

has also appointed James Wintle, of Newnham, in the county of Gloucester, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Gloucester.

Whitehall, April 30, 1859.

The Right Honourable Sir Alexander Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed John Baker, of Ilminster, in the county of Somerset, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Somerset.

Whitehall, May 5, 1859.

The Right Honourable Sir Alexander Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed Richard Minshull Jones, of Tooley-street, in the borough of Southwark, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Surrey.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[(No. 15.)—MEDITERRANEAN.—ARCHIPELAGO.]

Light on Andros Island.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11, of 10th of March, 1859, information has been received at the Admiralty that the light on Andros, one of the western Isles of the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, is not placed on Cape Kabanos, the northern extreme of the island, (as stated in the Official Notice from the Minister of Marine of Greece), but upon Cape Fassa.

The light is a *fixed* light, varied by a *flash* every three minutes, and is intended as a guide to the Doro Channel. It is placed at an elevation of 708 English feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 30 miles.

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

The light tower is about 70 feet in height, and stands upon a bluff point called Cape Fassa, at the north-west extremity of the island. Its correct position is in lat. $37^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. long. $24^{\circ} 42' 30''$ East of Greenwich, nearly.

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
30th April, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mediterranean, General, No. 2158; Archipelago, General, No. 1650; Archipelago, Sheet 1, No. 1651; Sheet 2, No. 1652; Sheet 5, No. 1655; Andros Island, No. 1820. Also, Mediterranean Lights List for August, 1858, No. 220, and for May, 1859, No. 236.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 16.) GULF OF MEXICO.—UNITED STATES.

Revolving Light on Cape San Blas.

THE United States Lighthouse Board has given notice, that on and after the 1st of May, 1859, a light would be exhibited from the new lighthouse on Cape San Blas, Florida.

The new light is a *revolving white light*, showing every $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, placed at an elevation of 96 feet above the level of the sea, and in ordinary weather should be visible from a distance of 16 miles.

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

The light tower is of brick and coloured white, with a small building of two stories attached to the eastern side. It stands in lat. $29^{\circ} 41' 41''$ N. long. $85^{\circ} 24' 34''$ West of Greenwich, according to the United States Coast Survey.

Beacon Light at Corpus Christi.

Also, that on and after the 10th of February, 1859, a light would be exhibited from the beacon at Corpus Christi, on the coast of Texas.

The light is a *fixed white light*, placed at an elevation of 77 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from the distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by a Fresnel lens of the fifth order.

The lantern is on the keeper's dwelling, which is built of brick and coloured white. The building stands at the north end of Corpus Christi bluff.

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd May, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—West Indies, Outline, No. 390; General, Sheet 4, No. 392 d; Florida, West Coast, No. 524.* Also, United States Lights List, for July, 1858, Nos. 327, 377; West Indies Lights List, for January, 1859, Nos. 74, 125.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 17.) SOUTH ATLANTIC.—RIO DE LA PLATA.

Bell Buoy on the English Bank.

The Captain of the Port at Monte Video has given notice, that a bell buoy, or boat, has been placed on the English Bank, in the entrance of the River Plata.

The buoy is of iron, in the shape of a vessel, 30 feet long, 12 feet in beam, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, with a network of chain and strong wire round its deck. The bell is from 250 to 300lbs. weight, and is rung by the motion of the sea.

The bell buoy is moored in 3 fathoms, on the eastern side of the bank, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the breakers; and it lies in lat. $35^{\circ} 16' S.$ long. $55^{\circ} 51' 20''$ West of Greenwich, with the Cerro of Monte Video N. W. $\frac{1}{3}$ W., and the Pan de Azucar N. E. $\frac{1}{3}$ N.

The Mariner is cautioned that this buoy lies in a very exposed situation, and is liable to be driven away.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $9\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ East in 1858.]

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th May, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Rio de la Plata, No. 2544; South America, East Coast, Sheet 7, No. 2522.