

day of June, 1861, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Landguard beach point, at the entrance of Harwich harbour.

The light will be *fixed*, at a height of 16 feet above the mean level of the sea. On approaching the harbour, it will not be seen until near the Andrews buoy, or when it bears N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., it will then show *red* as far as the Beach End buoy, when it changes to *white*, and so continues up the harbour.

The light is dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order. It is exhibited at the west angle of the keeper's dwelling, which is a long low building painted white, with a slated roof and tall white chimneys; and is placed at about 650 yards S.W. by W. from the Cupola in Landguard fort.

The present light in Landguard fort will be discontinued.

Caution.—Masters of vessels proceeding into Harwich harbour are cautioned not to open Harwich lights anything to the westward until the *red* light at Landguard comes open.

Cliff Foot Shoal Buoys.

Also, that the Cliff End beacon buoy has been moved to the southward, and now lies at 15 feet at low water spring tides, with the Mortella tower on Bull Cliff N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., the spire of Harwich church N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

And that an additional *red* Can buoy marked North Cliff has been placed in 18 feet at low water off the North Cliff Foot shoal, with Patrick's mill in line with the beacon on the breakwater N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., Mortella Tower on Landguard east beach E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

[All bearings are Magnetic. Variation, 21° 0' West in 1861.]

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
8th June, 1861.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Harwich Harbour, No. 1491; England, East Coast, Sheet 2, No. 1610; Approaches to Harwich, No. 2052; Orwell and Stour Rivers, No. 2693; North Sea, Sheet 1, No. 1406; English Channel, Sheet 1, No. 2675 a; North Sea Pilot Part 3, pp. 175, 183. And British Islands Lights List, No. 88.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 21.) ENGLAND.—SOUTH COAST.

Time Signal for Plymouth Sound.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purpose of giving Greenwich Mean Time to vessels desirous of ascertaining or verifying the errors and rates of their chronometers in Plymouth Sound, a time signal is daily shown at one o'clock, P.M. by the instantaneous collapse of a cone suspended near the top of the flagstaff, in the redoubt on Mount Wise, Devonport.

This time signal is not made as usual, by the dropping of a ball, but by the collapse of a cone, which when not in use hangs in a closed state on the flagstaff. As a preparatory notice to the observer, at three minutes before one o'clock the cone is extended to its perfect shape; and at the instant of 1^h P.M. of Greenwich mean time it collapses. Again, at two minutes later it is once more extended; and at the instant of 1^h 5^m P.M. it again collapses. The second collapse is made in

order to verify the first, or in the event of its not having been noted by the observer.

The instant of Greenwich mean time is obtained by means of a chronometer, brought from the Observatory of Mr. Cox, optician, in Fore-street, Devonport, by whom it is compared immediately before leaving with a good regulator clock by Arnold; it may therefore be fairly depended upon to within one or two seconds of time. This time signal is not made on Sundays; and the present arrangement is only temporary until a connection is established by electric telegraph with the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

This cone is of canvas, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and painted black. It is suspended below the flag on the flagstaff, at an elevation of 175 feet above the mean level of the sea; and its collapse may be seen from most parts of Hamoaze, over the whole of Plymouth Sound, and from those parts of Catwater used by sea-going ships. It may also be seen in clear weather, with a glass, at a considerable distance outside the Breakwater when bearing between N. by W. and N. by E.

Mount Wise is the general signal station of the port, and may be known by its southern green slope; also from its proximity to St. Stephen's Church, which has a remarkably sharp spire. The position of the flagstaff on the Mount is in lat. 50° 22' N., long. 4° 10' 15", or 16^m 41^s West of Greenwich.

[The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 22° 50' W. in 1861.]

By command of their Lordships.

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
18th June, 1861.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 22.) BALTIC—GULF OF FINLAND.

New Light at South end of Hogland.

THE Imperial Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg has given notice, that on and after the 1st day of August, 1861, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the southern point of the island of Hogland, in the Gulf of Finland.

The light will be a fixed *red* light. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the third order.

The lighthouse is built of wood. Its exact position, height above the sea, distance at which the light is visible, and colour of building, are not stated.

Also, that on and after the 1st day of July, 1861, the upper fixed white light on the northern hill of Hogland will be again exhibited, the repairs and alterations in the system of lighting being completed.

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

Great Belt-Buoy near the Munke.

The inspector of Lights and Beacons on the east coast of Jutland has given notice, that a red buoy with staff and ball has been placed near the Munke shoals, between the islands of Seierö and Værö, at the northern entrance to the Great Belt.

The beacon lies in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, at 170 yards E. by N. from the easternmost 18-foot shoal of the Little Munke.