

situated southward of Garça Point (Guia Head), the south-east extreme of Guia Peninsula, about 120 yards from the land.

By command of their Lordships,
Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
5th January, 1881.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Fayal, Pico, and San Jorge Islands, No. 1855; Fayal Channel and Horta and Pim Bays, No. 1940. Also, Africa Pilot, Part 1, 1880, page 23.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 3.)—NORTH ATLANTIC. LABRADOR—
NORTH-EAST COAST.

Breakers reported off Hamilton Inlet Entrance.

INFORMATION has been received from Staff Commander Maxwell in charge of Admiralty Survey, Newfoundland, of the reported existence of breakers situated seaward of South-east Rocks, entrance to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

These breakers were seen by Mr. Gray, Master of S.S. "Labrador," in September, 1880, when a heavy sea was running; the southern of South-east Rocks when in line with the breakers, bears W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant from them about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Position approximate, lat. $54^{\circ} 18' 40''$ N., long. $56^{\circ} 44' 00''$ W.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Westerly in 1880.]

By command of their Lordships,
Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
8th January, 1881.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Atlantic, Nos. 2059, 2060*b*; Labrador, No. 1422; Sandwich Bay to Nain including Hamilton Inlet, No. 375, and entrance to Hamilton Inlet and adjacent harbours, No. 222. Also Newfoundland Pilot, 1878, page 430.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 4.)—ENGLAND—WEST COAST.
HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

South Stack Low Light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 120 (2), of 12th July 1880, on the alterations in South Stack Low (occasional) Light; and on its exhibition, in addition to the main light, in thick or foggy weather only; the period of revolution being one minute (the same as the main light), and visible seaward between the bearings of N. 4° E. and S. 53° W. :—

The Trinity House, London, has given a cautionary Notice to Mariners, that when a fog is partial, it may happen that both lights will be visible, when, if they do not show simultaneously, they will appear as one light exhibited at irregular intervals.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $21\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ Westerly in 1881.]

By command of their Lordships,
Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
8th January, 1881.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ireland, general, No. 1824*a*; Irish Channel, No. 1855*b*; New Quay to Holyhead, No. 1411; Holyhead to Liverpool, No. 1170*a*; Holyhead Bay, No. 1413. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the British Islands, 1881, No. 449; and Sailing Directions for the West Coast of England, 1876, page 81.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 5.)—GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—EAST COAST.

(1.) *Souris—Fixed Light on Knight Point.*

THE Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, dated 29th November, 1880, that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse erected on Knight Point, about 100 yards south-eastward of the eastern breakwater at Souris, Colville River Entrance.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 85 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

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

The lighthouse, 45 feet high, is a square tower painted white.

Position, latitude $46^{\circ} 20' 50''$ N., longitude $62^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

UNITED STATES—DELAWARE RIVER.

(2.) *Schooner Ledge Leading Lights.*

The United States Government has given notice, that on 15th December, 1880, two leading lights would be exhibited from lighthouses erected below the lazaretto, on the north bank of Delaware River, to indicate the channel through Schooner Ledge.

The light are fixed white lights.

The low light, elevated 37 feet above the water, is shown from a square red tower, on a white frame building, supported by iron piles, situated near the mouth of Crum Creek.

Position approximate, lat. $39^{\circ} 51' 15''$ N., long. $75^{\circ} 19' 50''$ W.

The high light is shown from an iron tower, 100 feet high, painted black, showing well above the trees, and situated in the valley of Darby Creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the low light.

NOTE.—These leading lights in line intersect in deep water the line joining Cherry Island Low Leading Light and Christiana Light, and are available thence to the point of intersection with Tincum Island Leading Lights. Vessels must be careful not to pass beyond these points of intersection. The lights lead in the best water through Schooner Ledge, passing eastward of Illinois Rock, and about 25 yards westward of the staging erected to remove the rock obstructions. Until these obstructions are removed, the leading lights must be carefully kept in line.

(3.) *Tincum Island and Fort Mifflin Bar Leading Light.*

Also, that on 31st December, 1880, three lights would be exhibited from lighthouses erected on the south bank of Delaware River, to indicate the channels of two reaches—the first passing Tincum (Little Tincum) Island, and the second through the dredged channel over Fort Mifflin Bar:—

The low light, which serves for both channels, is a fixed white light, elevated 30 feet above high water, and visible through an arc of 180° ; it is shown from a frame building with frame tower attached, situated about three-quarters of a mile below Billingsport. The building and tower are painted white, lantern red.

Position approximate, lat. $39^{\circ} 50' 40''$ N., long. $75^{\circ} 15' 30''$ W.

The eastern high light, which, kept in line with the low light, leads through the channel southward of Tincum Island, is a fixed red light, elevated 100 feet above high water, and visible through an arc of 120° ; it is exhibited from an iron tower, 80 feet high, painted black, and showing above the trees.

These leading lights in line intersect in deep water the line of Schooner Ledge Leading Lights, and