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The Empire of Japan.

As public attention is now directed to Japan, the following account of that Empire, communicated to the National Intelligencer by W. D. Porter, Esq., will be found interesting:

Japan is called by the natives Nippon, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Sinzakin there appears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After this period, in the year 1142, a change took place. From this time a double chronology commences, including the reigns of the Dearios and Cubos. The Dearios were military officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors, but a general by the name of Jeritimo being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dearios of all military powers. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their Parliament, &c.

The kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of these is Nippon, the next Jesso. On the island of Bungo, southwest of Tossa, is the city of Nangasacki, and near that city is the little artificial island of Disso. On this island a Dutch factory is built.

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musasce. It is built in the form of a crescent, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but it has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongg waters it, and supplies the castle ditch, and being divided into five streams, has a bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palace is formed by three enclosures, or circular piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gates, drawbridges, gardens, canals, &c. In it resides the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Ministers of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent place are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodigiously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure by moveable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats, &c.

The city is under the direction of two governors who rule a year each.

The next largest city is Meaco. It is also a royal city, and is situated on a lake near the middle of the island of Nippon, and surrounded by mountains, which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to the whole; the circumference of the city and the mountains is covered with temples, sepulchres, &c., &c., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerable rivers water this fertile plain, and unite their streams in the centre of the city, where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the communication between the different parts of the city. A strong castle defends the town; it is six hundred yards in length, has a tower in the centre, and is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry, the other full of water. This splendid city is twenty miles long and nine wide within the suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temples, &c., are almost incredible in number and magnificence. It contains twelve capital or principal streets, in the centre of which are the royal palaces, superbly built of marble, and adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces, groves, &c.

The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is the chief seaport, is very populous, and has an army of 80,000 men always ready at the disposal and command of the Emperor. It is fifteen miles in circumference. The city of Nangasacki is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for emergencies.

The kokans or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred dungeons and cages. The history of these few cities gives a fair outline of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turned to the best advantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly the art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits, and flowers. They use neither tables, bedssteads, nor chairs; but sit, eat, and sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with his finger or stick, and fall back in imitative death; the lover cuts out his intestines before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the criminal executes himself; and, in fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the luxury of suicide.

Their trade is, at present, under great restrictions, as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, cherished and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly the French and English.

The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan

excel in their different branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial insects, furs, tea, finer than the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs; roots, diamonds, pearl, coral, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese want they pay for it in gold and silver.

The Japanese worship the principal two gods Xaca and Amida. At Meaco there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods; it is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper, which reaches as high as the roof; and according to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb forty inches in circumference. There is another statue, called after the god Dabio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, in a sitting posture. This shows that the Japanese understand the art of working in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobility extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the Ujingwa and Askagawa; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. A large valley exists in the interior filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also written its deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands.

Their great source of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, calamine, sal ammoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quick-silver) These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds and every kind of duck and poultry are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botanical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if not more.

It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Com. Porter as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. [This letter has been published in the Intelligencer.] It was intended to fit out a frigate and two sloops-of-war and place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the consummation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out; but a few years ago the undersigned drew the attention of the Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steam line to China, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan. It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being already in existence, is an easy matter to continue it to the Gallipagos, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo.

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan.

The facts as to killing his brother-in-law, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Russia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his fearful devotion to Liquor, which has long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at length probably led him to a felon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat:

Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstemious man for months together, will indeed pity him. When sober he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk.

Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions and habits were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life.

He reformed, became a temperance lecturer and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equalled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length the old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat as an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Christian. But, again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest of women, his wife, secured for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his apices, and he lost his reflection. Like most politicians, he left office miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Russia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Han-

negan. We now have in our mind three in our own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in a poor-Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What an awful comment this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is a great probability he will commit suicide.

This tragedy will do much towards enacting the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana, and we can almost predict it will be enacted at the next session of the Legislature.

Origin of Chivary.

FROM VOLTAIRE.

Almost every one who has read at all has read of heroes, who professed arms in consequence of a solemn vow, who received the honour of knighthood with particular ceremonies, and who from that time went about succouring distressed virgins, and subduing other professors of arms who appeared to have no business but to perpetrate wrongs for the champions of virtue to redress; but whence these evil geni, these discourteous knights, arose, and how virgins came to be in perpetual danger from their attempts, never appeared till Voltaire withdrew the veil.

All Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion on the decline of the house of Charlemain, every proprietor of a manor or lordship became a petty sovereign; the mansion house was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and called a castle. The governor had a party of seven or eight hundred men at his command, and with these he used frequently to make excursions, which commonly ended in a battle with the lord of some petty state of the same kind, whose castle was then pillaged, and the women and treasures born off by the conqueror. During this state of universal hostility, there was no friendly communications between the provinces, nor any high roads from one part of the kingdom to another; the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with merchandise and their families, were in perpetual danger; the lord of almost every castle extorted from them on the road; and, at last, some more rapacious than the rest seized upon the whole cargo, and bore off the women for his own use.

Thus castles became the warehouses of all kinds of rich merchandise, and the prisons of distressed females, whose fathers or lovers had been plundered or slain, and who being therefore seldom disposed to take the thief or murderer into favour, were in continual danger of a rape.

But as some are always distinguished by virtue in the most general defection, it happened that many lords sensibly associated to repress these sallies of violence and rapine, to secure property, and protect the ladies. Among these were many lords of great gifts, and the association was at length strengthened by a solemn vow, and receiving the sanction of a religious ceremony. By this ceremony they assumed a new character, and became knights. As the first knights were men of the highest rank, and the largest possessions, such having most to lose, and least temptation to steal, the fraternity was regarded with a kind of reverence, and by those against whom it was formed. Admission into the order was deemed the highest honour, many extraordinary qualifications were required in a candidate, and many new ceremonies were added at his creation. After having fasted from sunrise, confessed himself, and received the sacrament, he was dressed in a white tunic, and placed by himself at a side table, where he was neither to speak, to smile, nor to eat, while the knights and ladies who were to perform the principal parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking, and making merry at the great table. At night his armour was conveyed to the church where the ceremony was to be performed, and here having watched with it till the morning, he advanced with his sword hanging about his neck, and receiving the benediction of the priest. He then kneeled down before the lady who was to put on his armour, who being assisted by persons of the first rank, buckled on his spurs, put a helmet on his head, and accoutred him with a coat of mail, a cuirass, bracelets, cuisses and gauntlets. Being thus armed *cap-a-pie*, the knight who dubbed him struck him three times over the shoulder, with the flat side of his sword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in all his armour, with his sword girded, and his lance in his hand. From this time the knight devoted himself to the redress of those wrongs which "patient merit of the unworthy takes," to secure merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from ravishers, to whose power they were, by the particular confusion of the times, continually exposed.

From this view of the origin of chivary it will be easy to account for the castle, the moat, and the bridge, which are found in romances; and as to the dwarf, he was a constant appendage of rank and fortune in those times, and no castle therefore could be without him. The dwarf and a buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as the card table is at present. It will also be easy to account for the multitude of captive ladies, whom the knights, upon seizing a castle, set at liberty, and for the prodigious quantities of treasure, gold and silver vessels, rich stuffs, and other merchandise, with which many apartments in these castles are said to have been filled.

The principle lords who entered into the confraternity of knights used to send their sons to each other, to be educated, far from their parents, in the mystery of chivary. These youths, before they arrived at the age of one and twenty, were called Bachelors, or Bas chevaliers, inferior knights, and at that age they were qualified to receive the order.

These knights who first appeared about the 11th century, flourished most in the time of the Crusades. The feudal lords, who led their vassals under the banner, were called Knights Bachelors. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the consequence of their knighthood, but of their power. The great privilege of knighthood was neither civil nor military, with respect to the state, but consisted

wholly in the part assigned them in those sanguinary sports called tournaments, for neither a bachelor nor esquire was permitted to tilt with a knight.

Various orders of the knighthood were at length instituted by sovereign princes; the Garter, by Edward III., of England; the Golden Fleece by Philip the good duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Louis XI. of France. From this time ancient chivary declined to an empty name; when sovereign princes established regular companies in their armies, knights bacheliers were no more, though it was still thought an honor to be dubbed by a great prince or victorious hero, and all who professed arms without knighthood, assumed the title Esquire.

There is scarce a prince in Europe that has not thought fit to institute an order of knighthood, and the simple title of Knight, which the kings of England confer on private subjects, is a derivation from ancient chivary, although very remote from its source.

Prediction of the First Eclipse.

BY PROF. G. MITCHELL.

To those who have given but little attention to the subject, even in our own day, with all the aids of modern science, the prediction of an eclipse seems sufficiently mysterious and unintelligible. How, then, it was possible, thousands of years ago, to accomplish this same great object, without any just views of the structure of the system, seems utterly incredible. Follow me, then, while I attempt to reveal the reasoning which led to the prediction of the first eclipse of the sun, the most daring prophecy ever made by human genius. Follow, in imagination, this bold interrogator of the skies to his solitary mountain summit—withdrawn from the world—surrounded by his mysterious circles, there to watch and ponder through the long nights of many, many years. But hope cheers him on, and smooths his rugged pathway. Dark and deep as is the problem, he sternly grapples with it, and resolves never to give over till victory crowns his efforts.

He has already remarked that the moon's track in the heavens crossed the sun's, and that this point of crossing was in some way immediately connected with the coming of the dread eclipse. He determines to watch and learn whether the point of crossing was fixed, or whether the moon, in each successive revolution, crossed the sun's path at a different point. If the sun in his annual revolution could leave behind him a track of fire, marking his journey among the stars, it is found that this same track was followed from year to year, and from century to century, with undeviating precision. But it was soon discovered that it was far different with the moon. In case she, too, could leave behind her a silver thread of light, sweeping round the heavens, in completing one revolution, this thread would not join, but would wind around among the stars in each revolution, crossing the sun's fiery track at a point west of the previous crossing. These points of crossing were called the moon's nodes. At each revolution, the node occurred further west, until, after a cycle of about nineteen years, it had circled in the same direction entirely around the ecliptic. Long and patiently did the astronomer watch and wait: each eclipse is duly observed, and its attendant circumstances are recorded, when, at last, the darkness begins to give way, and a ray of light breaks upon his mind. He finds that no eclipse of the sun ever occurs, unless the new moon is in the act of crossing the sun's track. Here was a grand discovery. He holds the key which he believes will unlock the dread mystery; and now, with redoubled energy, he resolves to thrust it into the wards, and drive back the bolts.

To predict an eclipse of the sun, he must sweep forward from new moon to new moon, until he finds some new moon which should occur while the moon was in the act of crossing from one side to the other of the sun's track. This certainly was invisible. He knew the exact period from new moon to new moon, and from one crossing of the ecliptic to another. With eager eyes he seizes the moon's places in the heavens, and her age, and rapidly computes where she crosses at her next change. He finds the new moon occurring far from the sun's track; he looks around another revolution; the place of the new moon falls closer to the sun's path, and the next year closer, until, reaching forward with piercing intellectual vigor, he at last finds a new moon which occurs precisely at the computed time of the passage across the sun's track. Here he makes a stand, and on the day of the occurrence of that new moon, he announces to the startled inhabitants of the world, that the sun shall expire in dark eclipse. Bold prediction! Mysterious prophet! With what scorn must the unthinking world have received this solemn declaration! How slowly do the moons roll away, and with what intense anxiety does the stern philosopher await the coming of that day which should crown him with victory, or dash him to the ground in ruin or disgrace! Time to him moves on leaden wings; day after day, and, at last, hour after hour, roll heavily. The last night is gone—the moon has disappeared from his eager gaze, in her approach to the sun, and the dawn of the eventful day breaks in beauty on the slumbering world.

This daring man, stern in his faith, climbs alone to his rocky home, and greets the sun, as he rises and mounts the heavens, scattering brightness and glory in his path. Beneath him is spread out the populous city, already teeming with life and activity. The busy morning morn rises on the still air, and reaches the watching place of the solitary astronomer. The thousands below him, unconscious of his intense anxiety, joyously pursue their rounds of business, their cycles of amusement. The sun slowly climbs the heavens, round and bright, and full-orbed.

The lone tenant of the mountain, too, almost begins to waver in the sternness of his faith, as the morning hours roll away. But the time of his triumph, long delayed, at length begins to dawn—a pale and sickly hue creeps over the face of nature. The sun has reached his highest point, but his splendor is dimmed—his light is feeble. At last it comes! Blackness is eating away his round disk—onward, with slow but steady pace, the dark veil moves, blacker than a thousand nights—the gloom deepens—the ghastly hue of death covers the universe—the last ray is gone, and horror reigns. A wail of

terror fills the murky air—the clangor of brazen trumpets resounds—an agony of despair dashes the stricken millions to the ground, while that lone man, erect on his rocky summit, with arms outstretched to heaven, pours forth the grateful gushings of his heart to God, who had crowned his efforts with triumphant victory.

Search the records of our race, and point me, if you can, to a scene more grand, more beautiful. It is, to me, the proudest victory that genius ever won. It was the conquering of Nature, of Ignorance, of Superstition, of Terror, all at a single blow, and that blow struck by a single man. And now, do you demand the name of this wonderful man? Alas! what a lesson of the instability of earthly fame are we taught in this simple recital! He who had raised himself immeasurably above his race, who must have been regarded by his fellows as little less than a god, who had inscribed his fame on the very heavens, and had written it in the sun, with a "pen of iron, and the point of a diamond"—even this one has perished from the earth—name, age, country, all are swept into oblivion; but the proud achievement stands. The monument reared to his honor or stands; and although the touch of Time has effaced the lettering of his name, it is powerless, and cannot destroy the fruits of his victory.

A thousand years roll by; the astronomer stands on the watch-tower of Babylon, and writes for posterity the records of an eclipse; this record escapes destruction, and is safely wafted down the stream of time. A thousand years roll away; the old astronomer, surrounded by the fierce but wondering Arab, again writes and marks the day which witnesses the sun's decay. A thousand years roll heavily away; once more the astronomer writes, from amidst the gay throng that crowds the capital of Europe. Record is compared with record, date with date, revolution with revolution, the past and present together—another struggle commences—another triumph is won. Little did the Babylonian dream that he was observing for one, who, after a lapse of three thousand years, should rest upon this very record the successful resolution of one of Nature's darkest mysteries.

THE PATRIOT

The Democratic National Convention.

Just at the close of the Convention, General Saunders called for the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions establishing the Platform of the Democratic party, and demanded the previous question on its adoption. It was adopted with only a few dissenting voices.

It was determined that the next Convention be held in the city of Cincinnati, and that no State shall be represented by more than two delegates for each electoral vote. A General Democratic Committee was appointed.

We insert a full table of the balloting, and the resolutions composing the Platform of the party, as matters proper for newspaper record and for the satisfaction of the public of all parties.

VOTES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Votes.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Logan.	Mary.	Butler.	Houston.	Lane.	Dodge.	Dickinson.	Pierce.	Scatter.
1st	116	93	20	27	2	8	13	3	1	1	1
2nd	118	95	23	27	1	6	13	3	1	1	6
3rd	119	94	21	26	1	7	13	3	1	1	1
4th	115	89	23	25	1	7	13	3	1	1	1
5th	114	88	24	26	1	8	13	3	1	1	1
6th	114	88	24	26	1	8	13	3	1	1	1
7th	113	88	24	26	1	9	13	3	1	1	1
8th	113	88	24	26	1	9	13	3	1	1	1
9th	112	87	23	27	1	8	13	3	1	1	1
10th	111	86	20	27	1	8	14	1	1	1	1
11th	101	87	20	27	1	8	13	1	1	1	1
12th	98	85	21	26	1	9	13	1	1	1	1
13th	99	87	21	26	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
14th	99	87	21	26	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
15th	99	87	21	26	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
16th	99	87	21	26	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
17th	99	87	21	26	1	11	13	1	1	1	1
18th	96	85	25	21	1	11	13	1	1	1	1
19th	89	85	26	21	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
20th	81	92	24	26	1	10	13	1	1	1	1
21st	60	102	24	26	1	13	9	1	1	1	1
22d	43	104	27	26	1	9	13	1	1	1	1
23d	37	104	27	26	1	9	13	1	1	1	1
24th	33	103	20	26	23	9	13	1	1	1	1
25th	34	101	19	26	24	10	13	1	1	1	1
26th	33	101	18	26	24	10	13	1	1	1	1
27th	28	96	28	26	24	9	13	1	1	1	1
28th	27	95	28	26	25	11	13	1	1	1	1
29th	33	91	26	26	20	12	13	1	1	1	1
30th	65	83	26	26	18	8	13	1	1	1	1
31st	93	74	20	26	1	6	1	1	1	1	1
32d	123	72	20	25	1	6	1	1	1	1	1
33d	130	49	33	33	1	5	16	1	1	1	1
34th	131	39	52	44	1	5	15	1	1	1	1
35th	122	28	43	58	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
36th	120	28	47	50	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
37th	107	28	33	84	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
38th	106	28	33	85	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
39th	107	27	33	85	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
40th	107	27	33	85	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
41st	101	27	33	91	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
42d	101	27	33	91	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
43d	101	27	33	91	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
44th	101	27	33	91	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
45th	96	27	32	92	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
46th	78	28	32	98	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
47th	75	28	33	95	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
48th	72	28	33								