

when all three stars were observed. Hence, we believe the above to be a pretty close determination of the latitude of this place.

2d.—Observations for the Time.

Same Night (June 4th, 1859) and same Station.

Sidereal Chronometer, No. 2,557, fast:

1st SET.	h. m. s.	
By 10 observations on Alpha, (or 12) CANUM VEN- ATICORUM, West, (at 16h. 43m.)	1 45	42.17
By 10 observations on Alpha CYGNI, East, (at 17h. 00m.)	1 45	43.15
<i>1st Result.</i> —Chronometer fast, (at 16h. 52m.)..	1 45 42.66	<i>h. m. s.</i>
		+1 45 42.66

2d SET.—Same Night.

By 7 observations on Zeta HERCULIS, and 11 ob- servations on Zeta CYGNI, both East, (at 16h. 04m.)	1 45	42.74
By 9 observations on Epsilon BOOTIS, West, (at 17h. 25m.)	1 45	42.50
<i>2d Result.</i> —Chronometer fast, (at 16h. 45m.)...	1 45 42.62	
		+1 45 42.62

RESULT ADOPTED.—*Mean of the two Results.*

Chronometer, No. 2,557, fast of Sidereal time for this Madison Station, (at 16h. 48m.)	+1 45 42.64
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3d.—The Longitude.

The above result for the Madison time, and the results of the observations for the time at Chicago, of the 3d and 6th inst. already given, combined with the following telegraphic signals, give us the Longitude of Madison, as follows, viz: