

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. a more intense light appears, which is visible at a distance of about 25 miles. The former bearing leads about a mile south-west of the Bambek, and the latter bearing in the direction of the Pyramid shoal.

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

The tower is round, about 78 feet high from base to vane, white, and stands in lat. $2^{\circ} 24' 30''$ N., long. $101^{\circ} 52' 40''$ East of Greenwich.

From the lighthouse, the Pyramid shoal bears W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Bambek shoal N.W. by W., $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the light-vessel on the one-fathom bank N.W. by W. $\frac{5}{8}$ W., 59 miles.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $1^{\circ} 35'$ East in 1863.]

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
24th March, 1863.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mallaca Strait, Sheet 2, No. 1355; Indian Ocean, No. 2483; and Indian Ocean, East Sheet, No. 748 b. Also, East India Lights List, No. 86.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 11.)—AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.

Alteration of Lights at Shortland Bluff, Port Phillip.

THE Colonial Government of New South Wales has given notice, that on and after the 19th day of February, 1863, lights would be exhibited from two lighthouses recently erected at Shortland Bluff, at the entrance to Port Phillip, south coast of Australia.

The higher and inner light is a *fixed* white light, visible from seaward to vessels in the offing on any bearing between about E. by N. and North; but when close in with the Lonsdale land, it will only be seen when bearing between N.E. by E. and North. Within Port Phillip heads the light will be visible from N.E. by E., round by north and west, to S.W. by W. The light is elevated 130 feet above the level of high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 17 miles.

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

The tower is grey, 68 feet high, and stands N.E. by N., distant 352 yards from the low light-house.

The low light is a *fixed* red and white light showing white when bearing from about N.E. by E. to N.E., red from N.E. to N.N.E., and white from N.N.E. round by north to W. by N. It is placed at an elevation of 90 feet above the level of high water. The white light should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles, and the red light at 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, and the tower is white.

Vessels entering between the heads at Port Phillip should keep the red light in sight, and steer in with it bearing N.E. by N. and in line with the high white light. The change of colour from red to white indicates an approach to the Lonsdale or Nepean reefs. The white light between the bearings of N.E. by E. and N.E. shows over the dangers extending from Lonsdale point. Between the bearings of N.N.E. to W. by N., the white light shows over the Corsair rock to a line passing from the lighthouse through the South channel, southward of Popes eye and

the black buoys, and to the northward of the white buoys, so that vessels during night with light winds or adverse tides will be aided by a bearing of the light.

The old towers will be removed as speedily as possible.

Swan Spit light.

Also, that on and after the 10th day of February, 1863, the Swan spit light would be altered from red, to *red* and *white*, so as to show white when bearing from about E.N.E. to N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., red from N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., white from N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. to N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and red from N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., round by the west, to S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

The red light in sight between the bearings of N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. indicates the entrance to the West channel between No. 1 black buoy and the white buoy with perch on the Royal George shoal.

Corsair Rock.

To clear the Corsair rock, keep the east end of the Telegraph station open westward of the red obelisk, which is 40 feet high and standing near the site of the old lighthouse, until the white beacon on Nepean point is open northward of the red beacon. The beacon on Nepean point open south of the red beacon leads to the southward of the rock.

[All the bearings are magnetic. Variation $8^{\circ} 20'$ East in 1863.]

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
25th March, 1863.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Australia, Southern portion, Sheet 2, No. 2759 b; South Coast, No. 1171; Bass strait, No. 1695; and Entrance to Port Phillip, No. 2747. Also, Australia Lights List, Nos. 147 and 149; Australian Directory, Vol. 1, p. 121; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 13.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 12.)—SOUTH AMERICA—COAST OF BRAZIL.

Fixed Light at Cotinguiba Bar.

THE Secretary of State for the Marine Department at Rio de Janeiro has given notice, that a light is exhibited from the watch tower at the bar of Cotinguiba, in the province of Sergipe, on the east coast of Brazil.

The light is a *fixed* light, showing *red* to the eastward, *white* to the south-east, and *green* to the southward. It is placed at an elevation of 115 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 6 to 9 miles.

The watch-tower is said to stand in lat. $11^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $37^{\circ} 4' 50''$ West of Greenwich, or about $5'$ west of that of the Admiralty Charts.

Vessels with the white or green light in sight, should not stand into less than 5 fathoms water; and should anchor with the red light in sight, in 4 fathoms, over fine sand and mud. The light will disappear whilst being trimmed.

By command of their Lordships,
John Washington, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th April, 1863.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—South America, East Coast, Sheet 5, No. 529; and South Atlantic Ocean, No. 2203.