FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

LIGHT HOUSE ON COHASSET ROCKS. The light house, which, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau, is now being constructed on Minot's Rock, is rapidly approaching a completion, and, in the course of the approaching season, will undoubtedly be finished, and serve as a beacon, rising amid the waves, to warn mariners of their proximity to dangers of the most dreadful character.—Had this light house been constructed thirty years ago, how many lives and how much property might have been saved! The work has, thus far, been under the superintendence of Capt. Swift, of the corps, and the resident agent and contractor was Mr. Benjamin Pomeroy, a person of the most extraordinary perseverance and inexhaustible ingenuity, and well acquainted with working in such positions. From the official report of Capt. Swift, published among the Executive Documents of 1848, the following description of this undertaking is extracted, and will be read with interest by all nautical men:—

"The rock selected for the site of the light house is called the 'outer Minot,' and lies farther seaward than others of the group known as the Cohasset rocks. At extreme low water an area of about thirty feet in diameter is exposed, and the highest point in the rock is about three and a half feet above the line of low water. It is very rare, however, that a surface, greater than twenty-five feet in diameter, is left bare by the sea. The rock is granite, with vertical seams of traps rising through it.

The form of the light-house frame is an octagon, of 25 feet diameter at the base; the structure is formed of eight heavy wrought iron piles, or shafts, placed at equal distance from each other, with one, also, at the centre. The piles were forged in two pieces each, and are connected together by very stout cast iron or gun metal sockets, the interior of which is bored, and the pile ends are turned, and secured to the sockets by means of large steel keys, passing through the piles and sockets. Above and below the joints or sockets, and connecting the middle pile with each outer pile, there extends a series of wrought iron braces, and the outer shafts are connected together by similar braces, extending from one to the other,—and thus the whole structure is tied together.

The keeper's house is octagonal in shape, and 14 feet in diameter; the uprights, or stanchions, are of cast iron, and rest upon the cap immediately over the pile heads, where they are secured with bolts and keys. These uprights are cast with double flanches, between which two inch plank, grooved and tongued, are to be fitted horizontally: and at right angles, another series of plank is to be set on end vertically, and, together, these form the side or frame of the house; upon this frame the roof will be placed, and, finally, upon this, the lantern will be set up.

The drilling of the holes for the lighthouse occupied the better part of two seasons. The erection of the iron structure in place, it may be conceived, was comparatively a work of much less difficulty, and with favorable weather, an undertaking not requiring much time. The triangle and drilling machine was swept from the rock twice during the first season's operations, and the men were frequently washed from the rock, but happily no lives have been lost. The holes were all finished on the 16th August, that is to say 9 holes of 12 inches diameter and 5 feet deep.

On the 4th and 5th September 6 piles were erected in place, and by the 21st the 3 remaining lower piles had been placed, and three of the braces belonging to that series placed also. From the 21st September until the 7th October no landing could be effected on the rock. On that day the middle pile of the upper series was set in its place. On the 26th October the cap, or spider, a casting to rest upon the heads of the piles, to receive the dwelling house of the keeper, and the lantern, consisting of eight arms and weighing some five tons, was hoisted partially towards its place, and on the 30th October this difficult undertaking was successfully completed, and the spider fixed in its proper position, and secured there, at an elevation of 55 feet above the top of the rock.

The Boston light being a revolving light, and the Minot, being the next in order upon the coast, should be a fixed light, accordingly the apparatus ordered is of that character, and is composed of 15 brass lamps, with reflectors of 21 inches diameter in the clear, with very heavy plating of silver, and of the best description of work. The framing of the lantern is of wrought iron, and is a polygon of 16 faces, diameter at the angles 11 feet 6 inches, height 6½ feet, furnished with cast iron ventilator; the glass, French plate, 44 by 24 inches, ⅝ inch thick, the extent of the illumination will be two hundred and ten degrees.

Thus it will be seen that the entire height of the structure from the surface of the rock to the top of the lantern, will be about 70 feet, and upwards of 50 above the line of the highest water.

The entire weight of the iron work is about 70 tons; of this upwards of 40 tons is wrought iron, the residue of cast iron; the average weight of each complete shaft is about 8,200 lbs.; the cast iron couplings or connecting the upper piles with the lower are three feet long, and weigh nearly 800 lbs. each; they are made of the best gun metal; the weight of the lantern and illuminating apparatus is about 4½ tons.

Below the keeper's house, and enclosed within the pile heads, a species of cellar or store room, of the size of the house, is to be built, to contain oil, fuel, provisions, &c. I had hoped last season that all this might have been accomplished before the boisterous weather of the present year came on, and the light brought into use this winter, but this has not been practicable."

VOTE ON THE TERRITORIAL BILL. This [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso, passed the