

the evening till the return of day-light in the morning.

*The following is the Specification of the Position of the Light-Houses, and the Appearance of the Lights, by Mr. Stevenson, Engineer to the Commissioners.*

POINT OF AYRE LIGHT-HOUSE.

This Light-House is situate about 650 feet from the Sea, upon an extensive plain in the Main Island of Man, called the Point of Ayre, in North latitude 54 deg. 27 min. and West longitude 4 deg. 20 min. The Light-House bears by compass from the Mull of Galloway, S.S.E., and is distant 22 miles; from Burrow-Head, S.S.W. 1-3d W., distant 16½ miles; from St. Bees, in Cumberland, W. by N. ¼ N., distant 29½ miles; from Maughold-Head, in the Isle of Man, N. by E., distant 8½ miles; from Rue or Blue Point, E. by S., distant 4 miles.

The light will be from oil, with a reflecting and revolving apparatus, and will be known to Mariners as a single revolving light with colour, exhibiting from the same light-room a light of the natural appearance, alternating with a light tinged with a red colour. These lights will respectively attain their greatest strength or most luminous effect at the end of every two minutes; but in the course of each periodic revolution of the reflector-frame, both lights will become alternately fainter and more obscure, and, to a distant observer, be totally eclipsed for a short period of time.

The Light-Room at the Point of Ayre is glazed all round, but the light will be hid from the Mariner by the high land of Maughold-Head towards the South, and by Rue Point towards the West. Being elevated 106 feet above the medium level of the Sea, its most luminous side may be seen, like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of four or five leagues; but the side tinged red being somewhat obscured by the coloured shades, will not be seen at so great a distance.

CALF OF MAN LIGHT-HOUSES.

There are two leading Lights on the Calf of Man, which are situated on the Western side of the small Island called the Calf, in North latitude 54 deg. 5 min. and West longitude 4 deg. 46 min. These two Light-Houses are distant from each other 560 feet. The higher Light bears by compass from the Mull of Galloway, S.S.W., distant 37 miles; Peel-Head, in the Isle of Man, S.W., distant 11 miles; Langness Point, W. by N. ½ N., distant 6½ miles; from the sunken rocks, called the Chickens, N.E. 1-3d E., distant about 1½ miles.

These two leading Lights will be from oil, each Light-Room being furnished with a distinct reflecting and revolving apparatus, by which they will be distinguished from the other Lights on the coast, and also be rendered useful as leading Lights for passing the dangerous rocks called the Chickens. The Light-House Towers, as before noticed, are built at the distance of 560 feet apart, bearing from each other N.E. 1-3d E. and S.W. 1-3d W., consequently to an observer, in the direction of the Chickens, both Lights will appear in one, or be seen in the same line of direction, and be known

to Mariners as double revolving or leading Lights without colour. The Lights will respectively attain their greatest strength or most luminous effect at the end of every two minutes; but in the course of the periodic revolution of the reflector-frames, the respective Lights will alternately become fainter and more obscure, and, to a distant observer, will be totally eclipsed for a short period of time.

The two Light-Rooms at the Calf of Man are glazed all round, but both Lights will be hid from the Mariner by the high land of Peel-Head towards the N.E. and by Spanish-Head in an Eastern direction. Both Lights, however, will be visible at about three quarters of a mile off the Point of Langness.

The lower Light is elevated 305 feet above the medium level of the Sea, and the high Light 396 feet, and when the Lights have attained their most luminous effect, they will be seen like stars of the first magnitude, at the distance of six or seven leagues.

By order of the Commissioners of the Northern Light-Houses, C. Cunningham, Sec.

Edinburgh, December 31, 1818.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament, for a Bill for abolishing the payment of certain tolls called Ingates and Outgates, collected at the several entrances into the town of Liverpool, and of certain tolls and stallage now payable in the markets and fairs there, and for granting other tolls and stallage in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the said markets.

January 6, 1819.

Statham, Town Clerk.

Parish of Scartho', Lintolnshire.—Rector's Notice as to Corn Rents.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled "an Act for dividing and inclosing the open fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lauds and waste grounds in the lordship of Scartho, in the county of Lincoln, that I, the Reverend William Jones, rector of the rectory and parish church of Scartho', in the county and diocese of Lincoln, do intend to apply at the next Easter quarter session of the peace, to be held in and for the parts of Lindsey, in the said county of Lincoln, to have two persons named or appointed by the justices then and there assembled, to be together with a third person, to be named and chosen by such two persons, arbitrators, or referees for ascertaining, by or from or by means of the London Gazette, (if the returns of the average prices of corn and grain shall have been published therein, and in case of no such publication, then by such ways and means as they shall think equitable or proper) the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat within the said county of Lincoln for the twenty-one years then