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NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN.

Heavy Cannonading Up the James River on Thursday.

Despatch from Gen. McClellan Stating that the Enemy has Retreated.

Probable Attack and Repulse of the Rebels.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Strength of Gen. McClellan's Present Position.

FEARS OF A PESTILENCE IN RICHMOND, &c., &c., &c.

Despatch from General McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

A private despatch from General McClellan, dated today, says:—

All quiet. We are rested. Enemy has retreated.

The inference is that there has been another fight.

Reports from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10, 1862.

An erroneous opinion appeared in some of the newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York river on Sunday and attempted to bring down some hundred and seven of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal on parole. There was doubtless some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to General McClellan, informing him that he could send for them at any time. Last night the John Tucker started for them again.

The late Colonel of the Second Maryland resigned on account of ill health, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. J. E. Duryea. Another Colonel was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, who was unable to pass a military examination, and consequently deprived of the command, much to the gratification of the whole regiment, with whom Duryea is a great favorite.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived with about 300 sick and wounded soldiers—mostly wounded. They leave this afternoon for New York.

The rebel prisoners who have been accommodated for some time past at the Rip Raps, were all taken away today and removed to some point further North.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, from up the James river. Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to-day. The mail boat has been due for two hours (now five P. M.), but is not in sight yet. When she arrives we shall probably learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to distinguish.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

What the Rebels Say of the Position of Gen. McClellan's Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 7.]

We believe all that was known in this city yesterday outside of the several circles of bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday; but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have had from the lines.

It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the Westover Landing is perhaps the very best on James river, and the stream, for miles up and down, being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports; but this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James river, making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible. Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run creek crosses the Charles City road, and, running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeley and Westover and empties into James river at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the heights of Evelinton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estate, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that, protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring creek and the heights of Evelinton, the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point—the piece of level country northwest of Westover, from a quarter to a half a mile in width, lying between the heads of the ravines, and the point where Herring creek crosses the Charles City road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will, in a very brief period obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold. Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelinton Hills. Another day may see it strewn with felled timber, and bristling with field batteries.

In enumerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, his superior facilities for transportation must not be omitted. Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent. For the benefit of the distant reader we may here properly say something of the character of the country to which suddenly and unexpectedly the seat of war has been shifted. Ten days ago, when McClellan beleaguered Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time the most watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia. Agues, hoop poles and whortleberries, have been always the only sure crops of the country, with a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburg roads between Richmond and Bottom's Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here, for weeks, their vigor and numbers wasted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water and the Southern sun; but, by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp McClellan has emerged, with thinned ranks, into a more genial land. A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country on the lower James river is the very garden spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman.

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of Gen. McClellan's having secured his desirable new position:—

The Richmond Lines.
The Enemy on a New Line of Defence.
A Critical Situation.

The Rebel Government Lectured by a Rebel Editor, &c., &c.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 7.]

There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines, giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, why, on each succeeding day, might we not have had a bulletin of equal length, simply stating results? It would have cost but a trifle of time and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country in composing public anxiety. If the first official display of our success had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectation, which were then raised to such a height, are to be disappointed, we believe that our people can bear the disappointment without waiting to hear the facts dripping through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority. If McClellan has effected a communication with the river, why was not this fact boldly and sincerely announced, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps, and in the neighborhood of mill ponds, and other false and vague stories, intended to break the fall of public expectation. The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his lines of investment of this city; but what may be the strength of the coherent remnant of his army; whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the government plainly refuses to answer by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond.

[illegible] OF THE RAMS.

The Richmond [illegible] says:—

The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed in consequence of the reprehensible practice indulged in by thoughtless soldiers of straying from their commands. A majority of the men thus forgetful of their duty, having no other place to go to, come in crowds to this city, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up the outlines of bloody fights, which it is more than probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this momentous hour of our destiny it behooves every soldier of the republic to stand by his colors. Not to do so is to show both a want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent our noble army from being demoralized by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is just now to much at stake to permit this to be thought of.

DEATH OF GEN. BEAUREGARD'S WIFE.

The wife of General Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days ago.

AFFAIRS ON THE PENINSULA.

Facts concerning the operations of our forces are hard to obtain. Since Tuesday, up to yesterday morning, there had been no fighting of a serious nature. The enemy was employed in escaping and in selecting positions of safety of defence of those who did not get off altogether. It is reported that he had on Saturday a large force in position near Mr. Hill Carter's, probably on his estate, industriously employed strengthening its defences. It was also reported that strong reinforcements had been sent to join McClellan and had arrived. As the enemy commands the river, he has many advantages, but we suppose our generals have an eye to these, and have taken measures accordingly. A great battle was anticipated on Saturday and again on yesterday to take place at the point above named, where the enemy was apparently disposed to make a stand.

The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire federal army, or indeed the main part of it. It would, indeed, be an extraordinary event if an army so large should be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula, and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the federal force provided it whipped that force. How many, depend upon circumstances.

It has been suggested that the number of our prisoners is diminished by the delinquency of some prominent officer on our side. Rumor makes most serious charges of blundering and unfitness on the part, indeed, of more than one such officer, as leading to the partial frustration of the general plan of operations, and the sacrifice, most unnecessarily, of hundreds of our brave volunteers on the field of battle. Rumor is a great prevaricator, as all know; but if there be the slightest foundation for what she has retailed on these points, it is due to the services and the cause that some rigid measures be taken to punish such gross violations of discipline. We think it a matter of regret that the public expectation was raised very high at the beginning of the great effort to whip and eject the the enemy from his position. As to the capturing of his whole force, the brilliant victory we have gained is overslaughed by the sanguine expectation of the wholesale capture. And now that it is pretty well ascertained that the great body of the enemy's force has escaped, the triumph is measurably forgotten in the cavilling at the failure to bag the whole concern. The victory is brilliant and complete without the capture. Our chivalrous army has driven from its fortifications, and ingloriously from the scene of its operations before Richmond, the most splendidly equipped and the best drilled and largest army ever organized on this continent. The disaster to that army is one of the soverest, and the victory to our troops is glorious. There is too much to rejoice over to admit of repining that more had not been done.

THE STRAITS OF THE REBELS.

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced there, the *Examiner* says:—

The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day; but from what is generally understood of the situation, it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy or the falling back of our lines.

RICHMOND IN DANGER.

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:—

It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our generals, and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies, will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them, under Heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James, so long is the capital of the confederacy menaced.

LOSSES OF PRIOR'S BRIGADE.

Of the losses in Pryor's brigade, the *Examiner* says:—

Out of about 1,500 men, carried into action by General Pryor, 814 were killed and wounded.

DREAD OF A PESTILENCE.

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond just now will be comprehended from the following brief extract:—

The health of the city, we fear, will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash, and plaster of Paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees.

THE UNION TROOPS IN JANESVILLE, VA.

A band of Yankees entered Scott and Lee counties, Virginia, last week, taking possession of Janesville, the county seat of Lee county, and pursued and captured some twenty citizens of the place, who had fled, carrying off the mails from the Post Office, and everything of value from the town that was portable. They took $20,000 worth of property from Capt. D. S. Dickinson, including eleven slaves. About four hundred of them are now encamped four miles from the place.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

Advices from camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man, who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the rebel army, which, he said, he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond by way of Leesburg, Middlebury, White Plains, &c.

The rebels of Warrenton are glorying over the news of the battles near Richmond, but acknowledge that if McClellan gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond the war would be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing, one thousand yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are continually applying for protection, while acknowledging their relatives are in the rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

The records of Fairfax county were found in Warrenton recently, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The Sheriff of the county took possession.

A scouting party which has been as far as the Rappahannock reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

Progress of the Bombardment—The Rebels Driven from Their Intrenchments—Most of the Houses in the City Riddled, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, July 9, 1862.

Dates from Vicksburg to the 7th inst. have been received. The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Small squads of rebels occasionally appear in their upper battery, in front of thirty guns, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear upon them.

Revival of Business at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9, 1862.

The business of this city continues to revive. Northern merchants, with new stocks of goods, are opening stores, which are freely patronized.

The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to the delay at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several secession sympathizers have been arrested, and yesterday were passed South.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the rebel army to their friends here.

The Provost Marshal has issued an order prohibiting persons crossing the river at this time under penalty of arrest.

News from General Curtis' Command.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1862.

A special despatch from Memphis, 9th inst., says that late news from Arkansas has been obtained from a gentleman who left Wadeson on Monday. He states that Gen. Curtis' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make its way to the river. It is reported that they are suffering terribly from the lack of forage and supplies. The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by General Hindman's orders on the 28th ult., as it was feared that General Curtis would pass that way to the Mississippi, or it would be used by troops on the route to his aid.

Hindman, by his course, is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Rates of Duty as Amended by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Amendments of the Conference Committee.

The New Duties on Brandy, Spirituous Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Chicory, Quinine, Sugars, Manufactured Articles, Essential Oils, Glass, Cottons, Woollens, &c.

The New Duties to be Levied on Goods in Bond.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM, &c., &c., &c.

The Tariff bill passed the Senate some days since. Many important amendments were made, and the bill was returned to the House for its concurrence therein. By that body it was referred to a Conference Committee, which yesterday reported the amendments agreed on. The bill was then passed by both houses.

Articles.	Specific. Cents.	Ad Valorem. Per ct.
Absynthe, first proof, per gallon	75	
Absynthe, oil of		20
Accordions		30
Acetate of potash, per lb	75	
Acetous acid		10
Acid, chromic		15
Acetic acid		25
Acid, benzoic		10
Boracic, per pound	5	
Citric, per pound	10	
Gallic, per pound	50	
Muriatic		10
Nitric		10
Oxalic, per pound	4	
Pyroligneous		10
Tartaric, per pound	20	
Sulphuric, per pound	1	
Tannic, per pound	25	
Acorns		10
Acorn coffee, per lb	8	
Adhesive plaster		50
Adzes		35
Agates		5
Alabata, manufactured or unmanufactured		35
Alabaster, manufactures of		35
Alba, canella		10
Ale, in bottles, per gallon	30	
Ale, in casks, per gallon	20	
Alspice, oil of		20
Almonds, per lb	4	
Shelled, per lb	6	
Oil of, per lb	150	
Paste		30
Aloes, gum, per lb	8	
Alum, per 100 lbs	60	
Alumina, sulphate of, per 100 lbs	60	
Aluminous cake, per 100 lbs	60	
Amber, oil of, crude, per lb	10	
Amber, gum, per lb	10	
Ammonia		20
Sulphate of		20
Carbonate of		20
Ammunition, canister shot		35
Cannon balls		35
Chain shot		35
Grape shot		35
Gunpowder		35
Langrel shot		35
Ammunition, musket balls		35
Analine colors		25
Anchors, per 100 lbs	200	
Anchovies, in oil		30
In salt		30
Andirons, made of cast iron, per lb	1½	
Angora gloves and mitts		35
Annealed iron wire, see "Iron wire."		
Aniseseed, per lb	5	
Oil of, per lb	20	
Star, per lb	10	
Anodynes		30
Antimony, crude		10
Anvils, per 100 lbs	225	
Apothecaries' glass measures		35
Apothecaries' phials and bottles		35
Apparatus, philosophical, or instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, statuary, busts, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States		—
Apparel, wearing, per lb	15c. & 30 p.c.	
Arabic, gum, per lb crude	5	
When picked, assorted or sedated, per lb	10	
Arrack, first proof, per gallon	75	
Argentine		35
Argols, per lb	0	
Arms, fire		35
Side		35
Arrow root		20
Arsenic		20
Sulphate of		20
Articles embroidered with gold, silver or metal		35
Articles, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed		—
Articles, composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones, not otherwise specified		35
Articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever materials composed, made in whole or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for		35
Articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, not otherwise provided for		35
Articles imported for the use of the United States	Free.	
Articles used for like purposes as fulminating powders, &c		60
Articles intended to be used as a substitute for coffee, per lb	3	
Artificial feathers		40
Artificial flowers		40
Asphaltum, per lb	8	
Assafœtida		20
Augers		35
Awls		35
Axes		35
Axles, per lb	2½	
Bacon, per lb	2	
Baggage, in actual use	Free.	
Bagging, see "Cotton Bagging."		
Bags, bead		35
Grass		35
Gunny		20
Woollen		35
Worsted		35
Flax		35
Hemp		35
Carpet		35
Silk		35
Balls, cannon		35
Musket		35
Balm of Gilead		
Balmoral skirts, &c., per lb	15c. & 30 p.c.	
Balsam copaiva, per lb	20	
Tolu, per lb	30	
Peruvian, per lb	50	
Bamboos, see "Rattan."		
Bananas		20
Bark, cork, unmanufactured, per lb	4	
Peruvian	20	
All medicinal not specified	20	
Barley, pearl, per lb	1	
Hulled, per lb	1	
Barytes, sulphate of, per lb	5 mills.	
Per pound	5 mills.	
All combinations of, with acid, per lb	2½	
Bassoons		30
Baskets, wood		35
Osier		35
Palm		35
Straw		35
Grass		35
Whalebone		35
Willow		35
Battledores		35
Bay rum, per gallon	50	
Bayonets		35
Beans, castor, per bushel	50	
fonqua	20	
Vanilla, per lb	300	
Beaver fur, dressed		20
Beam knives		35
Beams, scale		35
Bed feathers		30
Ticking (linen), see "Flax."		
Ticking (cotton), see "Cotton."		
Screws, see "Iron."		
Sisal, see "Carpet."		
Beef, per pound	1	
Beer, in bottles, per gallon	25	
In casks, per gallon	20	
Not in bottles	20	
Beeswax		20
Bellows pipes		35
Bellows		35
Belts		35
Benzoic acid		10
Benzoin, gum, per lb	10	
Bergamot, oil of, per lb	100	
Bicarbonate of soda, per lb	1½	
Bichromate of potash, per lb	8	
Binding, carpet, of worsted		35
Cotton		35
Worsted		35
Silk		35
Leather		35
Linen		35
Quality		35
Bitter apples, per lb	10	
Bitters, medicinal		50
Black lead, per ton	10 00	
Black lead, per ton	10 00	
Black pepper, per lb	12	
Ground, per lb	15	
Blacking		30
Bladders, manufactures of		30
Blacksmiths' hammers, see "Iron."		
Sledges, see "Iron."		
Blanc fixe, per lb	2½	
Blank books		15
Blankets, woollen, value not over 28 cents per lb., per lb	6c. & 15 p.c.	
Woollen, value over 28 cents and not over 40 cts. per lb., per lb	6c. & 30 p.c.	
Woollen, over 40 cents per lb., per lb	12c. & 25 p.c.	
Bleaching powder, per 100 lbs	50	
Blooms, see "Iron."		
Boards		35
Bobinet lace		25
Bobbin		35
Wire		35
Bocking, per square yard	20	
Bodkins, ivory		35
Bone		35
Silver		35
Gold		35
Plated		35
Gilt		35
Iron		35
Steel		35
Brass		35
Copper		35
Boiler plates, see "Iron."		
Bologna sausages		30
Bolts, iron		35
Brass		35
Copper		35
Composition		35
Bone (cuttle fish) per pound	8	
Bonnets, Leghorn		40
Chip		40
Fur leather		35
Grass		40
Hair		40
Straw		40
Muslin		40
Palm leaf		40
Silk		40
Satin		40
Willow		40
Bonnet wire, covered with silk		35
covered with cotton		35
Bone, alphabets		35
Chessmen		35
Whale, fancy articles		35
Bone, whale, manufacture of		35
Manufactures of		35
Boots		35
Boot lace		35
Bootees, silk		35
Leather		35
Books, maps and charts, imported for the use of Congressional libraries	free	
Blank		15
Periodicals and works in course of printing and republication in the United States		15
Printed magazines, pamphlets, periodicals and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for		15
In foreign languages		15
In sheets or pamphlets		15
Lexicons and dictionaries		15
Periodicals and pamphlets		15
Illustrated		15
Of engravings		15
Professional		15
Boot web, linen		35
Boracic acid, per pound	10	
Borate of lime, per lb	5	
Borax, crude, per pound	5	
Refined, per pound	10	
Bottles, perfumery and fancy		35
Bottles containing wine, same duty as the wine.		
Buchu leaves, per pound	20	
Boxes, gold		35
Silver		35
Musical		30
Dressing		35
Cedar, ebony, rose, satin		35
All wood		35
Sound		35
Shell, not otherwise specified		35
Paper		35
Snuff		35
Fancy, not otherwise provided for		35
Box boards, paper		35
Bracelets, gold		30
Gilt		30
Hair		35
Braces, carpenters'		35
Brace bitts		35
Braces or suspenders, silk		35
Cotton		35
Worsted		35
Leather		35
India rubber		35
Brackets		35
Brads, cut, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, per 1,000	8	
Cut, exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, per lb	2	
Braids, cotton		35
Braids, in ornaments for hats, bonnets, &c.		30
Hair, not made up		35
Hair, made up		35
Straw, for bonnets and hats		30
Brandy, first proof, per gallon	150	
Coloring		50
Brass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified		35
In plates or sheets		35
In bars		15
In pigs		15
Old, for remanufacture		15
Wire		35
Rolled		35
Screws		35
Brazil pebbles, prepared for spectacles		35
Bread baskets, japanned		35
Plated		35
Silver		35
Bricks, fire or roofing		25
Britannia ware		35
Bridle bitts		35
Bridles		35
Brimstone, crude, per ton	800	
Rolled, per ton	600	
Brins	Free.	
Bristol boards		25
Boards, perforated		35
Bristles, per lb	10	
Brodequins, leather		35
Bronze casts		35
All manufactures of		35
Metal in leaf		10
Powder		20
Powder, pale, yellow, white and red		20
Liquid, gold or bronze color		10
Brown, rolls, linen, see "Linen."		
Spanish, dry, per 100 lbs	35	
Spanish, in oil, per 100 lbs	135	
Brooms		35
Brushes		35
Buckles, copper		35
Brass		35
Iron		35
Steel		35
Pewter		35
Tin		35
Lead		35
Gold		35
Silver		35
Bugles, musical instruments		30
Building stones		20
Bullets		35
Bulrushes, manufactured		35
Bulbs, or bulbous roots		30
Bullion	Free.	
Bunting		35
Burning fluid, per gallon	60	
Burr stones, unwrought	Free.	
In mill stones		20
Burgundy pitch		20
Busts, lead		35
Buttons, metal		30
Button moulds		35
Butter, per lb	6	
Butchers' knives		35
Butt hinges, cast iron, see "Iron."		
Butts, jute, per ton	600	
Cabinets of coins, medals, gems and collections of antiquities	Free.	
Cabinet ware		35
Cables, tarred, per lb	2¾	
Untarred, per lb	3½	
Iron, see "Iron."		
Cajeput, oil of, per lb	25	
Calisaya bark		20
Calcined magnesia, per lb	12	
Calfskins, raw (hides)		10
Salted		10
Tanned		30
Calomel		30
Cameos, real		5
Imitation of		10
Real, set		20
Imitation, set		30
Camel's hair	Free.	
Camel's hair pencils		35
Camomile flowers		20
Camphor, refined, per pound	40	
Crude, per pound	30	
Camwood	Free.	
Canary seed, per bushel of 60 lbs	100	
Camelia, alba		10
Candlesticks, alabaster		35
Bone		35
Earthenware		35
Brass		35
Bronze		35
Gilt		35
Gold		35
Glass, cut		35
Glass, not cut		35
Iron		35
Japanned		35
Marble		35
Plated		35
Pewter		35
Porcelain		35
Silver		35
Spa		35
Stoneware		35
Tin		35
Washed		35
Candles, adamantine, per lb	5	
Tallow, per lb	2½	
Paraffine, per lb	8	
Wax, pure, per lb	8	
Wax, mixed, per lb	6	
Spermacetti, per lb	8	
Stearine, per lb	5	
All other, per lb	2½	
Candy, sugar, not colored, per lb	6	
Canes		35
Cannon, brass		35
Iron		35
Cantharides, per lb	50	
Canvass, linen, see "Linen."		
Caoutchouc gum	Free.	
Capers		35
Cap wire, covered with cotton		35
Covered with silk		35
Caps, chip		40
Cotton, if made on frames		35
Fur		35
Lace		40
Leather		40
Linen, if made on frames		35
Silk		40
Wool		50
Worsted		40
And all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women and children, not otherwise provided for		35
Cap pieces, for stills		35
Caraway seed, per lb	8	
Carbines		35
Carbonate of magnesia, per lb	6	
Carboys		35
Carbuncles		5
Cardamom seed, per lb	50	
Card cases		35
Cards, playing, valued at 25 cents or less per pack, per pack	15	
Playing, valued at above 25 cents per pack, per pack	35	
Visiting		35
Cards, blank		35
Carmine, lake		25
Dry		25
Carpet binding		35
Carpet, Wilton, value $1 25 per square yard or under, per square yard	45	
Saxony, do., per square yard	45	
Aubusson, do., per square yard	45	
Axminster, do., per square yard	45	
Patent velvet, do., per square yard	45	
Tournay, do., do., per square yard	45	
Tapestry, do., do., per square yard	45	
Brussels, wrought by the Jacquard machine, do., per square yard	45	
Medallion or whole, do., per sq. yd.	45	
Carpet of above descriptions, value over $1 25, per square yard	55	
Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise, per square yard	33	
Tapestry, Brussels, do., per sq. yd.	33	
Treble ingrain, per square yard	28	
Venetian, per square yard	28	
Hemp, per square yard	6	
Coir	35	
Jute, per square yard	6	
Felt, per square yard	20	
All other, of wool, flax, cotton or other material	35	
Carpet bags, woollen	35	
Leather	35	
Worsted	35	
Carriages	35	
Carriage springs	35	
Caraway, oil of, per lb	50	
Cascarilla bark	10	
Casement rods	35	
Cassimere, woollen, see "Woollen."		
Casks, empty	35	
Cassia, per lb	15	
Buds, per lb	20	
Oil, per lb	100	
Castings of plaster	35	
Castor beans, per bushel	25	
Seeds, per bushel	25	
Oil, per gallon	50	
Castile soap, per lb	2 and 30	
Casters, brass	35	
Iron	35	
Wood	35	
Silver	35	
Plated	35	
Wood	35	
Castorum	20	
Catechu	10	
Catgut strings, &c	30	
Catsup	40	
Caulking mallets	35	
Caustic, soda, per lb	1½	
Cayenne pepper, per lb	12	
Cayenne pepper, ground, per lb	15	
Cedar wood, manufactured	35	
Chafing dishes, copper	35	
Iron	35	
Tin	35	
Chain cables, see "Iron."		
Curbs	35	
Hair	35	
Iron, see "Iron."		
Plated	35	
Silver	35	
Steel	35	
Tinned	35	
Washed	35	
Brass	35	
Copper	35	
Iron, not otherwise provided for	35	
Gold	35	
Silver	35	
Gold, of jewelry	25	
Silver, of jewelry	25	
Gilt, of jewelry	25	
Gilt	35	
Dog	35	
Chairs	35	
Chalk, red	10	
French	10	
White, per ton	400	
Not otherwise provided for	25	
Chandeliers, brass	35	
Charts	15	
Cheese, per lb	4	
Chemical preparations not otherwise provided for	20	
Chemical salts	20	
Chenille, cotton	35	
Chessmen, bone	35	
Wood	35	
Chest handles	35	
Chickory root, per lb	2	
Ground, per lb	3	
Burnt or prepared, per lb	5	
Children's shoes	35	
China ware, gilded, ornamented or decorated	40	
White, not decorated	35	
Chinchilla skins, dressed	20	
Undressed	10	
Chip hats	40	
Chisels	35	
Chloride of lime, per 100 lbs	50	
Chloroform	30	
Chocolate, prepared, per lb	7	
Chromate of potash, per lb	6	
Of lead	20	
Chrome, yellow	25	
Chromic acid	15	
Chronometers	20	
Cigars, see "Segars"	20	
Cinnabar	20	
Cinchona bark	20	
Cinnamon, per lb	25	
Oil of, per lb	200	
Citrate of lime	20	
Citric acid, per lb	10	
Citron	10	
Citronilla, oil of, per lb	50	
Civit, oil of	30	
Clasps, brass	35	
Gold	35	
Silver	35	
Gilt	35	
Plated	35	
Steel	35	
Clasps, set	35	
Iron	35	
Clay, pipe, per ton	500	
Fire, per ton	5	
Cloaks, see "Clothing."		
Cloak pins	35	
Clocks, and parts of clocks	35	
Cloth, india rubber	30	
Oil, see "Oilcloth."		
Grass	30	
Clothing, ready made, of wool, per lb. 18c. and	30	
Wool not being a component part	35	
Cloves, per lb	15	
Oil of, per lb	100	
Coach furniture, &c	35	
Coal, bituminous, per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel	110	
All other, per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel	60	
Coal hods, copper	35	
Iron	35	
Cobalt	20	
Oxide of	10	
Ore of	10	
Cochineal		
Cocculus indicus, per lb	10	
Cocoa, prepared, per lb	9	
Leaves, per lb	2	
Matting		30
Shells, per lb	2	
Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, per ton	1000	
Codfish, per lb	½	
Coffee, per lb	5	
Articles used as a substitute, per lb	3	
Coffee mills		35
Coins	Free	
Manufactured, per ton	15	
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