

in lat. $53^{\circ} 8' 55''$ N. and Long. $9^{\circ} 51' 30''$ west of Greenwich, bearing from Slyne Head South Light, S. b E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant $20\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles; from Skird Rocks, S. b E., distant $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; from Loophead, N.E. b N., distant 36 miles.

This light will be a revolving light, of the natural appearance, showing a bright flash once in every three minutes, and will be visible from seaward between the bearings of W.N.W., round by the westward to N.W. by N. The apparatus is catadioptric of the first order, and is 115 feet above the mean level of the sea; and in clear weather the light should be visible at the distance of 16 miles.

The tower is circular, of gray stone colour, 101 feet in height from base to summit; the top below the lantern sash will be painted red, also two horizontal belts will be coloured red, on the tower.

The South Lighthouse of the Arran Islands is erected on the south-western point of Inisheer, the southernmost of the islands, in lat. $53^{\circ} 2' 40''$ N., and long. $9^{\circ} 31' 30''$ W.; it bears from Blackhead, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distant $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; from Finnis Rock (off S.E. point of Inisheer), W. b N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; from Loophead, N.E. b E. distant 33 miles.

This light will be a fixed light, visible from seaward between the bearings of S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., round by the southward to W. b S., and is 110 feet over the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather within the distance of 15 miles. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the first order. A strip or sector of red light will be shown in the direction of the Finnis Rock; in all other directions the light will be of the natural appearance.

The tower is circular, of gray stone colour below the projecting gallery, and is 112 feet in height from its base to the top of the dome.

From and after the date of exhibition of the new lights, the old light heretofore on the summit of Inishmore, or the Great Island, will be discontinued, and the lantern and top of the old lighthouse tower will be removed.

[All bearings are magnetic. Var. (at the Arran Islands in 1857) $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.]

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th September, 1857.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: Ireland, West Coast, Sheet 10; Slyne Head to Liscanor Bay, 2173; British Islands Light Book, Nos. 351, 352.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No 30.) UNITED STATES COAST (ATLANTIC).

Cape Roman and Charleston (S.C.) Lights.

THE Government of the United States has given notice, that on the evening of January 1, 1858, a *first order catadioptric light, revolving once every minute*, will be exhibited from the new tower, now in course of erection, on Cape Roman, S.C., in place of the present fixed light at that point.

The new tower (which is near the present low one of 65 feet elevation, painted with red and white horizontal stripes) is octagonal, built of dark reddish gray brick, and will be 150 feet high when completed.

The light from this tower should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 23 nau-

tical miles, or 17 nautical miles outside of the dangerous shoals of Cape Roman.

This light station will be readily known during daylight by the appearance of the two towers, the old one (65 feet high) being painted with red and white horizontal bands, and the new tower (150 feet high), from which the light will be exhibited, being of the natural colour of the brick, and lantern painted black.

The approximate position of Cape Roman lighthouse is latitude $33^{\circ} 01' 04''$ North, longitude $79^{\circ} 17' 05''$ West. Var. approx. $2^{\circ} 0' E.$

Charleston Light.

And also on the evening of the same day (January 1, 1858), and simultaneously with the exhibition of the *revolving light at Cape Roman*, the present *revolving light at Charleston, S.C.*, will be changed to a *fixed catadioptric light*.

The tower is built of brick, whitewashed, and is 110 feet high. The light will be 133 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 20 nautical miles.

The beacon light, placed at an elevation of 50 feet, in front, in range with the main light, gives the line of best water across the bar.

Approximate position of the Charleston main light, latitude $32^{\circ} 41' 55''$ North, longitude $79^{\circ} 52' 29''$ West. Var. approx., $2^{\circ} 30' E.$

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
10th September, 1857.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—No. 270, Sheet 7, East Coast of North America; U.S. Light Book, No. 270, 273.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 31.) UNITED STATES COAST (ATLANTIC).

Montauk Point and Great West or Shinnecock Bay Lights, Long Island, New York; and Beacon Light on Naval Hospital Wharf, Harbour of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.

THE United States Government has given notice, that—

On the evening of the 1st day of January, 1858, the present fixed light at Montauk Point, at the east end of Long Island, New York, will be changed to a first order catadioptric fixed light, varied by a flash once in every two minutes. And

On the evening of the same day a first order catadioptric fixed light will be exhibited for the first time from the lighthouse tower now in course of construction on Pond Quogue Point, north side of Shinnecock Bay, Long Island, New York, one mile north of the outer or ocean beach, and about halfway between the lighthouses at Fire Island and Montauk Point, Long Island.

Montauk Point Light.

This lighthouse tower is 85 feet high, built of stone, whitewashed, and the light has a focal plane of 160 feet above the mean level of the sea.

With the new first order apparatus, the fixed light should be seen between the intervals of flashes, under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, 20 nautical miles, and the flashes (at intervals of two minutes) from three to five miles further.