

TERMS OF THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR.

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DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The following bill is depending in the House of Representatives of the United States:

A bill to revive and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted, &c. That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and continued by an act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, continued and made permanent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of December next, the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be repealed, and cease to be in force—and the several acts, relative to the time when bonds to be given for articles shall become payable, prior to the date of the said act, be, and the same are hereby, revived and continued in force, from and after the said thirty-first of December next, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the following duties shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law, to wit:—

A duty of ten per cent, ad valorem, on all the articles contained in the first article of the section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," which articles now pay a duty of seven and a half per cent.

A duty of twenty-five per cent, on all manufactures of cotton, wool and linen, or of which either is a component part, not particularly specified—on articles of silk, or of which silk is a component part, the manufacture of India, China, or any other country beyond the Cape of Good Hope—on engravings, on ivory, shell, or horn combs—on Madras handkerchiefs and other manufactures made of the bark of trees; on muffs and tip-pets.

A duty of thirty-three and a third per cent, on nankeens, the manufacture of any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

A duty of forty per cent, on ready made clothes.

The following duties, severally and specifically—

On lead in pigs, bars and sheets two cents per pound.

On shot manufactured of lead three cents per pound.

On pewter four cents per pound.

On pepper ten cents per pound.

On pimento eight cents per pound.

On ale, beer and porter in bottles twenty cents per gallon.

On ale, beer and porter imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon.

On Chinese casia ten cents per pound.

On cocoa three cents per pound.

On chocolate four cents per pound.

On ginger three cents per pound.

On currants and figs three cents per pound.

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins

and raisins in jars and boxes four cents per pound.

On all other raisins three cents per pound.

On filberts three cents per pound.

On molasses six cents per gallon.

On prunella and other shrubs, or any one of said shrubs, twenty-five cents per pair.

On laced boots or bootees one dollar and fifty cents per pair.

On smoked salmon one dollar per quintal.

On linseed, palm and hempseed oil twenty-five cents per gallon.

On manufactured tobacco four cents per pound.

On mercury and quicksilver and all preparations of it, eight cents per pound.

On beeswax seven cents per pound.

On butter five cents per pound.

On camphor, crude, ten cents per pound—refined twenty cents per pound.

On chamomile flowers ten cents per pound.

On feathers for beds five cents per pound.

On flax three cents per pound.

On Roman cement one cent per pound.

On indigo twenty-five cents per pound.

On cochineal one dollar per pound.

On madder two cents per pound.

On vinegar eight cents per gallon.

On wool six cents per pound.

On all black teas twenty-five cents per pound.

On hyson skin and other green teas not enumerated twenty-five cents per pound.

On Glauber salts two cents per pound.

On Epsom salts three cents per pound.

On coal six cents per bushel.

On pine apples four cents each.

On arrach forty cents per gallon.

On Cayenne pepper fifteen cents per pound.

On copper bottoms, cut round, or still bottoms, raised to the edge, four cents per pound.

On copper in plates or sheets, weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot four cents per pound.

On copper plates for engravers four cents per pound.

On hemp two cents per pound.

On iron in bars and bolts, not manufactured by rolling, one dollar per hundred wt.

On castings of iron one dollar per hundred weight.

On spikes of iron four cents per pound.

On nails five cents per pound.

On anvils, two cents per pound.

On iron, in sheets, rods, and hoops, three cents per pound.

On iron, cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound.

On spades and shovels two dollars per dozen.

On lead, three cents per pound.

On opium, one dollar per pound.

On soap, four cents per pound.

On all printing paper, eight cents per pound.

wrapping paper, six cents per lb.

colored paper, six cents per lb.

writing paper, twelve cents per lb.

sugar-loaf paper, four cents per lb.

letter or folio post paper, fifteen cents per lb.

book-binders, band box and sheathing paper, three cents per lb.

On printed hangings, fifteen cents per pound.

On all other papers, not enumerated, six cents per pound.

On wines, Madeira, sixty cents per gallon.

Marsala, or Sicily Madeira, and other wines of Sicily, forty cents per gallon.

Malaga and Colmenar, thirty cents per gallon.

Fayal, thirty cents per gallon.

Fayal, Pico Madeira, forty cts. per gallon.

Canary, thirty cents per gallon.

On books, in sheets or boards, twenty one cents per pound.

when bound, twenty-eight cents per pound.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following articles shall be imported free of duty, viz: books in ancient languages—books in modern foreign languages—books, maps, charts, instruments and engravings, specially imported for the use of any state, or sent to philosophical or literary institutions, as donations or by way of exchange.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the drawback heretofore allowed by law, there shall be allowed from and after the thirtieth of September next, a drawback of five cents on every gallon of spirits, not below first proof, distilled within the United States, from molasses, subject to the provisions and regulations of an act entitled "An act to allow drawbacks on duties on spirits and sugar, refined within the United States, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, except as to the payment of the debenture, which shall be made conformably to an act passed the third of March, eighteen hundred & twenty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the collectors of the customs to pay debentures issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from Molasses."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, which after the said thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided,* That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of, the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall not be levied on goods imported in vessels of the United States from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and the first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

From the Philadelphia Independent Balance, Feb. 13, 1822.

We have at length obtained a correct copy of the excommunication of "WILLIAM," pastor of Saint Mary's Church, of this city; it is as follows.

By the authority of God Almighty the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, Mother and patroness of our Saviour and of all celestial virtues, Angels, Arch-Angels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubins, & Seraphins. And of all the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and of all the Apostles and Evangelists of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the Holy Martyrs and Holy Confessors, and of all the Holy Virgins, and of all the Saints together, with the Holy Elect of God—may he William Hogan be damned.

We excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him, that he may be tormented, disposed, and be delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord, "depart from us, we desire none of thy ways," and as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out for evermore unless it shall repent him, and make satisfaction, Amen!

May the Father who created man curse him! May the Son who offered for us

curse him! May the Holy Ghost who was given to us in Baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross which Christ our Saviour, triumphing over his enemies ascended, Curse him!

May the Holy and eternal Virgin Mother of God, Curse him! May St. Michael, the advocate of Holy Souls, Curse him! May all the Angels, Arch-angels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies Curse him!

May the praiseworthy multitude of Patriarchs and Prophets, Curse him!

May St. John the Precursor and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul and St. Andrew, and all other of Christ's Apostles together, Curse him! and may the rest of his disciples, and the four Evangelists who by their preaching converted the universal world, and may the holy and wonderful Company of martyrs and confessors, who by their Holy works are found pleasing to God Almighty, Curse him! May the Holy choir of the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Christ have despised the things of the world, damn him! may all the Saints from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages who are found to be beloved of God, damn him!

May he be damned wherever he be, whether in the house or the stable, the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church, may he be cursed in living and in dying!

May he be cursed in eating and drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, in ———, in ———, and in blood-letting.

May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body.

May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly, may he be cursed in his brain, and in his vixtex—in his temples, in his forehead, in his eyes, in his eyebrows, in his cheeks, in his jaw-bones, in his nostrils, in his teeth and grinders, in his lips, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his arms, in his fingers.—

May he be damned in his mouth, in his breasts, in his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach!

May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groins, in his thighs, in his genitals, and in his hips, and in his knees, his legs, and feet and toe nails!

May he be cursed in all his joints, and articulations of the members, from the top of his head to the sole of his foot may there be no soundness in him.—

May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his Majesty, curse him! And may Heaven with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him—unless he repent and make satisfaction! *Amen, so be it—Be it so, Amen!*

To the Bishop,

Sir! If nature had given you an understanding, qualified to keep pace with the wishes, and principles of your heart, she would have made you perhaps, the most formidable Bishop, that ever was employed by the court of Rome, to accomplish the ruin of a free people.—When neither the feelings of shame, the reproaches of conscience, nor the dread of punishment, form any bar to your designs, the Catholics would have too much reason to lament their condition, if they did not find some resource, in the weakness of your understanding.—We owe it to the bounty of Providence, that the completest depravity of the heart, is sometimes strangely united with a want of intellect, that makes the same man treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving.

The measures for instance, which you should have pursued to regain St. Mary's, ought to have been conducted with more than common dexterity. But truly Sir! the execution was as gross as the design—and by one decisive step, you have fairly defeated yourself—Who but one of the worst, and the weakest of men, would have risked a second manifestation of the people's indignation. A prelate of the smallest experience, would not have hazarded a direct invasion into the Church, from which you had retired several months, well acquainted with the hatred and contempt you had incurred without being well assured, that the spirit of the people was subdued.—Dr. F. — a man of better abilities, of his heart, and of the double game he came here to play, I shall say nothing at pres-