

plication to any or either of the under-mentioned parties, namely :

1. The clerk of the peace for the said county of Kent.
2. The parish clerks of Cliffe and Thorne aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1861.

By order of the said Principal Secretary,  
Chas. M. Clode, Solicitor to the War  
Department.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 23.—SCOTLAND.—WEST COAST.—SOUND OF ISLAY.)

#### *Fixed Light on Macarthur Head.*

THE Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice, that on and after the 1st day of September, 1861, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Macarthur Head, on the western side of the south entrance to the Sound of Islay, Argyllshire.

The light will be a *fixed* light. It will show *white* up the Sound, from the eastern shore of the island of Islay, till it bears about S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.; *red* towards the island of Jura, from S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. till it bears about West; and *white* from West round southerly, and as far to the westward as it can be seen, or until obscured by the south side of Islay. The light will be elevated about 128 feet above the level of high water springs, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 17 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, varying with range from the first to the third order. The light will show its greatest power, towards Cantyre to the South, and the Sound of Islay to the North.

The light-tower is circular, built of stone, and painted white. It is 42 feet in height from the ground to top of lantern, and its position is lat.  $55^{\circ} 45' 55''$  N. long.  $6^{\circ} 2' 55''$  West of Greenwich.

[All bearings are Magnetic. Variation,  $26^{\circ} 10'$  West in 1861.]

By command of their Lordships,  
John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
24th July, 1861.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Scotland, West Coast, Sheet 4, No. 2515; Islay Sound, No. 2481; and Scotland, West Coast, No. 2635. Also, British Islands Lights No. 222.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 24.) BAY OF BISCAY.—SPAIN,  
NORTH COAST.

#### *Fixed and Flushing Light at Rivadesella.*

THE Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice, that on and after the 20th day of August, 1861, a light will be exhibited from a building recently erected on Mount Somos, the western extremity of the entrance of the Ria or Inlet of Rivadesella, in the province of Oviedo, on the north coast of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay.

The light is *fixed* and *flashing*, showing a bright flash every four minutes. It is placed at an elevation of 370 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship in an ordinary state of the weather, at a distance

of 17 miles; but only through an acre of the horizon of  $167^{\circ}$  degrees to seaward.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, or by lenses, of the third order.

The light-tower is square, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, and rises from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, to a height of 25 feet from the ground. All the buildings, including the lantern, are painted white.

The tower stands 30 yards from the margin of the sea, in lat.  $43^{\circ} 28' 40''$  N., long.  $1^{\circ} 5' 0''$  East of the Observatory of San Fernando, at Cadiz, or  $5^{\circ} 7' 16''$  West of Greenwich.

[The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation  $21^{\circ} 40'$  West in 1861.]

By command of their Lordships.

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
25th July, 1861.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Atlantic, No. 2060; Thames to the Mediterranean, No. 1; Spain, North and West Coasts, No. 2728; Spanish Lights List, No. 223.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 25.) CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SIMON'S BAY.

#### *Revolving Light on Roman Rocks.*

THE Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope has given notice, that on and after the 16th day of September, 1861, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on the Roman rocks, near the western shore of False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

The light will be a *revolving* white light, showing a bright face for the space of twelve seconds every *half minute*. It will be placed 54 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or by reflectors of the third order.

The lighthouse is circular, of iron, and 48 feet high; the lower half will be painted black, the upper half white. Its position is lat.  $34^{\circ} 10' 45''$  S., long.  $18^{\circ} 27' 30''$  East from Greenwich. Noah's Ark rock bears from it S.W. by W. three-quarters of a mile, and the Dockyard clock W. by N.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The light vessel hitherto moored on the north side of the Roman rocks will be removed on the exhibition of the above light.

The Castor rock, with only 15 feet on it at low water springs, lies N.N.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cables from the lighthouse; it is marked by a beacon, with a flag having the word "Rock" painted on it. Between this rock and the lighthouse there are patches of 19 and 24 feet water. To avoid these dangers a vessel of large draught when passing to the north-east of the lighthouse should give it a berth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cables before hauling in for Simon's bay.

When bound to Simon's bay from the southward by day, the lighthouse kept in line with Elsey peak, N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W., will lead between the Whittle rock and Miller point. By night this bearing of the light is the only guide.

*Caution.*—The Mariner should be on his guard in misty weather against the possibility of mistaking the light on the Roman rocks for the light on Cape point, as they are both revolving, and only 10 miles apart. The distinction consists in the difference of interval of revolution, the light