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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, August 16, 1845.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert srreets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Next Sheriffalty.

At the District meetings, held on Saturday last, committees were appointed in the several districts, to meet in Chester Town, on Tuesday last, to take into consideration matters connected with the subject of the Sheriffalty.

The committees met, according to appointment, when Wm. F. Smith, Esq. of the upper district was selected as chairman, and S. W. Spencer, of the lower district as secretary. After due deliberation the meeting unanimously agreed upon issuing the annexed call for meetings to be held on this day two weeks, and we sincerely hope a full attendance will be given in all the districts.

WHIG Meetings.

SHERIFFALTY.

The Whigs of Kent County are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on Saturday the 16th August, to appoint TWENTY DELEGATES, from each election district to meet in Chester Town, on Tuesday, 19th August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to select the district from which a candidate for the Sheriffalty shall be chosen, as also to adopt regulations for the future government of nominations for the Sheriffalty.

The meeting of the upper district, will be held in Georgetown X Roads, at Dr. J. T. Dunbar's Hotel; for the middle, at the Court House in Chester Town, and for the lower at Hyland's store, and to commence at 3 o'ck P. M.

Committee of upper district—Wm. F. Smyth, Jas. M. Beaston, Nath'l Meginnis. Committee of middle district—Thos. Toulson, Macall M. Rasin, Geo. S. Hollyday. Committee of lower district—S. W. Spencer, V. Sutton, Edw'd Wilkins.

August 2, 1845.

WHIG CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY E. WRIGHT,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

☞The word "preserver" in an editorial in our last paper, should be read "precursor."

Party Movement.

Whenever the Loco or Administration party have been defeated in Maryland for a series of years, and unable in all probability, under ordinary circumstances to recover possession of the government, they, or the leaders, immediately begin to play upon popular prejudices, and endeavour to get up a "hue and cry" about some alleged abuses or extravagance, and begin the old and Syren song of "Reform." This is echoed back by the party press, until a small amount of excitement is produced, sufficient, with the aid of the spur of private communications among the "master spirits," to get up small neighborhood or county meetings, in a leisure season of the year, at a time when the thoughts are usually turned to the selection of candidates for Legislature, &c. Delegates are appointed, and lo and behold, a *great State Convention* is assembled in the city of Baltimore to effect a change in the Constitution, to remodle the fundamental law, and to show to the world that our forefathers but little understood the science of politics!! Verily, these are the days of "humbuggery" and improvement.

In Somerset county, which is strongly Whig, it would not be expedient or politic to make the movement an entire party one, but to mix up the different elements in a heterogenious mass, baptise it "Reform," and fan the flame with much ado about *State Taxes*, and reform of the Judiciary. As soon as the preparation is fit for use, we see a celebrated character, the head of this reform movement, and its active projector, a Mr. L. D. Teackle, announced as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Teackle, was aware that without a good strong "hobby-horse," he would not be likely to ride into office in the Whig county of Somerset.

What reform is wanted? Have not the people the election of Governor and of Senators?—have not the Council been abolished, and a limitation set to the tenure of appointments? But they say the Judiciary is expensive. But great misrepresentations have been set afloat in this particular. The comparisons with other States have been exaggerated and misrepresented. The expense of the Maryland Judiciary is said to be $36,770; while in New York the expense is $63,930—besides the fees allowed to the Chancellor, Vice Assistant Chancellor, and the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Court, and besides an allowance of $2 per day for the attendance of five Judges of the County Courts, in 59 counties of the State—equal to $590 per day. A reasonable estimate is that the whole cost is $171,930.

In Virginia, the expense of the Judiciary is $74,350, besides an allowance of 20 cents per mile to the 27 Judges of the Court of Appeals and the General Court.

In Pennsylvania the cost is $97,744.

But how is the State Tax to be greatly lessened, admitting for a moment that the cost is too much? We assume that it could not possibly be reduced more than one half—say $18,000. The assessable property in the State is about $188,000,000—the Direct Tax $469,812. The rate of tax 25 cents in the $100. The deduction of the $18,000 would still leave it at 24 cents in the $100. So that upon an examination of the matter, the mountain of reform dwindles into a "mole-hill" of party politics, and the great relief promised to the people is evanescent, and but the sand which politicians throw into their eyes to blind them against the true character of the contemplated movement. A Convention would be expensive, and when once in session who knows to what lengths it would go? or where the work of pulling down would stop? Its election would produce an exciting and powerful conflict between the parties, and how far the security and value of property would be affected, it is impossible to conjecture. The Loco Convention to nominate candidates for the Assembly in Anne Arundle, refused to appoint delegates to the Convention proposed to be held, on the ground of some apprehended interference with slavery, and referred the subject to the proper tribunal.

The Legislature have the power to change the Constitution when necessary. It has been changed in this mode, and we know of no particular change now expedient, except, that officers having served out their term of seven years, should be made ineligible. This can be effected in the usual and ordinary way, and doubtless will be done. The country is not excited about reform—public opinion has settled down—the people want repose, and do not require the constant stimulus, which demagogues and interested politicians are continually administering to them.

If the people want the Judiciary reformed let them instruct their delegations and senators—but we do not believe they desire it, much less, a convention. We hope the day is far distant, when the destinies of life and death shall be held in the hands of a single Judge—when our rights to property and reputation shall depend on the desision of one man, who is more likely to err than three. His decisions are more liable to be influenced by prejudice, personal predilections and favouritisms, while the integrity of three men, is a shield of triple thickness against the temptations of power and corruption. A cheap, low priced Judiciary, would be one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted us—men of talents, of acknowledged legal learning, of fine discrimination, sound judgment and extensive experience in the law and the practice of the Courts, could never be induced to relinquish their professions for the trifling compensation or a per diem allowance, that some would be willing to give. Our Bench would, if parsimony and penuriousness become the order of the day, soon be filled by young and inexperienced men, without a practical knowledge of the law and a superficial acquaintance with its great principles and rules of evidence. We should be like a ship at sea, without rudder or compass, and without a practical and skillful helmsman, to conduct it.

As the Bench is now filled, and the Whigs have the Executive, but little hope can be indulged of a participation in this branch for several years. A Convention might throw these offices into the hands of our opponents—at least, they would be afforded an opportunity of a contest. We do not, of course, include the "masses" in this assertion, for we believe that the body of our political opponents desire rest and repose as well as the Whigs, and a careful abstinence from intermeddling with the Constitution, which had once associated with it a sacredness and veneration, which gave it stability and secured it from the rude hand of innovation and political tinkering; but of late years almost every "bar room and cross roads politician," considers himself better qualified to amend and frame a constitution, than the Luther Martins, the Chases, Pinkneys, and sages of by-gone times.

NOMINATIONS.

The Whigs of the 1st Congressional district of this State have nominated Gen. John G. Chapman, of Charles county, and late Speaker of the House of Delegates, as their candidate for Congress.

The Whigs of Anne Arundel county have nominated Charles Carroll, Edwin P. Hayden, George Wells, H. C. Dunbar, jr. and James Kent, for the House of Delegates; and John Basil, jr. Thos. Welch and Wm. H. Dorsey for Commissioners.

The Whigs of Harford have nominated Henry W. Archer, John McGaw, Nath'l Glenn, and Henry C. Stump, for the House of Delegates, and recommended James A. Gover for the Sheriffalty.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The true character of this proposed Reform Convention, may be gathered from the following extract from the last number of the Annapolis Herald, a Locofoco paper. The editor is alluding to some views of the Somerset Gazette, on the same subject. The Herald says:

"This paper (the Gazette) alleges that the reformers of that county (Somerset) will have nothing to do with any *party* organization in favor of reform—that the question is "above party," and that the cause cannot meet with success, unless it is disconnected from party politics. Verily, that is a new idea, and is void of truth as it is novel and strange. We insist in reply to this, that no movement of the kind can succeed *without the aid of party*, and that there are no means under the sun by which a salutary and proper reform can be obtained, except through the instrumentality of the *Democratic* party. When a Whig becomes a reformer, he ceases to be a Whig in part, and must ultimately join our ranks if he adheres to the cause of reform. Of this we have had abundant proof within the last ten years."

It is to be hoped that no Whig will suffer himself to be duped by the stratagems of our opponents, who are now handling this subject, as they do every other, for the purpose of effecting some party end. The Whig party are as much in favor of reforming abuses as our opponents, but they wish it done fairly and lawfully. They are opposed to making that question a party question, and are still more opposed to suffering themselves to be made the dupes of the wiles and schemes of designing partizans, whose only object is self-aggrandizement and individual benefit.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

By the arrival of the Mexican schooner Ramlampaga, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 23d ult., her day of sailing.

War with the United States had not been declared when the R. sailed. That it must be declared, however, was the general opinion, and we learn that the Mexican government is making strenuous exertions to borrow $12,000,000 to carry it on. As regards a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, nothing seems more probable.

Vera Cruz was said to be very healthy. They were landing shot and shells from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua on the wharves of the former, as was said from fear that the castle might fall into the hands of the United States.

The only American merchant vessels at Vera Cruz were the Ann Louisa, to sail for New York on the 30th ult., and the Water Witch, to sail for this port on the 26th. By the latter we shall soon receive further intelligence.

There were two French, one English, and one Spanish men of war at Vera Cruz when the Relampago sailed, but no American. Some of the latter have probably looked in there before this.

Two light shocks of earthquakes were felt at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., and between them came a severe tempest of rain.

The following extract of a letter, which has been kindly furnished us by a commercial house in this city, we publish as throwing additional light upon movments in North-eastern Mexico:

MATAMORAS, July 17, 1845.

I write you again thus soon, fearing that war will be declared by Mexico against the Unted States, and all communication interrupted for some time. From the present manifestation of feeling toward Americans we fear we may be expelled from the country at fifteen day's notice, in which case I shall have the pleasure of seeing you much sooner than I expected, although at a grievous loss in a pecuniary point of view.

By the present treaty between the United States and Mexico, we are permitted to remain six months to settle up our business affairs, but I am apprehensive they will pay no regard to it. Troops are approaching this place from various quarters, and not a single doubt remains in my mind of the intentions of this Government to declare war, although it will be impossible for them to push it with vigor, or the least prospect of success. Should they, however, be supplied with the requisite funds by England, although they may be unable to make any powerful demonstration on the other side of the Rio Grande, their national obstinacy will induce them to defer for a long time any approaches towards a peace forfeiting their alleged rights to the State of Texas.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian publishes an extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 22d ult., which says:

"I have to conclude this in a hurry, as the news is just in town that war has been declared against the Americans, and the vessels are going off immediately to prevent being seized."

The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat and the above extract, says:

"We have seen letters from Mexico of July 22d, which say *war is inevitable*. The Senate of Mexico had assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depended on their deliberations. Until the result was known, the Mexican ports would continue open as usual to American trade."

From such information as we can obtain, we think it probable that if any beligerent step has been taken, it is that which the Bee states it is credibly informed has been ordered—an embargo on American commerce.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian says that Mr. Arangoes, the Mexican Consul for that city, has intimated his intention of closing his official business here, next Wednesdry. The Mexican vessels now in port are hurrying to be ready to clear through the custom house before that time expires.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York, of the Leviathan steamer Great Britain, we have seven days later advices from Europe.

The King of Holland had arrived on a visit to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—He immediately proceeded to the Isle of Wight, to meet the Queen.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, the father of the Reform Bill, died on the 17th ult.

Subscriptions are being made in England for the relief of the Quebec sufferers. The City Councils of London have voted £500 for the purpose. In Manchester, £7000 has been collectad, but in Liverpool the subscription does not reach one third of that sum.

REPEAL.

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell gave a brief history of the state of the country, and announced that he was about to retire to Derrynane, to mature measures for the furtherance of the Repeal cause.

An attempt hss been made, it is hardly necessary to say it was unsuccessful—by Mr. Ewart, to procure a repeal on the duty on those two prime necessaries of life—bread and cheese. Sir Robert Peel resisted the motion, on the ground, principally, that the tariff had been so recently reduced, that any further tampering with it so soon was out of the question.

Among the signs of the times may be mentioned the introduction of a bill by the Government, for enabling Jews to hold certain corporate and other offices. Of course it will pass, but it is to the discredit of England in the middle of the nineteenth century, that the statue-book is still loaded with enactments against this proscribed and unfortunate race.

FRANCE.

We see by the Paris papers of Thursday, that on Wednesday Marshal Soult, rebuked by M. De Boissy for severity to the army in Algiers, took occasion to palliate the abominable massacre at Dabra. "It would," he said, "have been atrocious in Europe; but such things are necessary in Africa; and the exterminated tribe had committed cruelties on French soldiers." The French papers loudly renew their indignant protests on the extenuation of the atrocity.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.

Smyrna is again in misery and ruin: a larger and more awful conflagration than the last commenced on the evening of the 3d July, continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours, and upwards of two days in burning embers and side-fires. It began in the centre of the town, aided by a furious north wind, (which afterwards changed,) destroying every thing right and left, and for a circumference, I calculate, of at least a mile and a half.

Some fifty or sixty people may have lost their lives.

VIOLENT STORM IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

We learn from the Leonardtown Beacon that a violent storm of wind and hail passed over St. Mary's county on the 30th ult. In Charlotte Hall district a great deal of fencing and three or four large barns, one filled with tobacco, were blown down.—The corn and tobacco crops were also greatly injured by the hail, and large bodies of woods torn up by the roots and laid prostrate. In one or two places on the Patuxent river, persons were compelled to place themselves against the doors of their houses to prevent their being forced from their hinges, and the window lights were completely shattered by the hail.

CURE FOR HYDRAPHOBIA.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, Mr. J. A. Hubbard, who had in early youth (together with his brother) been *bitten by a mad dog*, states that both were cured by drinking a strong decoction made from the bark of the root of the black ash, which is a well known cure for the bite of a rattle snake, drinking a wine glass full three times a day for eight days. This is a very simple remedy, and should at least have a trial. He gives the following as the mode of preparing it:

Take the root of the common upland ash, generally called black ash; peel off the bark, and boil it to a strong decoction; of this drink freely.

DEATH OF A CHILD BY THE EFFECTS OF BRANDY.

We heard yesterday, says the Boston Times of Saturday, the particulars of the sudden death of a child, a boy five years of age, in East Boston, in consequence of a large quantity of brandy administered by its parents as a remedy for worms. It was given on Thursday evening; the little sufferer was soon after violently convulsed, and expired early the following morning. This should be a warning to parents resorting to such remedies.

MURDER OF OREGON EMIGRANTS.

The Bainbridge (Chenango county, N. Y.) Eagle has been favored with a letter from Platte city, Mo. giving information of the murder of two of the company which left there in May last for Oregon, by the Sioux Indians, on the upper Platte river.—One of the unfortunate individuals murdered was Mr. Aldis A. Robinson, son of Joel Robinson, Esq. of Tioga county, N. York.

COUNTERFEITS.

Ten dollar notes on the Bank of Middletown, Pa., altered, it is believed, from the Tenth Ward Bank, N. Y., are in circulation in Pennsylvania.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Kent News.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir: I have seen a statement in your paper that a portion of the crop of wheat, raised by Joseph T. Mitchell Esq. weighed 64 1 6 pounds per bushel, with a remark that it was heavier than the writer had ever known wheat to weigh before. It is certainly uncommonly fine, but since that statement has been published, I have conversed with two gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity, who stated that they had seen wheat sold last season which weighed 66 lbs. to the bushel, and that they had on several occasions known wheat weigh as much to the bushel.

It is not my object or wish by any means to disparage Mr. Mitchell's wheat; on the contrary, it must be acknowledged by every candid farmer who is acquainted with him, that he is entitled to great credit for the fine taste and skillful farming displayed by him in the management of his large and elegant estate, and last, though not least, is he to be admired for that genuine Southern hospitality for which he is so justly celebrated.

But my object is to show what perfection may be attained in the culture of the wheat crop, and I have no doubt if care be exercised in selecting the proper kinds of wheat, with due caution as to the quality of the seed, and sown in good time, in land well manured, (especially with ashes,) and properly prepared, that the quality of the product would be improved, and would under such circumstances seldom fall below sixty pounds to the bushel, and in a good season for wheat might go to 65 or 66 lbs. to the bushel. It is a remarkable fact that land manured with ashes seldom or never suffers with rust, and is better able to resist the fly and other diseases to which said crop is liable.

A FARMER.

August 16th, 1845.

ART OF MOWING EASILY.

The scythe should hang natural and easy, and it must be kept in first rate order. As you approach the standing grass, let the point of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a backward or forward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure the utmost capacity forward of your scythe, take a quick easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass, and your body with it, though leaning back, by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe, without twisting the body from right to left, as many do; thus giving ease to each clip, and ability to repeat in an advanced position, without fatigue.

If you swing six inches too far back, and six inces too far in pointing out, it makes twenty-four inches *loss!* Then apply the same strength to a proper forward motion, and you will find it difficult for ordinary mowers to keep up.

For the Kent News.

A CAUTION TO MARINERS.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir: In looking over the Baltimore American of yesterday I saw an article giving a new and easy method of working longitude by chronometer. Now, although the method described may be new with Capt. Warner, yet it is one which I have used for a number of years past in extending my investigations in Terestrial Magnetism through some parts of the U. States. As there are, perhaps, few, if any, who will see at first view the danger of using this method at sea, I will invite attention to it through your paper. It is an accurate method if you remain in the same place from the time of your altitude before meridian until the time of the one after meridian. But if you change place your work is erroneous. Suppose a steamer to run twelve miles in an hour, and to work her longitude by this method: then if the first altitude for each day's work be taken thirty minutes before meridian, the steamer, by the time the sun falls to the same altitude after meridian, will have changed her place 12 miles; consequently in ten days she would differ in her true place from her reckoning by one hundred and twenty miles: or if half the angle made by her change of place be taken, then she would differ sixty miles. If a vessel sails but four miles an hour, then it is plain that she will have the same error in her reckoning for thirty days that the steamer has in hers for ten. If mariners work by Capt. Warner's method they had better lay to until they have obtained their altitude after meridian. Or else find their longitude by the man's eye at the mast head, and throw away the chronometer. A further exhibit of the items of this method, to show the danger of using it at sea, is unnecessary. The outline sketch which I have given will be sufficient for those who are concerned.

WM. C. POOLE.

August 12th, 1845.

A SENSIBLE HORSE.

One of the truck horses of Mr. Hinds was unloosed for a minute or two, from the trucks, a few days since, in this city, when on the driver looking round for him, behold he was missing. It was an hour or two before his driver could discover his whereabout. It was very mysterious, he being a steady beast, and not subject to flights of fancy. However, he was at last found in the smith's shop, where he went to have his shoes repaired. The smith said the horse entered and took the usual stand for shoeing. Upon examining his feet he found one shoe off, which he supplied. That horse is a sensible beast.—*Portland Argus.*

ITEMS.

Professor Morse has gone to Liverpool.

The Albany papers complain of incendiaries in that city.

The Norfolk Beacon says that city is infested with burglars.

264 emigrants arrived at Baltimore on Saturday from Bremen.

Furnished houses are beginning to be advertised in New York.

The Bey of Tunis has recently abolished slavery within his dominions.

Major Donaldson having asked to return home, letters of recall have been sent to him.

Several buildings have been struck by lightning in Baltimore, during the gust on Friday evening.

The New Haven Courier says there was a display of falling stars there on the evening of the 6th of August.

A Cincinnati paper contains a contradiction of the hoax in relation to the killing of Tecumseh by Major Figg.

We regret to learn that the last few days, Mrs. Sigourney has been dangerously ill at her house in Hartford.

General Almonte, late Mexican Minister at Washington, has been appointed Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico.

A young man by the name of Plymon Seaber lies in jail at Chelsea, Vt. for having labored in his field on the Sabbath.

Mr. O. N. Steele died at Athens, at 8 o'clock on the evening of 7th inst. in consequence of wounds received from the Anti-rent Indians.

Several cases of premature interment were recently described by a distinguished French physician, before the Academy of Science at Paris.

A writ, it is said, has been issued against Wm. Smith, the Mormon, for prophesying that Hodges would not live another day on the day before his murder.

A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 31st ult. between a citizen of New Orleans and one of Martinique. Distance, ten paces; weapons, pistols—and nobody hurt.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says that the Essex Steam Mill, in that town, yesterday made a dividend of *forty two and a half per cent.*, the earning of the mill the past year.

Mr. B. B. French, Clerk of the House of Representatives, estimates that the postage chargable to the members of Congress, under the new post office laws, will be over $57,000 during the next session.

A shark was taken in the Potomac, near Fort Washington, Friday. He measured nine feet; and, being a stranger in those waters, his captors took him to Alexandria and exhibited him to the Alexandrians.

Professer Lieber, of the College of South Carolina, has received a second offer from the King of Prussia to enter his service as a superintendant general of prisons, together with a chair in the University of Berlin.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE.

In the stable burned yesterday were two horses, one of which (a mare belonging to Mr. Hurst) was tied by a strong halter farthest from the door, with her head near the spot where the fire originated. After her head and eyes were considerably burned, she broke her halter, jumped over the partition bar, broke open the door and made her escape, and running to the burning house gave the first alarm of fire. The fact seems to reverse the rule of action of horses similarly situated. Their instincts not only fail them in such cases, but it has been found almost impossible to withhold them from the flames which were consuming them.—*Albany Journal.*

FIVE INDIANS KILLED.

We learn from the Eastern Clarion that five indians were killed in Neshoba during the week ending 12th July. One of them had killed two of his comrades in a fight. The murderer was condemned to death but allowed to shoot himself, which he boldly did. Another Indian killed his man by a blow aimed with a billet of wood. The aggressor in this instance was also put to death, making altogether five deaths. These occurrences are very rare among the Indians in our State, and we suspect that intemperance has been one of the causes of this unfortunate disaster.—*Jackson (Miss.) Free former.*

BOY KILLED BY A DOG.

A boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Eslinger, of Greenfield, W. T. was going on an errand with his brother, a little older, when they met a neighboring youth lad accompanied by a dog. The boys shook hands with each other, at which the dog, seemingly taking offence, sprang towards the younger of the Eslingers, and tore his head, throat and arms in a shocking manner. The boys attempted beating off the dog, but failing in this, they immediately ran for aid to some friends, and on arriving, found the boy had expired.

The Primary School Committee of the Public School Society of Boston say, in a recent report to the board, that the use of seats without backs, in the schools, is believed in many cases, especially of girls, to have occasioned curvitures of the spine, and recommend seats with backs be substituted.

SOMETHING NEW.

We learn from the Easton Gazette that the schooner General Washington, Capt. A. Ridgaway, cleared from the port of Oxford, in Talbot county, Md., on Tuesday last, for Savannah and a market, with a cargo, consisting of corn, flour and lumber.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER
For the Week, at the office of the Kent News

	8 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Aug't 9,	74°	82°	8[illegible]
" 11,	78°	82°	8[illegible]
" 12,	73°	79°	7[illegible]
" 13,	73°	79°	7[illegible]
" 14,	76°	78°	7[illegible]
" 15,	74°	77°	7[illegible]