

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 42.) NORTH AMERICA—WEST COAST.

Light on Cape Hancock, Columbia River.

THE United States' Lighthouse Board has given notice that on and after the 15th day of October 1856, a light would be established on Cape Hancock, on the north side of the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington Territory.

The light is a fixed white light, of the first order, illuminating the entire horizon. It is placed at a height of 230 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible, in clear weather, from the deck of a ship at a distance of 22 miles.

The light tower is whitewashed; it is 40 feet high, and stands on the pitch of the Cape, at about 190 feet above the sea. According to the United States Coast Survey it is in lat. $46^{\circ} 16' 35''$ N., long. $124^{\circ} 2'$ west of Greenwich. Variation of the compass $20^{\circ} 45'$ east in July 1851.

A fog bell of 1,600 lbs. weight has also been placed on the bluff, in advance of the light tower, and will be sounded during foggy or thick weather, day and night, from the same date. The distinctive mode of striking the bell will be published hereafter. The machinery is in a frame building, on a level with the ground, with the front open to receive the bell, and is also white-washed.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
22d November 1856.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Columbia River, Entrance, No. 1577, Pacific Ocean, No. 2461, also West Coast of America Lighthouse List, No. 46.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 43.) NORTH SEA—RIVER WESER.

Fixed Light on the Hohe Weg Flat.

The Senate of the Free Hanse-Town of Bremen has given notice that on and after the 1st day of December 1856, a light will be established in a light-house recently erected in the place of the Bremen Beacon on the flat named Hohe Weg, at the entrance of the River Weser.

The light will be a fixed white light; the illuminating apparatus being a catadioptric lens of the second order. It is placed at a height of 112 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from the deck of a ship at a distance of 15 miles, and may therefore be seen from the first or outer buoy of the Weser, called the Schlüssel-*tonne* or Key buoy. The light will be only visible from N.W. by W. round northerly and easterly to south.

The light-house is an octagonal structure of brick on a stone basement, its whole elevation being about 120 feet; at a height of about 40 feet above the mean tide level it is surrounded by a terrace with an iron railing. It stands on the site of the old wooden Bremen Beacon, in lat. $53^{\circ} 42' 51''$ N., long. $8^{\circ} 14' 52''$ east of Greenwich. From the light-house the outer light vessel bears N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and the church of Langwarden bears south.

On the day it is first lighted the inner light vessel will be removed from her station.

For the convenience of mariners entering the Weser, but by no means to induce them to neglect the use of the lead, a small white light will be shown from the lighthouse at a height of 44 feet above the mean tide level, visible in clear weather at the distance of 7 miles. This light will dis-

appear to those who are nearing too much the black buoy (or starboard side) on entering, near buoys H. and J. To those entering the channel named the Dwasgat, the light will assume a reddish colour, in a line with the red buoy, and will disappear when they reach the line of the black W A buoy. This low light will be only visible from N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. round northerly to E. by S.

All bearings magnetic. Variation $18^{\circ} 0'$ W. in 1856; decreasing $6'$ yearly.

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
29th November 1856.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Sea, General, No. 2339; Sheet 3, No. 2248; Heligoland Bight, No. 1887. Also Northern Europe Lighthouse List, No. 59*.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 44.) NORTH SEA—ENTRANCE OF THE WESER.

Revolving Light on Wanger-Oog.

THE Government of Oldenburgh has been notice that on and after the 1st day of October 1856, a light would be exhibited from the new tower recently erected near the eastern extremity of the Island of Wanger-Oog, on the west side of the entrance of the river Jade and Weser, instead of the old light on that island.

The light is revolving, showing a bright flash once every two minutes, and is of the fourth order. It is placed at a height of 100 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship in ordinary weather at a distance of 12 miles.

The new tower stands in lat. $53^{\circ} 47' 26''$ N. long. $7^{\circ} 54' 14''$ east of Greenwich.

A beacon is erected on the said hill 1700 feet E. by N. from the new tower; and the Weser buoy No. 1, is placed with these two in line or in range.

The outer lightship or No. 1, in the Weser, lies E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. from the beacon, and in line or range with the beacon and the large church steeple on the western part of the Island of Wanger-Oog.

[All bearings magnetic. Var. $18^{\circ} 0'$ W. in 1856; decreasing $6'$ yearly.]

By Command of their Lordships,

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
1st December 1856.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Sea, General, No. 2339, Sheet 3, No. 2248; entrance to the Elbe, No. 1875; Heligoland Bight, No 1887. Also Northern Europe Lighthouse list, No. 59.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 46.) GULF OF MEXICO.

Flashing Light at Sabine Pass.

THE United States' Lighthouse Board has given notice, that on or about the 1st day of January 1857, a light will be exhibited from a light tower recently erected on Brant Point, on the east side of Sabine Pass, on the coast of Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The light will be a fixed white light, varied by flashes; the illuminating apparatus a lens of the third order. The light is placed at an elevation of 84 feet above the mean level of the sea, and