

continuously, from the Menai Lighthouse during the prevalence of fogs.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation at Spithead 21° West in 1867.]

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
1st January, 1867.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—England, South Coast, Owers to Christchurch, &c., No. 2045; Sheet 4, Portland to Portsmouth, No. 2450; and Sheet 5, Portsmouth to Beachy Head, No. 2451.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 2.)—ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

Alteration of Lights at Lowestoft.

THE Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has given notice that, on and after the 15th day of January, 1867, the Low light at Lowestoft will be removed from its present position, and will be exhibited from the new lighthouse recently erected on the point of Lowestoftness.

The light will be a *fixed red* light, visible from seaward between the bearings S.S.W. and N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and *white* from those bearings inshore. It is elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 11 miles.

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

The new Low lighthouse bears S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and is distant 990 yards from the high lighthouse.

The northern edge of the *red* light bearing S.S.W. clears the north-west end of the Holm Sand, and the southern edge bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. clears the west side of the Newcome Sand.

In order to facilitate vessels in rounding the Ness by night, the present *red* light on Lowestoft north pier head will be masked from the bearing S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. into the shore, and a new *red* light will be exhibited from the tower of Lowestoft high light, 12 feet below the light, visible from seaward between the bearings S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. to S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; on opening this light from the northward, vessels should edge towards the Low light until the North pier light opens, then run for it until the Low red light changes to white.

In foggy weather a bell will be sounded from the Low lighthouse three times in quick succession every quarter of a minute.

Buoy on the Cockle Sand—Yarmouth Roads.

Also that, in consequence of the Cockle Sand, in Yarmouth Roads, having extended to the northward, the name on the buoy now called *Cockle Fairway* will shortly be altered to *North Cockle*, and masters of vessels are cautioned against passing to the westward of this buoy.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19° 35' West in 1867.]

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd January, 1867.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—England, East Coast, Sheet 3, Southwold to Cromer, No. 1630; Yarmouth and Lowestoft Roads, No. 1543, and Coast of Suffolk, Lowestoft to Orford, No. 102; Thames to St. Abb's Head, No. 2902a. Also British Lights List, 1867, No. 108.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 3.)—PORTUGAL.

Fixed Light at Espozende.

THE Portuguese Government has given notice, that from the 24th day of December, 1866, a light would be exhibited from the platform of the old fort at the bar of Espozende, Portugal.

The light is a *fixed red* light, at an elevation of 45 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

The light is exhibited from an iron column raised on the platform of the old fort, and is in lat. 41° 31' 24" N. and long. 8° 40' 30" West of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
3rd January, 1867.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Coast of Portugal, &c., No. 87; and Thames to Gibraltar, No. 1.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 4.)—AFRICA—WEST COAST.

Fixed Light on Almadie Point.

THE Governor of Senegal has given notice, that from the 1st day of December, 1866, a light would be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Almadie Point, Cape Verde, West Coast of Africa.

The light is a *fixed red* light, elevated 85 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

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

The tower is square, 39 feet high, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, and painted white. It is built on the western rise of the Point; from it Cape Verde light bears S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. nearly 2 miles, and the extremity of the Point to the westward is distant one mile, and the position, as given, is in lat. 14° 45' 8" N., long. 17° 32' 6" West of Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Cape Manuel.

Also, that from the 1st day of December, 1866 a light would be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Cape Manuel, West point of Goree Bay, Cape Verde, West Coast of Africa.

The light is a *fixed red* light, elevated 170 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

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

The tower is square, 39 feet high, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, and painted white. It is built on the cliff, and the position, as given, is in lat. 14° 38' 56" N., long. 17° 28' 31" West of Greenwich; from it Cape Verde light bears N.N.W. nearly 6 miles.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19° West in 1867.]

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
5th January, 1867.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Africa, Sheet 1, No. 1226; Sheet 5,