

head at Mintok, at the west end of Banka island, and the northern entrance to Banka strait.

The light is a *fixed* white light, at an elevation of 29 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

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

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 0'$ East in 1864.]

By command of their Lordships,

Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
15th February, 1866.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Saigon or Don-Nai River, No. 1269; China Sea, sheet 1, No. 2658; and Banka Strait, Nos. 2149, 2597. Also East Indies and China Lights List, Nos. 113, 129.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 8).—AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.

Rock off Great Palm Island.

THE following information has been received at the Admiralty, relative to a dangerous rock recently discovered by H.M.S. "Salamander," Acting Commander D. Young, of the north-east point of Great Palm Island, on the east coast of Australia.

The rock, which has been named the Hayman, is in lat. $18^{\circ} 43' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 43' 30''$ E., rather more than 2 miles off the north-east point of Great Palm Island, and nearly in the track of vessels; when first observed, a slight break of the sea only was visible, but on a nearer approach the rock was distinctly seen. Its north-east part is awash at low water, and from it the centre of the White Rock—off the south-east point of the Great Palm Island—bears S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distant 3 miles; the south-east point of Great Palm Island S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the north-east point of Great Palm Island W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

From its north-east part the rock extends in a S.W. direction at least 100 yards and about 20 yards in breadth, with 3 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water on it shelving to 9 fathoms. Between it and Great Palm Island there are 10 and 13 fathoms; and eastward of it 15 fathoms, mud. No landing could be effected on account of the sea. The approximate rise of tide at springs may be 8 or 10 feet.

When bound to the northward and closing the Palm Islands, bring the centre of the northernmost island to bear N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and steer for it until the north-east point of Great Palm Island bears W. by S.; then keep a little westward to avoid the Zebra and other doubtful shoals on the north.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $6^{\circ} 55'$ East in 1866.]

By command of their Lordships,

Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
19th February, 1866.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Australia, East Coast, Sheet 16, No. 2349. Also, Australia Directory, Vol. II., pp. 148, 149.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 9).—EAST INDIES.—BRITISH BURMAH.

Fixed Light on Double Island.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice, that on the 4th day of December, 1865, a light was established on Double Island, coast of Tenasserim, Gulf of Martaban.

The light is a *fixed* white light, seen through an arc of $164\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or when bearing from about N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., round by east to S.S.E.; the former bearing passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward of Kalegouk or Callagouk Island, and the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward of the Patch buoy off Amherst. The elevation of the light is not given, but it is said to be seen in clear weather from a distance of 19 miles.

A strip of light shows from the Patch buoy eastward as far as Amherst point.

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

Double Island is in lat. $15^{\circ} 52' 30''$ N., long., $97^{\circ} 36' 30''$ east of Greenwich. Amherst point bears from the light N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.; the Patch buoy N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; and the west point of Kalegouk Island S. by E.

Vessels making the light should endeavour to keep it between the bearings of S.E. and N.E., paying particular attention to the tides, as at springs they run about 5 knots an hour, parallel with coast. Vessels standing too close to the land will lose sight of the light, but so long as the light is in sight there will be no danger until 10 miles northward of it, when approaching the Goodwin sands, where the tides set very strong. The anchoring ground in the vicinity of Double Island is good, but, on account of the strength of the tides, vessels should avoid as much as possible the risk of anchoring in such deep water.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 15'$ east in 1866.]

By command of their Lordships,

Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
26th February, 1866.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Bengal, Sheet 2, No. 706; Indian Ocean, Nos. 2483, 7486; and Gulf of Bengal, Sheet 7, No. 823. Also, East Indies Light List, No. 91.

INCOME TAX.

WHEREAS it has become necessary to renew the list of persons to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners appointed to act in the Divisions of Spelthorne and Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, as Commissioners for the general purposes of the Acts of Parliament for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices: Now we, two of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in pursuance of the powers vested in us in that behalf, do hereby convene a meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners, for the county aforesaid, being respectively qualified to act as such Commissioners, to be holden at the Town-hall, Brentford, on Saturday, the 14th day of April 1865, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of choosing fit and proper persons to be Commissioners to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners for the general purposes of the