

under the title of the Bristol Industrial School for Girls, Stanhope House, Somerset-street, Kingsdown, Bristol.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 196.)—UNITED STATES—DELAWARE RIVER.

THE United States Government has given notice, that on 1st October, 1884, the following alterations would be made in the undermentioned lights, Delaware River:—

(1.) *Cape Henlopen Principal Lighthouse—Sector of Red Light.*

A sector of red light is shown from Cape Henlopen principal lighthouse through an arc of 45°, formed by a line joining the lighthouse and Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse (passing through Cape Henlopen Front Beacon and eastward of the Shears and Brown Shoal), and a line extending from the lighthouse and just clearing the north-west end of the ice-breaker part of Delaware Breakwater. The eastern edge of this sector marks the line of direction previously existing between Cape Henlopen principal lighthouse and the front beacon.

NOTE.—With Cape Henlopen white light in sight, vessels between that Cape and Brandywine Shoal are clear of all shoals to the westward. When faintly tinged with red, it indicates proximity to the old line of direction above-mentioned, and when bright red, that it is dangerous to proceed farther westward until above Brown Shoal, when the course may be altered up the river. Vessels about to anchor above or inside the breakwater (using the northern entrance), will be clear of the ice-breaker when the light changes from red to white.

(2.) *Discontinuance of Cape Henlopen Front Beacon Light.*

The Front Beacon Light on Cape Henlopen is discontinued, as the eastern edge of the red sector of the principal light indicates the same line of direction.

(3.) *Delaware Breakwater Range, Western Light—Alteration in Colour.*

The western light of Delaware Breakwater range is changed from fixed red to fixed white.

(4.) *Reedy Island Lighthouse—Sector of Red Light.*

A sector of red light is shown from Reedy Island Lighthouse through the quadrant between north and east. To vessels proceeding up the river with Port Penn leading lights in line, or down the river with Finn Point leading lights in line, the change in this light from white to red indicates that the turning point, the intersection of these two ranges, has been reached.

(5.) *Finn Point Northern Leading Lighthouse—Sector of Red Light.*

A sector of red light is shown from Finn Point Northern Leading Lighthouse to mark the Bulkhead Shoals, and to assist mariners in judging of the proper point at which to commence the turn in this locality.

Mariners proceeding on the light ranges in this locality, when nearing the buoys next above or below the turning-buoy, will see a faint reddish light; when abreast either of these buoys, the light will appear bright red. The red light indicates the points at which the turn should commence.

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,

18th October, 1884.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Halifax to Delaware River, No. 2670;

Great Egg Harbour to Ahenmarle Sound, No. 266; Delaware River, Nos. 2563, 2564. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the United States, 1884; Nos. 183, 184, 184a, 192a, b, 193; and Sailing Directions for the principal ports of the United States, 1882, pages 144-147, 152.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 197.)—CHINA SEA.—PULO CONDOR GROUP.

(1.) *Intended Fixed Light on Haon Bai Kan Island.*

THE French Government has given notice, dated 12th September, 1884, of the intended exhibition of a light from a lighthouse in course of construction on the eastern point of Haon Bai Kan Island, Pulo Condo Group:—

The light will be a fixed white light of the first order, visible through an arch of 264°, or between the bearings of N. 56° E. and S. 28° E., except where obscured by Haon Cao Islet through a sector of 17°, or from S. 43° W. to S. 60° W.; it will be elevated 696 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about 27 miles.

Position, lat. 8° 44½' N., long. 106° 41' E.

JAPAN.—KIUSIU—EAST COAST.

(2.) *Oshima—Revolving Light on Kura Saki Hana.*

The Japanese Government has given notice, that on 15th August, 1884, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse erected on Kura Saki Hana, the south extreme of Oshima, approach to Aburatsu Harbour:—

The light is a revolving white light of the first order, showing a bright flash every thirty seconds, and visible through an arc of 315°, or between the bearings of S. 34½° E. and S. 10½° W.; it is elevated 287 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 miles.

The lighthouse, 32 feet high, is constructed of concrete and painted white.

Position on chart, lat. 31° 31' N., long. 131° 25' E.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation (1) 2° Easterly, (2) 3½° Westerly, in 1884.]

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
22nd October, 1884.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—China Sea, southern portion, No. 266 (a); Gulf of Siam, No. 2414 (1); Pulo Condor group, No. 1009 (1); Pacific Ocean, No. 781 (2); North-west Pacific Ocean, No. 2459 (2); Nippon Island, &c., No. 2347 (2); Formosa and Japan Islands between, No. 2412 (2); western coasts of Kiusiu and Nipon, No. 358 (2); Aburatsu Harbour, No. 626 (2). Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1884, pages 2, 3; China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1879, pages 71 and 72; and China Sea Directory, Vol. IV, 1874, page 249.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 198.)—MEDITERRANEAN.—ITALY—WEST COAST.—ISCHIA.

(1.) *Fixed and Flashing Light on Imperatore Point.*

THE Italian Government has given notice, that on 1st October, 1884, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse erected on Imperatore Point, south-west extreme of the Island of Ischia.

The light is a fixed and flashing white light, showing five flashes in five seconds every twenty seconds; it is elevated 210 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather, the