

not bringing the light to the northward of N.N.W. it will lead clear of all danger up to the anchorage off the town.

Rock in Herradura Bay.

A dangerous rock has been discovered in Herradura bay, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a depth of only 2 feet on it at low water of spring tides, and is sometimes visible when there is much swell on. It lies nearly in the middle of the bay, with a house on the beach bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{3}$ N. eight cables' lengths, and Caño pinnacle S.W. by S. nine cables' length. At full and change of the moon the tide rises about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Shoal off the River Lempa.

An extensive shoal, having only 12 feet of water over it, on which two vessels have recently struck, is reported to lie off the river Lempa, about 10 miles off shore, and directly in the track of vessels bound from La Union to Acajutla. The shoal is about 3 miles long, in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and from its centre the volcano of San Miguel (6790 feet high) bears N.N.E. It lies in lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$ North, long. $88^{\circ} 19'$ West of Greenwich, nearly. There is reason to believe that the whole of this coast of Central America, is placed in our charts about 8 miles too far north.

Rocks in Smyth Channel, Magellan Strait.

A shoal in Smyth channel, at the north-west end of Magellan strait, was struck upon by H.M.S. *Vixen* when steering to the northward and attempting to take the passage between the east side of Long island and King William Land. It extends across the passage, from the shore under Rose hill to within half a cable's length of the beach on Long island, has only 6 feet water on it, and the depths decrease suddenly from 25 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms close to. The bearings from the vessel when aground were, the south-east extreme of Long Island S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.; and the highest point of the island W. by S.

This extensive shoal, with a patch of rocks immediately in the fair way (steep to, with only 9 feet water on them), renders this passage unnavigable; and vessels should follow the channel recommended in the Sailing Directions for South America, Part 11, page 264, viz., to the eastward of the Otter islands, and then between the Summer isles and Long island.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation in 1857: In Gulf of Nicoya, $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ East; off the Lempa, $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ East; off N.W. end of Magellan Strait, $22\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ East.]

By Command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th September, 1857.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts: Central America, West Coast, sheet 4, No. 2145; Sheet 7, No. 2148; Nicoya Gulf, No. 1931; and South America, West Coast, Sheet 1, Magellan Strait to Gulf of Trinidad, No. 560; Pacific Ocean, Sheet 8, No. 2466. Also South American Lights List, No. 32.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 34.) MEDITERRANEAN—GIBRALTAR BAY.

Light at the Works of the New Mole.

THE Captain-Superintendent of Her Majesty's Naval Yard, at Gibraltar, has given notice, that on and after the 25th day of August, 1857, a temporary coloured light would be placed at the outer extremity of the new works now in course

of construction at the New Mole in Gibraltar Bay; and in order that the temporary light may be distinguished from the fixed red light at the original Mole Head, it will show a red, white, and green light; viz;

Green to the North.
White to the West.
Red to the South.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation in 1857, 20° W.]

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
15th September, 1857.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts, viz.:—Gibraltar, No. 144; Gibraltar Strait, No. 142; Mediterranean, General, No. 2158; Sheet 1, Gibraltar to Alicante, No. 1186; also Mediterranean Light List, No. 4*.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 35.) ATLANTIC OCEAN—UNITED STATES.

Charleston, South Carolina.

THE United States Lighthouse Board has issued notices to the following effect:—

Beacon Light, Sullivan Island.

The front range beacon on Sullivan Island which was burnt down on the 18th of April, 1857, has been replaced, and a fixed light was to be exhibited therefrom on the 1st day of September, at an elevation of 50 feet above the sea, and which would be visible through an arc of 15° of the horizon.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens, placed in a light room, on a wooden frame, both of which are painted light brown.

Beacon Light, Morris Island.

A new beacon, ranging with Charleston lighthouse, has been erected on Morris Island as a substitute for the present brick range building, which is out of place in consequence of the shifting of the main ship channel to the south-west. The new range beacon is $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet west of the old one; and when in line with Charleston lighthouse, correctly marks the deepest water in the main ship channel.

The light is at the height of 50 feet above the sea, and illuminates an arc of 15° of the horizon; it was to be exhibited on the 10th of September, after which the old beacon tower would be removed.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens, placed in a lantern, on a wooden frame, both of which are painted red.

By Command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer,
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
28th September, 1857.

This notice affects the United States Lights List, No. 274.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 36.) SOUTH AUSTRALIA—PORT PHILLIP.

Temporary Light Vessel in Geelong Harbour.

THE Harbour Authorities at Geelong, Port Phillip, have given notice, that a light vessel has been temporarily moored opposite the Bird Rock, on the port side of the channel leading into Corio Harbour, Geelong, near the position hitherto occupied by the second black buoy which has been removed.