



"*Salvation is of the Jews.*"—John iv, 22.

THE American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was formed in New-York, and incorporated by law in 1820. "The object of this Society is to invite and receive, from any part of the world, such Jews as do already profess the Christian Religion, or are desirous to receive Christian Instruction, to form them into a settlement, and to furnish them with the ordinances of the Gospel, and with such employment in the settlement as shall be assigned them; but no one shall be received, unless he comes well recommended for morals and industry, and without charge to this Society, and both his reception and continuance in the settlement, shall be at all times at the discretion of the Directors.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULSON,  
SIR—Having had personal and intimate acquaintance with the Rev. C. F. FREY before he left London, in 1816, I feel peculiar pleasure in having it in my power to lay before the public, facts which, I trust, will forever stop the mouth of calumny, which has been so often opened against this indefatigable and zealous preacher and defender of the truth as it is in Jesus. Your giving these facts a place in your paper, which Editors of other Papers may likely copy, will much oblige  
A. B.

In 1816, Mr. FREY and family arrived in New-York. His testimonials and recommendations were so satisfactory, that he was admitted into all the pulpits of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist denominations in that city.

The following testimonials are from three most respectable clergymen of the Episcopal Church. The one from the Rev. Lewis Way deserves particular attention, as he is the great patron of the London Jewish Society, and was one of the Select Committee when the dissolution of Mr. Frey's connection with that Society was recommended, and when the Committee voluntarily settled on Mr. Frey an annuity of £100 sterling, for the first year, and £50 a year for the ten succeeding years.

(Copy of Testimonials.)

"We, the undersigned, being Clergymen of the established Church of England, do certify that we believe the Rev. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK FREY, the bearer of this document, late preacher at the Jews' Chapel, Spitalfield, London, from a personal acquaintance with him, to be a truly Christian character, and to be actuated by a sincere zeal to promote the glory of God, our Saviour, and the extension of the Gospel, and as such cordially recommend him to the patronage and regard of our Christian brethren in America.  
THOMAS SANDERS, M. A.  
Christ Church College, Oxford.  
GEORGE WAY, B. A.  
Merton College, Oxford.

\*Dated Stansted Park, near Chichester, Sussex, July 4th, 1816.

"In addition to the testimonials of my Brothers, the Rev. George Way and the Rev. Mr. Sanders, Minister of my Chapel at Stansted Park, in the county of Sussex, I, Lewis Way, do hereby certify that having known the said C. F. FREY intimately, and been connected with him for upwards of three years in the concerns of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, do believe him to be an honest man and a sincere Christian, and I can, from my own knowledge, conscientiously recommend him to the notice and protection of my Brethren of the Church of Christ, in any part of the world, either for the purpose of instruction in Hebrew, or for the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel in a Ministerial, or any other capacity.

"Witness my hand, this 8th day of July, 1816.  
"LEWIS WAY."

On Mr. FREY's application to join the New-York Presbytery, he requested the appointment of a committee to investigate his credentials, and to write to London respecting reports that had been circulated to his disadvantage. His petition was granted, and most satisfactory answers were received from the Rev. David Bogue, D. D. Professor of the Missionary Seminary at Gosport, where Mr. Frey studied for several years; from the Rev. George Burder, Secretary of the London Missionary Society; from James Millar, Esq. the Secretary of the London Society for promoting the conversion of the Jews, before it became an Episcopal Society; from the Rev. S. Hawtray, one of the present Secretaries of that Society; from the Rev. Alexander Waugh, one of the oldest and most respectable Ministers in London; and from the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

Mr. FREY was accordingly received as a Member of the Presbytery, of which the following is a certification:

"This may certify, that the Rev. J. S. C. F. Frey, the bearer hereof, was received into connection with the Presbytery of New-York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1821, and that he is now a Member in good and regular standing of that body.

STEPHEN N. ROWAN,  
Stated Clerk of the Presbytery.

New-York, Dec. 3d, 1822."

To which we also add a copy of Mr. FREY's Commission as Agent of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews:

COPY OF COMMISSION TO THE REV. JOSEPH SAMUEL C. F. FREY.  
"The Board of Managers of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, confiding in your zeal, piety, and integrity, have appointed you their Agent to travel through the Southern Sections of the United States, for the purpose of making Collections, forming Auxiliaries, soliciting Donations, and generally promoting the objects of the Society.

"By order of the Board,  
(Signed,) "P. WILSON, President.  
"WM. M'MURRAY, Sec'y."

New-York, Dec. 2, 1822.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors—The Raleigh Peace Society request the favor of you to publish the following Order of the Emperor of Germany, for the arrest of two Duellists, with the accompanying Review, written in the form of a letter to his Majesty, from one of the parties—taken from the 31st number of the 'Friend of Peace.'

"General.—I desire you to arrest Count K— and Captain W— immediately. The Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honor. Captain W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by sword and pistol. He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young Count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, shew themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as defence. The indifference with which they face death is honorable to themselves and useful to their country—but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them: such men, in my opinion, are worse than Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers, with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge; and let the most culpable of the two be made an example by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so fatal to the peace of families, shall be punished and suppressed; though it cost half my officers. There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country."  
"Vienna, August, 1774."

Count K. to the Emperor Joseph.

"SIRE—The General has furnished me with a copy of your letter to him, and I am now under arrest. I have reflected seriously on your censures, and would, before I suffer for my offence, suggest some thoughts for your Majesty's consideration.

"Of me it is said—'the Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, full of false ideas of honor.' On reflection, I am convinced that this opinion is correct. But, Sire, my 'false ideas of honor' were the fruit of that education which I received in your service—they are such as are generally possessed by military officers; and perhaps they are not more 'false' than those 'ideas of honor' which sovereigns entertain, exemplify, and applaud. Why should it be thought less honorable for a man to fight valiantly in his own quarrels, than to fight in the quarrels of his Prince? And if quarrelling and fighting between two officers, is shameful or wicked, what shall be said of the wars of Princes?

"Of my antagonist, your majesty has said, 'Capt. W. is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by sword and pistol. What better thing could reasonably have been expected of an 'old soldier,' who has been trained to blood? And has he not the example of all the Princes of Europe to counterbalance him in settling his disputes with weapons of death? Or is it more honorable to murder men with cannon and muskets, than with sword and pistol? Or is it less unjust, or less horrid, for sovereigns to call forth armies of innocent men and cause them to murder one another, to settle some frivolous dispute, than for two gentlemen to settle a controversy, equally frivolous, by fighting their own battle?"

"Your Majesty expresses a 'high esteem for those officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, shew themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack, as well as defence.' Of these you say 'the indifference with which they face death is honorable to themselves, and useful to their country.'"

"I was once of the same opinion, but reflection has convinced me that these are 'false ideas.' For the wars of princes are as needless as the combats of duellists. Besides, always on one part, if not on both, a war is positively unjust and murderous; and I cannot think that it ought to be deemed either 'honorable to themselves' or 'useful to their country,' for men, with 'indifference, to face death,' in unjustly attempting to destroy their brethren. 'There are men' says your majesty, 'who are ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred.'"

"This was meant of duellists; but is it not in fact more applicable to warring princes?—Duellists indeed sometimes sacrifice their own lives, & the happiness of relations and friends. But in their combats there is no burning or sacking of towns—no murder of women and children, nor of the sick and the aged—no ravaging of provinces—no plundering nor devastation of the property of the innocent—no public and inhuman celebrations of victories, and seldom more than two lives sacrificed in one quarrel. How trifling then the sacrifices in a war between two duellists, compared with what is made in a war between two princes! What are two lives to a hundred thousand?"

"Yet, of revengeful duellists, your Majesty has been pleased to say—'I despise them.'—Peraps, sire, they are as much entitled to your compassion, as your contempt—to compassion for their misfortune in having been trained up in the principles of revenge and murder, in the service and by the examples of their princes.

"That duellists are 'worse than Roman gladiators' may be true; for they fight each other voluntarily; whereas 'the Roman gladiators' were prisoners of war, doomed by their

inhuman conquerors to fight and murder each other for the amusement of the multitude. So the poor soldiers of different countries are called out in armies to destroy one another, to gratify the ambition, or revenge of their merciless rulers. Soldiers and gladiators may stand on equal ground as to guilt; duellists may be worse than either of them; but can they be worse than those rulers who wantonly cause soldiers and gladiators to shed each others blood; and who exert their influence to render fighting a glorious profession? Your Majesty has denounced duelling as a 'barbarous custom, worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet.' I admit, sire, that duelling is a 'barbarous custom;' but I think it corresponds less with the age of Tamerlane than does the public wars of governments. Public war was deemed a glorious work in the time of Tamerlane; it is so deemed by rulers of the present age. Duelling was of later origin, and it is in some respects, an improvement on the principles of public war. The improvement to which I refer is this—when duellists quarrel, they do their own fighting. If princes would adopt this improvement, they might dismiss their armies and navies, and thus greatly diminish the oppressive burdens of their subjects, and cease to deluge the earth in innocent blood.

Their example, indeed, would still be pernicious, but the saving of blood and treasure would be great; for they might still—as they often now do—enact laws to punish other people for imitating their example.

So great is your abhorrence of duelling, that you have said, 'I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it.' I am persuaded, sire, that when people shall have become truly enlightened, they may with greater propriety, say the same of the arguments to justify the wars of princes. Both customs, however, are barbarous, abhorrent to enlightened reason; to justice, and to religion.

"Your Majesty may properly say much against duelling, and I shall submit to whatever penalty your majesty shall think proper to inflict on me; but I am anxious that you should understand that the wars of duellists, and the wars, even of pirates, are not more reprehensible nor more atrocious, than the wars of sovereigns."  
"COUNT K."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The North American Review enjoys so much favor in public opinion, that its name is of itself a sufficient passport with the friends of literature among us. The last number, that for January, 1823, will delight all who shall find leisure to peruse it—by its richness and variety of information—the highly interesting topics of which it treats—and the customary fascination of chaste and elegant writing expressed in that excellent Journal.

One of the articles reviewed, is "Essays on various subjects of Taste, Morals and National Policy," by a Virginian. The author is in favor of duelling, which he conceives necessary in time of peace, to keep up that sense of honor which may avail us in war—and he considers the loss of five or six valuable lives a year, as a sacrifice not too great to obtain such an object.

The Review, among others, makes the following remarks, which we copy, because they fairly and justly appreciate our situation during the last summer, and show a proper feeling of kindness towards us.

"Two subjects filled a considerable space in the public attention during the last session; one connected with the subject of slavery, and one with that of duelling, as they exist severally in the Southern States. With regard to the first of them, the conduct of the magistrates and citizens of Charleston, on the delicate and trying occasion of the last summer, was marked with every thing which prudence and humanity could dictate, and will not suffer in the comparison with what has been done, in any important and difficult crisis, in any part or period of our country. One thing only, in reference to this event, which could have been avoided, is matter of regret, that it should have been officially associated with the Missouri question, and that the liberty should have been taken of implicating one of the most distinguished citizens in our country, by tracing any part of the conspiracy to the sentiments expressed by him, when discharging, in the public councils, his duty as a public servant. But with respect to the event itself—distressing and deplorable as in its nature it may be—every thing was done which could have been asked of those high-minded honorable & merciful men. As to the other of the two events to which public attention has been drawn the last season, no language is strong enough to impress the disdain with which the public mind has been affected. There is scarce any subject of interest enough to find its way into the public papers, where men do not take sides. A

general burst of indignation has in this instance been heard; and any early feeling of partiality, which shall have disclosed itself, has been wholly absorbed in the shame and humiliation of the sequel. Till now there was a kind of plausibility in remarks like our author's on duelling. Such remarks were often heard in conversation, and it was thought that the public peace was promoted by subjecting him, who violated it in the article of honor, to this responsibility. In the old school way of going out unexpectedly to a retired spot where the injured party fired a half-loaded pistol at a distance of sixteen good paces, and with chances of its missing a thousand to one—while the challenged party, as a matter of course, threw away his fire and shook hands—the practice was—we do not say justifiable—Heaven forbid—but a kind of grown folks' play, a species of sham fight, that might in a corrupt state of society, be productive of good. But this ghastly intensity of design, this practice for weeks and months; this long training in the art of shedding human blood, and the protracted, renewed, cherished purpose of murder, are truly savage; while this close negotiation of rules and postures, times and places, and this interchange of rivalry in the public prints, are matter of humiliation to every one who is obliged to bear part of the disgrace of it as an American. The public example is beyond measure deplorable.—Are there no laws, no magistrates in Carolina and Georgia? Do the grand juries there really think, as they seem to, that men shall for months openly and publicly pursue the purpose to kill, and nothing be done to lay the strong arm of the law upon them? Have they well weighed the effect upon society of taking off the salutary restraints which the public sentiment had every where imposed on duelling, and which forced it to be perpetrated with secrecy, dispatch, or in foreign jurisdictions? If so, let others pity the slaves—we commiserate the masters.—And it is some comfort to those who believe that virtue and vice are their own reward, to think that, in the nature of things, the event to which we are alluding must, since its first agitation, thro' all its miserable vicissitudes, have been beyond description, harrassing and tormenting to all immediately concerned;—thus in some degree, visiting on them the outrage done the community."

By Hamilton, Lemoine & Pannell.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.

ON Monday the 24th of March next, we shall sell without the least reserve, at the Store on Bollingbrook street, lately occupied by Messrs. John Stith, & Co. the entire Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. of said Stith, & Co. which comprises an extensive and valuable collection of fresh imported British and other Goods. It consists in part of

Super Cloths and Cassimeres, (Sheppard's,) of all colors; Flannels; Pelise Cloths, Carpeting, Haizes, Blankets, Napt Cottons, Bombazets, Checks, Irish Linens, Dimity, Calicoes, Ginghams, Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers, Lawns, &c. &c. And in fact nearly every article that is required to assort an extensive Wholesale and Retail Store. The goods are generally of the very best quality, and nearly the whole have been recently imported. No Sale has been lately offered to the public calculated to attract so much attention as this.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is disposed of, on the following terms: All sums under \$200, cash, Virginia money—from 200 to \$400, 60 days—from 400 to \$600, 90 days and 120 days—from 600 to 1000, 4 and 6 months—above 1000, 6 months. All credit sales must be secured by approved endorsed negotiable notes.

Hamilton, Lemoine & Pannell,  
Trustees & Auctioneers.

Feb. 18.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF  
J. GALES & SON,

A New System of GEOMETRY, entitled "A Compendious System of Elementary Geometry in seven books: To which an eighth is annexed, containing such other propositions as are elementary, among which are a few that are necessary, beyond those of the System, to the more advanced parts of the Mathematics. By JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D. President of the University of North-Carolina. Subjoined is a treatise of Plane Trigonometry by the same, and Spherical Trigonometry by Dr. Robert Simpson of Glasgow." This is the System now studied in the University, and upon which those who become students there, will be hereafter expected to be prepared, for prosecuting a Mathematical Course.  
January 25. 19

JUST PUBLISHED  
By Joseph Gales & Son, Raleigh.

"The North-Carolina Register and United States Calendar for the year of our Lord 1823, being the 47th of the Independence of the United States—compiled from authentic documents. By the Rev. Colin McIVER."  
Nov. 20.