

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 5.) MEDITERRANEAN—COASTS OF SPAIN AND MAJORCA.

Light at Villajoyosa.

THE Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice, that on and after the 20th of February, 1859, a harbour light will be exhibited from the new lighthouse at Villajoyosa, in the province of Alicante, when the light at present shown will be discontinued.

The new light will be a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 52 feet above the level of the sea, and in ordinary weather should be visible all round the horizon from a distance of 5 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order.

The light-tower is of rectangular form, about 50 feet high, and coloured white. It stands to the eastward of the old tower, and in lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$, long. $0^{\circ} 11' 38''$ West of Greenwich.

Light at Port Soller, Majorca.

Also, that on and after the same date a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Grossa point, the western point of entrance to Port Soller, on the northern coast of Majorca.

The light will be a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 468 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in ordinary weather from a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order.

The light tower is circular and painted white, with the bands and cornice red, and rises 53 feet above an adjoining small square building. Its position is in lat. $39^{\circ} 48' 5'' N.$, long. $2^{\circ} 43' 37''$ East of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th February, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts—Mediterranean General, No. 2158; Spain, South Coast, Sheet 2, No. 1187; Majorca, No. 146. Also, Mediterranean Lights List for August 1858, Nos. 16, 26.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 6.)—ATLANTIC—UNITED STATES.

Beacon Light at Charleston Harbour.

THE United States Lighthouse Board has given notice, that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, a light would be exhibited all night from a lantern placed on the top of a square tower at Mount Pleasant, Charlestown harbour, South Carolina.

The light is a *fixed white* light, shown at an elevation of 57 feet above the sea, and in ordinary weather should be visible from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the sixth order.

The tower rises from the front of the keeper's dwelling, and is about 50 feet high; the whole is coloured light brown.

Light at Fenwick Island, Delaware.

Also, that on and after the 1st of August, 1859, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at Fenwick island, 20 miles to the southward of Cape Henlopen, coast of Delaware.

The light will be a *fixed white* light varied by a *bright flash* every 2 minutes; it will be placed at an elevation of 86 feet above the level of the sea, and in ordinary weather should be seen at a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the third order.

The light-tower is of brick, about 85 feet high, and with the keeper's dwelling is coloured white, the watch room and lantern being painted black. It stands in about lat. $38^{\circ} 27' N.$, long. $75^{\circ} 3' 30''$ west of Greenwich, according to the United States Coast Survey.

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th February, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North America, East Coast, Sheet 7, No. 270; Sheet 6, No. 269. Also, United States Lights List for July, 1858, Nos. 292, 208.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 7.) NEW ZEALAND—COOK STRAIT.

Light at Port Nicholson.

THE Colonial Government of New South Wales has given Notice, that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Pencarrow Head, at the entrance of Port Nicholson, (Wellington) Cook Strait, New Zealand.

The light is a *revolving* light, eclipsed every two minutes, placed at an elevation of 420 feet above high water, and in ordinary weather should be visible from a distance of 30 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the second order.

The form, height, and colour of the light-tower are not stated, but it stands in lat. $41^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $174^{\circ} 51' 15''$ East of Greenwich.

From the lighthouse, Baring Head bears S.E. by S., distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Sinclair Head, W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Cape Campbell, S.W. by S., 33 miles.

[The Bearings are magnetic. Variation $15\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ East in 1858.]

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
21st February, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—New Zealand, General, No. 1212; Cook Strait, No. 2054; Port Nicholson, No. 1423. Also, New Zealand Pilot, page 103; and New Zealand Lights List for September 1850, No. 114.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 8.) AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

Light on Cape Northumberland.

THE Master and Wardens of the Trinity House of Port Adelaide have given notice, that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Northumberland, on the south coast of Australia.

The light is a *revolving* light, showing alternately every minute *white*, *red*, and *green*, and visible from seaward when bearing between E.S.E. and W. by S $\frac{1}{4}$ S. It is placed at an elevation of about 123 feet above high water, and