 518; we stated 525.—Probably the Commodore forgot the men, which like the Trojan horse, the President had concealed in her bosom.—We are more inclined to be charitable, as that ship is notorious for injuring the sight of her commanders: \* perhaps she may impair their memories!

\*From the symmetry of her sails Commodore Rodgers mistook the Little Belt for a frigate.—And it is asserted that Commodore Decatur mistook the Pomone for the Majestic, or he would not have surrendered when he did!

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced last Sunday at Hamilton, and in its vicinity, attended with a rumbling noise, which was heard in different parts of the Island.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 14.

We have been furnished by an obliging friend, with the New-York Commercial Advertiser Extra, of day before yesterday. From it the following articles are extracted. We find, besides, an article from the Times, in which a peace with this country is severely censured, not that any of the terms of the treaty are complained of, for they are not known, but entirely on the ground that peace ought not to have been concluded, until some severe blow had been inflicted on this country. It contends that the war ought to have been continued, not for any specific object in the terms of the peace, but for honor. All the English papers, of course, leave us entirely in the dark respecting the terms of the treaty.

The latest accounts from Vienna are to Dec. 16. The sovereigns, it was said, were to prolong their stay six weeks. The Kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg were sick, but convalescent. A marriage was spoken of between the Prince of Wurtemberg and a Russian Princess. Alexander, it was said, had proposed to declare Cracow, & Thorn, free cities. The possession of Mentz, was a subject of great difficulty, as well as Saxony, Belgium and Poland. A war with Turkey was talked of.

Some discontent has appeared among the Italian troops in the Austrian service. A great fire in the town of Asch, of 540 houses, destroyed 400, not leaving time for the inhabitants to remove their property. The "Bloody-minded Yankee, [probably True-Blooded Yankee] American privateer, has been captured and sent into Gibraltar.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12.

Mr. Henry Carroll, one of the Secretaries of the American Legation, charged with despatches from our Commissioners, and a copy of a treaty, left Ghent on the 26th of December, for England; sailed from Plymouth, in the British sloop of war Favorite, on the 2d of January; and arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Hughes, another of the Secretaries of the American Legation, sailed about the same time, with despatches, for the Chesapeake.

Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British Legation to the United States, in 1810, has also come out in the Favorite, for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the President and Senate, and of communicating the joyful tidings to the British fleets and armies in this quarter of the globe.

Mr. Carroll, with whom we have had an interview, states, that the terms of the treaty are such as to leave no doubt that they will be immediately ratified by our government. The London "Times," a ministerial print, denounces the treaty in the strongest terms, as highly dishonorable to England; while the "Morning Chronicle," an anti-ministerial paper, considers it as advantageous to the British nation. A meeting at Westminster was held on the 29th of December, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the income tax; at which Mr. Cartwright, one of the orators of the day, represents the peace with America, as a happy circumstance to Great-Britain.

The Favorite yesterday spoke the British frigate Endymion, in company with the Tenedos.

Mr. Carroll left this city this morning, for the seat of government.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to Robert Lenox, Esq. of this City, dated December 31, 1814.

"DEAR SIR—The bearer of this carries with him the Olive branch of Peace. The treaty was signed at Ghent on the 24th inst. and has been ratified by the Prince Regent; but hostilities are not to cease until ratified by the President. We sincerely congratulate you on this joyful event."

LONDON, DEC. 29.—When Mr. Baker was sent with despatches from Lord Gambier, the American Commissioners also transmitted despatches by way of France for America, to be embarked at L'Orient.

From the favorable state of the wind, there is little doubt of the despatches from the Secretary of State's office having sailed this day from Portsmouth. Despatches for Sir Alexander Cochrane and Commodore Owen, were sent at the same time.

DEC. 31.—We have some letters from Hamburg, by which we learn that the professions of the Russian Government to evacuate that city, have not been fully carried into execution, and the citizens are very apprehensive that they will be burthened with a Russian garrison for a considerable time longer.

Yesterday we had mails from Malta and Gibraltar, bringing letters from the former to the 8th ult. and from the latter to the 18th inst. The advices from the Island lead us to

expect a very material and beneficial change in British commerce to the Mediterranean.

Last night we received Paris papers of Monday last, and Frankfurt to the 23d. This morning we received the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. The Duke of Wellington received by a courier from Ghent on Monday night, the news of peace having been signed with America. This intelligence is communicated in some of the Paris Papers, but not in the *Moniteur*. Not a single comment is made upon this important event.—*Courier*.

HAMBURG PAPERS OF THE 14TH.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Dec. 15th. In the discussions with regard to Saxony, we hear, that a counter declaration will shortly be made by Russia and Prussia.

There is talk here of a new organization of the Saxon Landwehr by Prussia, who, generally speaking, means to make no changes in the administration of Saxony, but merely to regulate the system of home defence on a more equal and easy footing. It has been remarked that the young Saxon volunteers, who joined the Prussian colours in such numbers during the late war, generally prefer remaining in the Prussian service, and that very few of them return to civil pursuits.

The king of Wurtemberg has delivered in an energetic protest against the project of giving the fortress of Mentz to Bavaria. Similar protests are expected from other German houses.

Extract of another letter from Vienna, same date.

It is understood that Austria has offered, in the event of the Vistula being declared the boundary of the Russian Empire in Poland, to give up to Prussia the Polish provinces of Cracow and Sandomir, lying on the left bank of the Vistula, and formerly belonging to Western Gallicia.

Slave Trade.—It would appear, that in relation to the slave trade, an agreement has been come to, that its abolition, however interesting to humanity, does not belong to those matters which admit of being settled, or farther decided upon by the Congress. The reason assigned is, that the powers most concerned in it, such as Spain and Portugal, will not accept of the interference of the continental powers in regard to that abolition, while they, on the other side, take no part in the territorial disputes of the former.

Genoa has protested against her annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia.

State of Religion in Germany.—The restoration of the Catholic Priesthood in Germany, has still to struggle with many difficulties. The new activity of the order of Jesuits, the persecution of the Free-masons, the zealous efforts of several new apostles of popery, are so many signs of the times, which must disquiet the protestants, and prevent protestant governments from restoring the hierarchical institutions in their states, without considerable curtailment. Even those people who, conscientiously attached to the Catholic faith, find a gloomy play of the imagination in Catholic forms, would not rejoice in their compulsory introduction.

Letter from Vienna of the 6th.

We understand from current communications, that there is now no more talk of continuing Hamburg in its present fortified state, as its situation in no respect, fits it for protecting any of those sides of Germany that are likely to be threatened. Proportionally greater attention, however, will be bestowed on the strengthening of the Rhenish boundary, which bears an intimate connection with the defence of Belgium, which country indeed, cannot be separated from Germany in a military point of view.

VIENNA, DEC. 16.—A report is spread, but which we do not guarantee, that the affairs of the Congress have assumed a tranquillizing character in the conferences of the 13th and 14th. It is said that the Ministers of Russia and Prussia have definitively acceded to the articles proposed by the Austrian Minister, relative to the left bank of the Rhine, Poland and Saxony. This had occasioned the rumour of the sovereigns having fixed the day of their departure. It was on the 14th that Lord Castlereagh received despatches from England, which have smoothed the difficulties, particularly those which related to Saxony.—They go so far as to say, that the Prince Regent, in a private letter to the English Minister, declares "That England would rather see some sacrifice in her German provinces, than to see Saxony divided and her lawful sovereign despoiled." The same despatches are very amicable towards Austria. But how arrange the affairs of Italy?

The fears entertained for the Prince De Ligne, were unhappily too well founded. This Prince has just expired—it is an irreparable loss for his friends.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 21.—Letters from Vi-