

THE GREAT FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.

The Gazette of the 12th gives fuller details of the conflagration. No idea can be given on paper of the distress that prevails—none formed of the ruin that it has brought upon the city and thousands of its people. We subjoin the Gazette's account, written on Friday, the 11th instant:

We have thrown together, under different heads, the principal incidents, with a list of the chief sufferers, of the great and ever memorable fire of last Thursday. Our readers can rely upon the accuracy of our statements, and we assure them we have no wish exaggerated. Many things that ought to be mentioned, are probably overlooked. We have done the best we could under the circumstances.

The effect of this disaster on the business and property of Pittsburgh.

We have carefully inquired of many of our clearest headed business men, those most thoroughly conversant with the resources of the city, as to the probable effect of this disaster upon its prosperity, and coupled with our own knowledge of the strength of the merchants who were burnt out, the position of their circumstances, &c., we are fully convinced that though the commercial prospects of the city are terribly bleak, yet it is not totally prostrated, and in due time will rise above it all.

Our large manufacturing establishments are untouched—the only mills of any importance which are burnt being the Globe Factory, which is the smallest in the city; the Kensington Iron Works, and Bakewell & Peare's Glass Works. Various other small establishments were destroyed, but it is with great satisfaction we announce that the great leading branches are comparatively untouched, and that business, so far as they are concerned, will go on as usual.

As for our wholesale merchants in the grocery, quinquina, and dry goods branches, who were burnt some of them will commence forthwith. Some are wholly ruined, many much crippled, but we believe the majority can go on as usual, and yesterday they were busy getting places of business and offices.

It is with little pleasure we observe the fortitude with which they bear their losses. There is no repining, no despair, no sullessness; but a calm, determined spirit which must carry them up again. The effect will be to set us back for a moment, but we never had more confidence of the strength and spirit of our merchants to overcome it all in time. It must not be supposed that all the business portions of the city are consumed.

Most of the dry goods jobbers are untouched. So of the hardware, and a number of the heavy houses are out of the limits of the burnt district. And it fortunately happens, too, that a large amount of groceries from the east for the city had not arrived. We repeat, therefore, that though the city is terribly shaken, it is neither ruined nor totally prostrated.

The Appearance of Things.

Yesterday morning we walked around the burnt district, and the appearance of things is awful—nothing but an immense forest of chimneys is visible, and desolate heaps of brick and mortar. The fierce fire licked every combustible clean up. Nothing that would burn escaped. The wharf was covered with merchandise of every description, furniture, &c., and many piles which were rolled out, as it was thought beyond the reach of the flames, were consumed. Piles of burnt and partially consumed coffee, sugar, nails, iron, cotton, paper, tea, &c., &c., were scattered along it. Of the Monongahela bridge, nothing remains but a long line of burnt timber across the river, between the naked piers, all over the hills piles of furniture, bedding, &c., are scattered. Along the streets the only valuable things visible were safes which the merchants took the precaution to haul out of their stores, and it was a prudent foresight, inasmuch as many of them proved of very little value.

Among the ruins, crowds of people, from other parts of the city and the country were wandering and gazing upon the scene. For ourselves, we more than once were lost, and had to look around for some well known landmark to fix the locality.

Incidents of the Fire.

A fireman had his face burnt so raw that the blood ran from it. Mr. Meakin Leech was on the top of his warehouse looking at the fire, and when coming down, was injured pretty severely by a fall.

The only life lost, that we heard of, was a poor woman in Third street.

Amidst all this distress, there were those who added to the calamity by stealing. Among others, the Rev. George S. Holmes had about \$300 stolen, which he had gathered up by economy, on a Methodist preacher's salary. He had also a large number of valuable manuscripts, the labor of twenty years.

To show the rapidity of the fire, we may mention that a gentleman of our acquaintance arrived at the American Hotel about one o'clock, and leaving his trunk walked out to see the fire, which was then nearly a quarter of a mile off. In a short time he returned, and found the hotel in flames. He lost his trunk, with nearly all his clothing and papers, and a considerable sum of money.

One reason of the rapidity with which the fire spread, is to be found in the extraordinary dryness of the weather for the two weeks past. We have not had a shower of rain in that time, with one trifling exception. Every particle of wood in the houses of the city, was as dry as tinder.

The First, or West Ward.

The business part of this ward, is almost entirely destroyed. The destruction in this ward extends from the corner of Wood and Water streets, up Fourth street to Diamond Alley, from thence across to Fourth street, to the United States Bank, across Fourth street up to the Mayor's Office, across to Third street, and down east side of Market to Water, and up Water to Wood, the place of beginning. In all this vast space, not only buildings, but the warehouses, the American printing office, and the warehouse of the Globe Cotton Factory.

The Second, or South Ward.

The destruction in this ward, nearly the oldest part of the city, and one of the most populous of the five wards, is complete and overwhelming. It is left almost without inhabitants, only two or three dwellings remaining.

The Individual Losses.

The losses of some individuals and houses are enormous, ranging from \$5,000 to \$200,000.

Thus, one firm of wholesale grocers, the heaviest holders of sugar, molasses, &c., in the city, and also owners of the buildings in which they did business, cannot have lost less than \$30 to \$100,000.

There is the Monongahela House also which cost \$200,000 including the furniture. In many instances, merchants not only lost stocks worth \$25,000, but also their dwelling houses and every dollar's worth of furniture and clothes they possessed. And one, I have lost \$30,000, and have now but one dollar in the world.

The Insurance Offices.

We believe, are totally ruined. We learn from a reliable source that the Fireman's Insurance Office has lost \$240,000, and will pay about 40 cents on the dollar. The Fire and Navigation Company have lost \$200,000, and will pay the whole amount. The Penn Office we have heard nothing of, but believe it is ruined, and will pay only a small per centage on the dollar. The Mutual Office, we understand will pay its risks. Losses \$35,000.

We regret to learn that Samuel Kingston, Esq., has been missing since the fire was raging on Thursday afternoon. He was last seen going into his burning office. It is feared he is lost.

Great solicitude was felt for some time to know whether the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburgh had stood the burnt. Yesterday forenoon they were opened and found unharmed. All the papers, specie, &c., were moved into the old U. S. Bank, where the Bank now does business.

Job Printers.

J. B. Butler, Third street, J. M. Miller, Fourth street, J. Grant, corner of Fourth and Smithfield.

Johnston and Duval, Wood and Third streets.

T. J. Fox Aiden, W. E. Austin, T. H. Baird, D. Biddle, N. Buckmaster, A. Burke, James Callan, James Christy, T. J. B. ...

Geo Cochran, B. P. Bakewell, Miss Tisdal, Rev. A. M. Bryan, Simpson Hornor, Wm Douglas, W. Christie, Jas A. ...

W. Elder, Alex Miller, Esq., Reade Washington, W. E. Austin, ...

E. Merrill, J. K. Henderson, A. Fulton, F. Baunders, Dr. D. Bruce, ...

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Claims to Office.

We often hear and read of claims to office. We are told, and especially by partisan newspapers, that certain persons have claims upon the Governor of a State, or the President of the United States, for an appointment to some office. And what are the foundations of such claims? We are gravely told that one man has a claim to an office, because he is a member of an essential office; that another has a claim, because he has always been a member of the party, a "Whig," or a "Democrat"; that a third has such claim, because, in addition to his uniform, consistent "Whiggery" or "Democracy," he is poor, has been unfortunate in business, and therefore needs a salary; that a fourth has such claim, because he is incompetent in any private business, cannot do one of his own affairs, and is therefore fit for nothing but an office.

We protest against this whole doctrine of claims. Offices are created for the people, and not for the officers; and as instruments for transacting the people's business, and not as the sources of profit to individuals. When a custom house was established at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or other port, the people wanted a revenue, but they did not want a government representative, they did not want a collector of taxes on foreign merchandise. Accordingly they provided, through their legislative representatives, a custom-house with all its machinery of regulations, for collecting such taxes and transmitting them to the treasury; and as taxes must be collected by individuals, officers of the custom house were appointed; and individuals were not work, either for themselves or society, without compensation, salaries for such officers were necessary, and were ordered accordingly. According to this, which is true of all governments; offices, an office is an instrument for transacting that business of the people in their collective capacity which they cannot transact collectively, and an officer is a person hired to transact a particular portion of this business.

What, then, is the claim of an individual to an office? Under what obligation is the community to employ one person more than another, to transact any portion of its business? If the community selects A for this purpose, is B wronged? And if it selects neither, and dispenses with the business, is either wronged. If a printer needs a dozen journey-men, can any dozen of the printing trade present a claim upon the printer for employment? He may have sufficient reasons for preferring some other dozen, and certainly has the liberty of choice. By the same rule, if a community need a collector of taxes, it has the right to choose, and no person can urge a claim upon it to be chosen. How preposterous would be the claim of a tailor upon all his neighbors to make all their garments! Of a lawyer to conduct all their lawsuits! Of a physician to advise and treat them in all their ailments! And if we are to follow the rule, on all his neighbors would be preposterous, and more so would be a similar claim upon the whole community. And if a claim of any person upon a whole community, to be its tailor, lawyer or physician be absurd, equally so is a similar claim to be its collector, sheriff, auditor, surveyor, or anything else.

Having thus far exhibited the absurdity of all such claims to the community in general, we now turn to the claims of individuals upon the community, or that man should have an office, because he has rendered important services in an election, and indeed was chiefly instrumental in electing the appointing power. What has he done? He has made fifty speeches to public meetings. He has written a volume of articles for the newspapers. He has subscribed liberally to the expenses of the election. He has carried hundreds of voters to the polls, and secured their votes for the right ticket. Has he done all this under a sense of duty to the community? Under a sense of his moral obligation to labor for a good government? Then he has faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen and a patriot, and has his reward in the approbation of conscience, and in the security of his own rights. Those of his fellow men, obtained in that manner, are not his property. He has his reward in accomplishing his object, and in the reflected benefit of the good example which he has set, and needs no other. He has done all this to gratify avarice or ambition? To obtain the salary or honor of an office? Then he has forgotten his obligations to society, and acted under motives exclusively selfish. Does he deserve office for this? Has he been faithful to the community in forgetting his obligations to his fellow men? Has he been faithful to his duty to the community? He has not, and therefore does not deserve an office. He has exhibited want of fidelity in the relations of citizen and patriot, and thus furnishing a reason for belief in his infidelity as an officer. And in making his speeches, writing his essays, and carrying voters to the polls, has he ever misrepresented or concealed the truth? Has he said or done anything which would excite the passions, or lead to any mischief, or justify him in doing so? Has he done so under patriotic, and not under selfish motives; still has he done wrong, deliberately and ignorantly, and therefore cannot be implicitly trusted as an officer. He may do wrong in office, as he has done wrong out of it.

But he has been unfortunate, is poor, and therefore needs a salary. If this is a sufficient reason for appointing to office, no community would suffer for want of officers, for the unfortunate and the poor are in all communities. But the community has a right to society to provide for those who cannot provide for themselves, we deny its obligation to select these very persons for its agents, the transactors of its business. If misfortune or poverty gave a claim to office, the claim would be proportionate to the degree of these circumstances; and hence the greater their degree, the greater would be the qualifications of the sufferers for public business, and a President or Governor, in selecting persons for offices, would be bound to select the poorest and most unfortunate, and not the ablest; and thus a test of qualification would be the loss of property, health or faculties, and not the possession of brains.

But he is incompetent to provide for himself or his family, and therefore should have an official salary. But if he is incompetent to provide for himself, he is more so to his family. He cannot manage his own affairs, he needs a guardian, and therefore is not a competent guardian of the public. An invalid soldier or sailor, if qualified for office, may have a claim to it over others, if such claim be allowed in any case, for he has become disabled in the service of his country, and may therefore claim its support. And the community, bound to give him bread in some mode, acts judiciously in giving him an office, and in so doing, he has a claim to it by contract. But in no other cases do we admit the slightest obligation upon the community to give offices to any persons.—Philo. Ledger.

A villain named Martin, said to be a lawyer, who has for some time had a grudge against one Henry Zell, a citizen of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, made an attempt to kill him on the night of the 20th. He lay in wait, and shot him down in the street. He has excited the public to a great degree, and the party is now in a great ferment in the city. Zell lives in a most critical state. Martin, after a long search, was arrested the next day, and committed for a hearing.

Taken in—A gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, was riding on the cars, and opening his door early in the morning of the 25th ult., at finding an infant lying there, wrapped up in flannel, with a piece of paper pinned to it bearing the suspicious words—"Father, take me in." Though he already had a number of children who might legitimately call him by that title he did take the little brat in.

Singular Death.—At Salem, Mass., on the 13th ult., Miss Betsey Peters and Miss Mary Peters, twin sisters, were buried in one grave. They had lived together all their lives, and had repeatedly expressed their wish to be buried together, each in her own coffin. They were buried in the same coffin, and the next morning were found in the same grave, and were buried in the same grave.

Large Cargo.—The ship Rappahannock, Captain Drummond, cleared from the port of Mobile, on the 28th ultimo, with an immense cargo. Her manifest footed up 4,201 bales, weighing 2,062,822 pounds, and valued at \$108,235 10.

Ohio Beef for England.—Mr. Norman C. Baldwin, says the Cleveland Herald, has packed, during the past season near that city, 3,138 head of cattle, for export to England, and an unknown number for the English market. The cattle are cut up by an English packer of forty-four years' experience.

Indicted for Piracy.—Slave Trade.—Capt. John S. Penleton, and party, were charged with piracy, at Baltimore, for being engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

INDIANAPOLIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Table listing various banks and their note values, including State Bank, Bank of St. Clair, Bank of River Raisin, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Cotton, Sugar, etc.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The sales here of in considerable quantities between 600 and 700 bushels of 75 bags in three lots, old bleached at 7c on the 11th 45 bags good Rio, 7 1/2c; on the 12th 50 bags, same description, 10 to 25; at 8 1/2c; at 10 1/2c; at 12 1/2c; at 14 1/2c; at 16 1/2c; at 18 1/2c; at 20 1/2c; at 22 1/2c; at 24 1/2c; at 26 1/2c; at 28 1/2c; at 30 1/2c; at 32 1/2c; at 34 1/2c; at 36 1/2c; at 38 1/2c; at 40 1/2c; at 42 1/2c; at 44 1/2c; at 46 1/2c; at 48 1/2c; at 50 1/2c; at 52 1/2c; at 54 1/2c; at 56 1/2c; at 58 1/2c; at 60 1/2c; at 62 1/2c; at 64 1/2c; at 66 1/2c; at 68 1/2c; at 70 1/2c; at 72 1/2c; at 74 1/2c; at 76 1/2c; at 78 1/2c; at 80 1/2c; at 82 1/2c; at 84 1/2c; at 86 1/2c; at 88 1/2c; at 90 1/2c; at 92 1/2c; at 94 1/2c; at 96 1/2c; at 98 1/2c; at 100 1/2c; at 102 1/2c; at 104 1/2c; at 106 1/2c; at 108 1/2c; at 110 1/2c; at 112 1/2c; at 114 1/2c; at 116 1/2c; at 118 1/2c; at 120 1/2c; at 122 1/2c; at 124 1/2c; at 126 1/2c; at 128 1/2c; at 130 1/2c; at 132 1/2c; at 134 1/2c; at 136 1/2c; at 138 1/2c; at 140 1/2c; at 142 1/2c; at 144 1/2c; at 146 1/2c; at 148 1/2c; at 150 1/2c; at 152 1/2c; at 154 1/2c; at 156 1/2c; at 158 1/2c; at 160 1/2c; at 162 1/2c; at 164 1/2c; at 166 1/2c; at 168 1/2c; at 170 1/2c; at 172 1/2c; at 174 1/2c; at 176 1/2c; at 178 1/2c; at 180 1/2c; at 182 1/2c; at 184 1/2c; at 186 1/2c; at 188 1/2c; at 190 1/2c; at 192 1/2c; at 194 1/2c; at 196 1/2c; at 198 1/2c; at 200 1/2c; at 202 1/2c; at 204 1/2c; at 206 1/2c; at 208 1/2c; at 210 1/2c; at 212 1/2c; at 214 1/2c; at 216 1/2c; at 218 1/2c; at 220 1/2c; at 222 1/2c; at 224 1/2c; at 226 1/2c; at 228 1/2c; at 230 1/2c; at 232 1/2c; at 234 1/2c; at 236 1/2c; at 238 1/2c; at 240 1/2c; at 242 1/2c; at 244 1/2c; at 246 1/2c; at 248 1/2c; at 250 1/2c; at 252 1/2c; at 254 1/2c; at 256 1/2c; at 258 1/2c; at 260 1/2c; at 262 1/2c; at 264 1/2c; at 266 1/2c; at 268 1/2c; at 270 1/2c; at 272 1/2c; at 274 1/2c; at 276 1/2c; at 278 1/2c; at 280 1/2c; at 282 1/2c; at 284 1/2c; at 286 1/2c; at 288 1/2c; at 290 1/2c; at 292 1/2c; at 294 1/2c; at 296 1/2c; at 298 1/2c; at 300 1/2c; at 302 1/2c; at 304 1/2c; at 306 1/2c; at 308 1/2c; at 310 1/2c; at 312 1/2c; at 314 1/2c; at 316 1/2c; at 318 1/2c; at 320 1/2c; at 322 1/2c; at 324 1/2c; at 326 1/2c; at 328 1/2c; at 330 1/2c; at 332 1/2c; at 334 1/2c; at 336 1/2c; at 338 1/2c; at 340 1/2c; at 342 1/2c; at 344 1/2c; at 346 1/2c; at 348 1/2c; at 350 1/2c; at 352 1/2c; at 354 1/2c; at 356 1/2c; at 358 1/2c; at 360 1/2c; at 362 1/2c; at 364 1/2c; at 366 1/2c; at 368 1/2c; at 370 1/2c; at 372 1/2c; at 374 1/2c; at 376 1/2c; at 378 1/2c; at 380 1/2c; at 382 1/2c; at 384 1/2c; at 386 1/2c; at 388 1/2c; at 390 1/2c; at 392 1/2c; at 394 1/2c; at 396 1/2c; at 398 1/2c; at 400 1/2c; at 402 1/2c; at 404 1/2c; at 406 1/2c; at 408 1/2c; at 410 1/2c; at 412 1/2c; at 414 1/2c; at 416 1/2c; at 418 1/2c; at 420 1/2c; at 422 1/2c; at 424 1/2c; at 426 1/2c; at 428 1/2c; at 430 1/2c; at 432 1/2c; at 434 1/2c; at 436 1/2c; at 438 1/2c; at 440 1/2c; at 442 1/2c; at 444 1/2c; at 446 1/2c; at 448 1/2c; at 450 1/2c; at 452 1/2c; at 454 1/2c; at 456 1/2c; at 458 1/2c; at 460 1/2c; at 462 1/2c; at 464 1/2c; at 466 1/2c; at 468 1/2c; at 470 1/2c; at 472 1/2c; at 474 1/2c; at 476 1/2c; at 478 1/2c; at 480 1/2c; at 482 1/2c; at 484 1/2c; at 486 1/2c; at 488 1/2c; at 490 1/2c; at 492 1/2c; at 494 1/2c; at 496 1/2c; at 498 1/2c; at 500 1/2c; at 502 1/2c; at 504 1/2c; at 506 1/2c; at 508 1/2c; at 510 1/2c; at 512 1/2c; at 514 1/2c; at 516 1/2c; at 518 1/2c; at 520 1/2c; at 522 1/2c; at 524 1/2c; at 526 1/2c; at 528 1/2c; at 530 1/2c; at 532 1/2c; at 534 1/2c; at 536 1/2c; at 538 1/2c; at 540 1/2c; at 542 1/2c; at 544 1/2c; at 546 1/2c; at 548 1/2c; at 550 1/2c; at 552 1/2c; at 554 1/2c; at 556 1/2c; at 558 1/2c; at 560 1/2c; at 562 1/2c; at 564 1/2c; at 566 1/2c; at 568 1/2c; at 570 1/2c; at 5