

eight hundred and seventy-seven, both days inclusive. We ascertained that the number of coins, both of gold and silver, in each packet produced to us, corresponded with the number which the officers of the Mint represented it to contain, and we took a coin or coins from each of such packets of Gold coins, making altogether ten sovereigns or twenty shilling pieces, and we weighed each of the said coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the First Schedule of the Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was minus one thousandth part of an ounce (or $\cdot 001$) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then melted the said Gold coins so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the Standard Gold Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was five ten thousandths (or $\cdot 0005$) and therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Gold coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to weight. We then took from such residue six sovereigns and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such sovereigns weighed respectively,—the first 123.324 grains, the second 123.324 grains, the third 123.324 grains, the fourth 123.324 grains, the fifth 123.304 grains, and the sixth 123.264 grains. We then assayed the said six sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such sovereigns to be 916.5, 916.2, 916.5, 916.7, 916.3, and 916.4 respectively. We also took a coin from each of such packets of Silver coins, making altogether twelve half-crowns, six florins, seventeen shillings, twelve sixpences, and of Maundy moneys, one fourpenny piece, six threepences, one twopenny piece, and six penny pieces; and weighed each of the said Silver coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy of the said First Schedule of the said Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was minus one thousandth part of an ounce (or $\cdot 001$) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then melted the said Silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the Standard Silver Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act, was minus six ten-thousandths (or $\cdot 0006$), and, therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Silver coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to weight. We then took from such residue one half-crown, one florin, one shilling, and one sixpence, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such half-crown weighed 217.681 grains, that such florin weighed 174.245 grains, that such shilling weighed 87.472 grains, and that such sixpence weighed 43.636 grains.

We then assayed the said half-crown, the said florin, the said shilling, and the said sixpence separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such half-crown to be 924.0, of such florin to be 924.5, of such shilling to be 924.7, and of such sixpence to be 924.5.

G. Smith Hayter, Foreman.
Henry John Lias.
John Grey.
H. S. Thornton.
G. Matthey.
Stewart Pixley.
Francis B. Thomas.
Henry Lias.
R. Ruthven Pym.
Wm. Robinson.
H. Matthey.
Henry Pixey.

W. F. Pollock,
 Queen's Remembrancer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 76.)—UNITED STATES.—NEW YORK.

Establishment of Time Ball.

THE United States Government has given notice; that a time ball has been established at the Western Union Telegraph building, New York city:—

The time ball can be seen from the shipping lying at the New York and Brooklyn Docks, and on the New Jersey shore, as well as by all vessels in New York Bay.

The time ball, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, will be hoisted half-mast at the iron flagstaff on the tower of the Western Union building at 11h. 55m. A.M., and remain so till 11h. 58m., when it will be hoisted to its highest point, about half-way up the main staff, 250 feet above the ground. It will be dropped by electricity at noon exactly, mean time at New York.

The longitude of New York being assumed to be that determined by the United States Coast Survey for the City Hall, $74^{\circ} 0' 24.75''$ W.: mean noon at New York corresponds with 4h. 56m. 1.65s. P.M., Greenwich mean time.

If from high winds, or other cause, the ball does not fall at noon, it will be kept at the masthead, and dropped at 12h. 5m. 0s. In such cases, a small red flag will be hoisted at 12h. 1m., and kept flying till 12h. 10m.

The time of dropping the ball will record itself automatically, by electricity, near the standard clock of the Western Union Company (which is regulated by signal from Washington Observatory); and if by any cause it does not fall precisely at noon, its error will be known.

In the evening newspapers of the day, and in those of the next morning, a notice will be regularly inserted, stating whether the ball dropped at the exact time, and if not, then its error. So that, should high winds or other cause have prevented the signal from being given precisely, it will still be available for rating chronometers.

By command of their Lordships,
Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.
 Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
 19th June, 1877.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Long Island Sound, western part, No. 2755; and New York Harbour, No. 2491: Also, Sailing Directions for the principal ports of the East Coast of the United States, 1874, page 56.