Latest	DATES.		
New-York	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Charleston	Dec. 5	Paris	Nov. 9
Mobile	Dec. 5	Havre	Nov. 9
New-Orleans	Dec. 5	Amsterdam	Nov. 9
Louisville	Dec. 6	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Cincinnati	Dec. 6	Theodore	Nov. 1
St. Louis	Dec. 19	Vera Cruz	Oct. 5

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

Specie	4 @ par
U S Bank Notes	par
U S Treasury Notes	2-3 @ par
Sovereigns	4 4 @ par 5 00
Spanish Doubloons	15 00 @ 15 50
Mexican	15 75 @ 16 00
American Gold	par @ par
Mississippi Money	
United States Bank Deposits	10 [illegible] @ par
Do Notes not due	[illegible] do
Gold Coin	[illegible] do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg	[illegible] do
Do post notes	[illegible] do
Bank of Vicksburg	[illegible] do
Vicksburg Water-Works	[illegible] do
Do obody	[illegible] do
Chamber Bank, Natchez	[illegible] do
Rodney, post notes	10 @ 12 do
Port Gibson do	10 @ 20 do
Mississippi Railroad Bonds	[illegible] do
Do do Coupons	[illegible] do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale do
Real Estate Illinois Company	[illegible] do
Alabama and Florida	No sale do
Alabama State Stocks	[illegible] do
State Bonds	[illegible] do
Tennessee and Florida	[illegible] do
Arkansas State Bank	[illegible] do
Do Real Estate	[illegible] do
Texas Treasury Notes	30 do
Corpus Christi Notes	[illegible] do
Do do payable at Cal. St N Co. not recommend	
Bank of Pensacola	75 dis. uncertain
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri	[illegible] @ 5 dis.
Union S ns. and Life & Trust, Florida	uncertain.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, December 18, 1840.

Business has been unusually dull during the last few days; the operations in our great staple have been small owing to the uncertain state of the market; and the same remark may be applied to Western Produce, the transactions in which have been very limited. The weather has been clear, and highly favorable to out-door operations. The river continues at 15 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 10th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 19,287 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama 641—Arkansas, 50—Mobile, 45; together, 19,964 bales; making the total receipts since 1st October, 249, 88 bales against 296,200 the season previous. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 3,444 bales—Havre, 1,867—Havana, 700—Boston, 3,5 3—Baltimore, 488—Philadelphia, 277; together, 19,646 bales; making an addition to stock of 4,307 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 109,278 bales, against 181,207 bales at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1840. Oct. 1, stock on hand		98738
Receipts last three days	19964	
previously	229374	249338
		348076
Exports last three days	19666	
previously	168153	187819
Stock on hand		160278

The sales on Wednesday were 3,000 bales, and the decline noticed in our review of the day previous was fully established. Yesterday 4,6 0 bales changed hands at the same prices. To-day's transactions amount to about 3,000 bales at prices rather in favor of buyers, and the market closes dull at our quotations. The principal purchases within the last few days have been for English account. The sales of the entire week embrace 18,000 bales, and for the last three days, 10,000; amongst which we notice 71 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 8 c.—25 do. do. at 8)-1-16 do. do. at 8 9 16—40 do. do. at 10)—302 do. do. at 8 7-16. do. at 8—240 do. do. at 8.—70 do. do. at 11—31-16 do. do. at 8 5-16—74 do. do. at 8.—72 do do. at 8 7—16 do. do. at 8)—48 do. do. at 10)—30 do. do. at 8—72 do. do. at 7)—74 do. do. at 8.—48 do. do. at 8 1-16—84 do. do. at 8 3-16—252 do. do. at 8 —522 do. do. at 8; and 24 do. Texas at 6; etc.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	Total 7½	Ordinary	00 @ 00
Do	Good 8	Do	00 @ 0
Middling Fair	8 1-16 @ 9	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
Fair	9½ 9	Fair	00 @ 00
Good fair	9 3-16 @ 9½	Good fair	00 @ 00
Good ordinary	7 @ 7½	Good ordinary	00 @ 00
Total	13	Total	00

TOBACCO.—The arrivals continue on an extreme limited scale; some of the late receipts having undergone inspection, were then placed on the market, and lots purchased for the Northern trade. The sales for the last few days comprise about 60 hhds; amongst which we notice 9 hhds, consisting of 2 Frenchmen, at 5 Accounts; 2 do. at 5 Frank, at 4 Frank, at 4 Frank, for X, Seconds, an Frank; 9 do. at 6, 9 and 10c; 10 do. at X and Seconds, 7 and 8 c.; 4 hhds X, of which 3 at 6c, and 1 at 8c. We here to our previous quotations, observing that for the present time inferior stuff has sunk still lower—Inferior, 4 to 5 and 7 to 8 c; X, Seconds and Firsts, common lots, 8, 9 and 9.—Fair lots, 9, 1 and 3—Fine lots, 4, 5, 6, 7—Selections, 8, 9, 10 and 11 c. Arrived since the 10th inst. 8 hhds; cleared in the same time, for Baltimore, 5 hhds; St. Louis, 3 hhds; Tennessee, 74 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1840. Oct. 1, stock on hand		hhds 2219
Receipts last three days	2	
previously	1811	1814
		4033
Exports last three days	79	
previously	3656	3735
Stock on hand		2298

SUGAR.—We continue to notice a very fair demand for this article, and previous prices have been well supported. The opinion that the crop will be short one is now generally entertained, which will tend to holders to very firm in their demands. The sales since Friday amount to fully 700 hhds, principally at rates varying from 6½ @ 8 c. Superior lots will command 6 @ 6 c. for ordinary to prime at 7 c. There is a good call for Sugars on plantation, but we have only heard of one transaction of 119 hhds, at 5½ c.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry for this article is rather more active, and we have made sales, however, of 200 hhds, at 28 c. hands within the last few days, generally at 22c for barrels in good order. We have not heard lately of any transactions on plantation.

FLOUR.—Although we have no variation to notice in regard to prices, there is a want of animation apparent in the market, which we are inclined to believe will ultimately lead to a decline on the present rates. There are several large orders, however, which will have to be fulfilled in the course of a few days, and which may have the effect of sustaining prices. For the present the market closes dull, at $4 50 for Cincinnati superfine.

PORK.—The inactivity noticed in the market for whole pieces, still continues, and we are inclined to hear some cause a further decline. Holders are very anxious to realize, and would accept lower rates for large lots than those quoted. Clear, $18 50—Mess, $16 50—Prime, $13 00—Mess, $12 50—C. P. $12 00.

BEEF.—We cannot notice any improvement in the market; the arrivals continue large, and in the face of a heavy, and daily increasing stock, holders are disposed to be more or less further concessions are made on the part of holders. We quote Mess, in barrels, $12—half bbls, $7—Prime, in barrels, $7 50 @ 7 50.

BACON.—The market for this article continues likewise depressed; the receipts are heavy, and the demand is limited to small lots. Prices have a downward tendency.

LARD.—There is some inquiry for export, but our quotations have been lowered to 6 @ 6½ c. for Leaf, accumulating, and the arrivals continue large. We quote 5 @ 5c.

WHISKEY.—There is something doing in this article, although we have no improvement to notice in prices. We quote rectified at 22c from the levee. Several lots are going into store, which are held at higher limits. Common, 20c, in a store.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Both of these articles remain in the same depressed state noticed, for several weeks past, and we can hardly anticipate any improvement for some time to come. Sales continue to be made below the range of our quotations. We quote Kentucky, 32c; India, 16 @ 18; Gunny, 16 @ 17; German, 14c—Kentucky Rope, 8 @ 8c; Northern, 4½ @ 5½c.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—We have no change to notice in prices; the trade continues regular, and the inquiry for Jeans, which we mentioned in our last, is still active. Linseys, 4-4 twilled, 36c—Negro jeans, do. do. 40c—Kentucky Linseys, 16c.

OIL.—The inquiry continues tolerably good, and former quotations are maintained. Pale, refined, $1 15—Winter-strained, $1 25—Whale Oil, 35 @ 40c per gallon.

CANDLES.—Adamantine continues to come on the same as previously quoted. The demand is fair. New-Bedford 44 @ 45c; and Nantucket, 43 @ 44c.

COFFEE.—The inquiry for this article continues tolerably good. Havana, of the last crop, is arriving in considerable quantities, and we quote prime green, 11½ @ 12c. Rio, 11 @ 11½ @ 12.

GUNNY-BAG.—There is a large stock in the market, and the demand continues very limited. We quote 2 and 2½-bush. 11 @ 12c; 3-bush, 10 @ 11c.

LEAD.—Pig lead is to be noticed to note, owing to the small amount on sale. A large quantity would readily command $4 50.

EXCHANGE.—There have been some transactions in Sterling at the higher rates we mentioned in our last, 9 @ 9½ per cent. prem (84 @ 84 @ $1 83 @ £1 sterling).—We quote French Exchange at 5 1, and but few sales.—New-York, 60 days 8, 1 @ 1 per cent. discount; Sight Checks, 1 @ 1½ per cent.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8 @ 9 per cent. prem.
Francs	5 15
New York, 60 days' date	1 @ 1 per ct. dis.
do 30 do	1 @ 1 per ct. prem.
do Sight	1 @ 1½ per ct. dis.
Philadelphia 60 do	2 per ct. dis.
do Sight	2 per ct. prem.
Boston, at 6 days	1 per cent. dis.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration to notice in freights; they continue extremely dull at our quotations:—

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	To Liverpool	9-16d @ 3d	
do	Havre	1	
do	New-York	1 50 @ 1 [illegible]	
do	Boston	1 [illegible]	
Tobacco	To Liverpool	[illegible]	
do	London, Havre	[illegible]	
do	New-York	4 00 @ 5 00	
do	Boston	5 00 @ 5 00	
do	Philadelphia	5 00 @ [illegible]	
Sugar and molasses from coast of Gulf		50 c.	
Flour from the city		12 00 @ 15 00	
Flour		2 00	
Lead		2 50	
York		3 00 @ [illegible]	

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Cotton—The prices for the past few days have fully maintained. The sales of this article amount to about 3000 bales, of which any large were Up and and Florida; also New-Orleans and the Middle. The extreme prices were for Upland, 10½ and New-Orleans 8, 11 c.

Flour—There is no change in flour or grain of any description, except that the market is heavy for all sorts. There have been some sales of Genesee that is not in prime order, at $4 81; for that in good order the prices are $4 87½ for common, and $4 93 @ $5 for prime brands.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

Flour—We have not heard of any transactions in Howard Street to-day. The last sales of good common brands from stores were at $4 75, at which price some holders are now offering to sell. The retail price continues unsettled.

☞ NOTICE—The steamer EDWARD SHIPPEN, for Lafayette, will positively leave it morning at 10 o'clock. Persons goes will please be on board at this hour.
A B GRAY & Co 41 New Levee.

☞ The barque SOLOMON SALTUS, from New York is discharging opposite Suzette street. Consignees will please attend and receive their goods.
O BEDFORD & BECK, 66 Customhouse st.

☞ MISSOURI from barque Edinburgh, our box mate, marked Nerva a. State Co, N. O. Any information concerning said box will be thankfully received by
T J SEWERSOP, 97 Camp st.

☞ THOMAS BEIN, No. 16 Nassau street, is the only authorized agent to collect freight on board the steam jaw boat Swan.
W HUNSENEY,
418 2t 4 Spain st.

CORN—100 sacks old corn, for sale by
419 F A GIRAUD, 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by
419 SCHMIDT & Co, 98 Bienville st.

PORT WINE—50 cases fine Porto wine, for sale by
419 F A GIRAUD, 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

PRINTS—New style English prints, for sale by
419 CLASON & VLES, 41 Chartres street.

BUTTER ALMONDS—100 boxes in store, and for sale by
419 F A ALVAREZ SIMIDEL, 30 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BE

LIVERIES. STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $6
WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 4

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19 1840.

No President's Message Yet!—Though the mail arrived yesterday, it was not freighted with the anxiously expected State Paper. The Mississippian of the 5th says, it is probable that this document will not be forthcoming until to-morrow (Wednesday,) when congress is not yet organized.

Poems continue to attract overflowing houses at the St. Charles. The first five of boxes presented a perfect gallery of beauty last night. Sir Patrick O'Branigan, the Irish Ambassador, elicited roars of laughter from the audience, and Mrs. J. M. Field's Isabella was loudly applauded. To night Mr. F. appears in the favorite pieces of "*His Last Legs*," and "*The Irish Tutor*."

THE CENSUS.

The census of the United States for the year 1840 will, in all probability, exhibit a population of at least sixteen millions and a half, an increase of more than 3 millions since 1830, or an augmentation in the ratio of [illegible] cent. in ten years. Our country, unlike the old [illegible] of Europe where, with the exception of Russia, every inch of ground is occupied, and population increases only by the natural superabundance of births over deaths, derives its overwhelming progress in numbers from the tide of emigration which sets constantly westward. Hence these astonishing results.

The present contest will present nearly similar and instructive details. In the northern states generally, it will be found that the population has been nearly stationary or that the increase has been small. Already has the enumeration of the inhabitants of the New England states shown that they contain nearly the same population as in 1830. The increase has invariably been small. This arises first from the fact that European emigrants rarely settle in these states, and that large numbers of the indigenous population annually leave their homes to seek fortune or subsistence in the new states.

Among the middle states, New York and Pennsylvania will no doubt exhibit a steady increase. In the first it will probably be considerable, from the rapid influx of foreign population. In the second, it will be in a smaller proportion. New Jersey and Delaware have gained nothing by foreign emigration, but not being densely populated, they have lost but little by the desertion of their denizens for the fertile prairies of the west.

Of the southern states, few will be found to have gained much. We shall not be surprised at learning that one or two have continued nearly stationary. The cotton lands of Carolina and Georgia, and the tobacco fields of Virginia, have been abandoned by hundreds of thousands within the last ten years. Over cultivation has, in a great measure, dried up the agricultural resources of these states, and with the settlers activity characteristic of our nation, the farmers of the south have treaded the way westward as soon as they found competence difficult to be attained in any adequate.

It is in the west and south-west that the immense increase of our population will be perceived. In Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and the two territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. In some of these the census will establish an increase of 50, in others 50, and in others a gain of from 75 to 100 per cent. In Missouri, for instance, we have already seen that the population has nearly doubled in ten years. The young giant of the west, Illinois, will exhibit an astonishing augmentation. From the number and importance of her public works, she has been the point of emigration to very large numbers of the laboring classes. At the recent presidential election, Illinois polled more than 90,000 votes. Her population must be considerably over 400,000.

Congress will have a difficult labor to accomplish in fixing a new ratio of representation. The old ratio cannot be adhered to without swelling disproportionately the number of representatives; and the experience of the last few years has taught the people that 242 members of congress are in all conscience numerous enough, and sometimes too numerous, for the transaction of business. If the ratio be increased so as to maintain the representation at about its present number, nearly the entire south and south-west will lose a part of their representatives—all of which will be gained by the west, and thus that gigantic section of our country will hold the balance of power, and in some measure control the other geographical divisions of the republic. This appears to be the inevitable order of things. The future belongs to the west. In the valley of the Mississippi will shortly be concentrated the major part at once of the population, wealth and resources of the country.

VIRGINIA.

As we anticipated, the check-mating strategic of Virginia have negatived by a tie vote, the resolution of the house for going into the election of U. S. senator on the 15th. This miserable squad of a discomfitted faction have attempted once more to play the desperate game of the two last winters, and to defeat the known wishes of a large majority of the people of the state. The administration party in Virginia bear the most inveterate hatred to Mr. Rives, and would fain retard, if they cannot prevent his election. Every scheme and device that can be made to bear upon this object is brought into play; and we have no doubt that the loss of the resolution in the senate is attributable to this cause alone. But we have unflinching confidence in the whigs of the legislature. We do not believe them capable of being humbugged or cajoled into the desertion of Mr. Rives. Sooner or later the election must be held, and he will be returned in triumph, maugre the machinations of locofocoism.

D.

Washington, December 8, 1840.

GLEANINGS.

Fire in New York.—The large five story brick store, No. 6 Front street, occupied by commission merchants, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. The amount of loss was not ascertained, but is large.

Fire at Fredericksburg, Va.—The building occupied by the Fredericksburg Union Manufacturing Company was partly destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss of the Company will be heavy, and is particularly serious in consequence of a large number of persons being thrown out of employment by this calamity.

Snow Storm.—Three successive snow storms occurred at Baltimore on the 4th, 5th and 6th instants. The streets on the 7th inst. were covered with snow to the depth of nearly two feet. The wind was from the N. E. and very cold.

Maine.—There has probably been no choice of a member of Congress in the Oxford district. Lowe, (whig,) leads LITTLEFIELD by several lengths,—but the scattering votes obstruct his way to the seat.

The names of John A. Pearce, Col. Henry Page, Thomas Leeds Kerr, and Gen. Thomas Emery, are mentioned in the Baltimore papers as persons to succeed the late Mr. Spence as U. S. senator.

Texas Boundary Line.—It is said that the boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, will leave Miller county, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

Gen. Glascock, of Georgia, has declined the locofoco nomination for Congress in place of Judge Colquitt, resigned. We admire the Genoa's conduct.—He was beaten for the legislature in October, though the most popular man in the State, and is determined not to sustain a second defeat.

Census of South Carolina.—The total population of this State, according to the census just taken, is 594,339, thus showing an increase of 10 per cent since 1830. Thirty thousand pounds of sugar were produced in the parish of St. John's, Colleton, in that State, during the last year.

Something Novel.—The Charleston Courier of the 19th says:—"A couple of Whales of the Humpback species were seen on Thursday in the vicinity of the Bar, by one of the pilots, and on Thursday night about 8 o'clock, they were again seen about 300 yards out of Exchange wharf, by Capt. Cook, of ship Iaro. There was a party of ladies and gentlemen on board at the time, who were highly gratified by a sight of these mighty Leviathans of the deep."

Augusta Races—Game again beaten.—Game was again beaten on the Lafayette Course on the 10th instant, by Col. Hampton's ch. *f. Fanny*, a colt of the Eclipse stock, in three mile heat contest. Sixteen was to run on the 11th against several choice racers.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson has sufficiently recovered from his injuries to be enabled to proceed to Washington.

The Pittsburg Whig places the name of Thomas Ross Monson at the head of its columns, as a candidate for U. S. senator from this state.

Mr. Giddings, the representative in congress from the Ashtabula district, which district suffered by the undertaking of his gin, a fortnight ago, so as to be unable to undertake the journey to Washington.

Gov. Swayne, of Ohio, has declined to appoint a day of public thanksgiving. The Cincinnati *Republicans* thinks that the people of his state will spontaneously make choice of the day of his retirement from office.

The Post Office Department.—The *National Intelligencer*, of the 28th ulto., says, that there is a deficiency in the revenue of the Post office, "the present Post Master General, Mr. Niles, "according to the opinion of that paper," having received the department from his predecessor, [Amos Kendall,] loaded with a heavy debt, which the prevailing pressure of the times is not likely to enable him to provide for."

"FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, December 6, 1840.

Dull and hazy, is the morning, opening upon us with a peculiarly antiquated aspect. The first instalment of snow was thrown over the city some days since;—but although that was quickly shaked off, and we had fine, genial, charming weather for two or three days—a kind of Indian summer—there was a second visitation of cold, Polar cold yesterday, in the shape of a drizzling sleet—the hail storm which has continued almost intermittently, and at the time I write, threatening to hold on for twelve hours at least. Happy may those members of congress, and visitors to Washington consider themselves who have reached the city before this raging of the elements—especially if they are well housed. Sitting here in my quite snug little room—with my half a dozen large hickory logs crackling and "blazing" before me and charmed by the tones of soft voices which recall the idea, though not the notes of the robin-red-breast that,

"——Ever in the launch of winter sings."

I cannot but commiserate the condition of those who, on horse back and steamboats, have to meet the wind and weather.

The members of congress do not crowd so hurriedly into Washington as previous to a second session, as they do at the opening of a new congress. One reason is that the seats to the hall of representatives, among which there is great room for choice, come being delightful, and others disagreeable in every respect, are retained during the whole term. Yet, already the metropolis begins to wear its cold winter looks. At Gadsby's, Brown's and Faber's—the three principal hotels—we find the "old familiar face" over here with the opening of congress, and never behind during the recess. But, under what different circumstances do we meet from those under which we parted in July!—For myself, I never had a doubt, after the Great Convention which assembled in Baltimore in May, as the result of the contest; and were I not over ingenious I expressed my sentiments at the perfect infatuation which seemed to have seized on the friends of the administration, and on Mr. Van Buren himself. At the close of the last session they adhered, as strongly as men ever did for any thing, to the belief that the whig candidate would be beaten, and that Mr. Van Buren would be re-elected. Those, only, who remember their exulting, domineering, and insolent tone then, can appreciate their singularly subdued manner now. Of the democratic, the republicans who have fought the battle so gallantly, and have won such noble victories in their respective states, meet each other with a cordial greeting in joy and thankfulness. It would make your heart flow with pride and pleasure to see their bright countenances, and hear their cheerful voices, and behold the warm grasps interchanged by our whig friends from the North, South, East, and West—brothers in spirit—and fully united together by our civilization has, in a great measure, dried up the agricultural resources of these states, and with the restless activity characteristic of our nation, the farmers of the south have treaded the way westward as soon as they found competence difficult to be attained in any adequate.

It is in the west and south-west that the immense increase of our population will be perceived. In Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and the two territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. In some of these the census will establish an increase of 50, in others 50, and in others a gain of from 75 to 100 per cent. In Missouri, for instance, we have already seen that the population has nearly doubled in ten years. The young giant of the west, Illinois, will exhibit an astonishing augmentation. From the number and importance of her public works, she has been the point of emigration to very large numbers of the laboring classes. At the recent presidential election, Illinois polled more than 90,000 votes. Her population must be considerably over 400,000.

Congress will have a difficult labor to accomplish in fixing a new ratio of representation. The old ratio cannot be adhered to without swelling disproportionately the number of representatives; and the experience of the last few years has taught the people that 242 members of congress are in all conscience numerous enough, and sometimes too numerous, for the transaction of business. If the ratio be increased so as to maintain the representation at about its present number, nearly the entire south and south-west will lose a part of their representatives—all of which will be gained by the west, and thus that gigantic section of our country will hold the balance of power, and in some measure control the other geographical divisions of the republic. This appears to be the inevitable order of things. The future belongs to the west. In the valley of the Mississippi will shortly be concentrated the major part at once of the population, wealth and resources of the country.

D.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

REPORTS.

Boston—Per bark Sarah, Cuba—2177 hds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, 100 cases segars, 1 box do, 1 box do, 1 box do, 1 box do, 14 hhds do, 1 box do, 1 box do, 1 box