

Government of South Australia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Marine Board Offices, Port Adelaide, 20th February, 1878.

The following particulars, furnished by Staff-Commander Howard, R.N., are published for general information.

By direction,

THOS. N. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—STREAKY BAY.

A dangerous rock, which I have named Dashwood Rock, lies outside the entrance to Dashwood Channel, with the following bearings:—

Extreme of Cape Bauer, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 6. 1 miles.

Centre of Olive Island, S. W. by S. 7. 6 miles.

Hill on Eba Island, E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10. 9 miles.

The Dashwood Rock breaks only with a heavy swell; is of small extent—about 50 feet across—and has but 9 feet of water over it at low water.

There are 6 to 7 fathoms water all round it at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distance.

Another dangerous patch, on which we have not got less than 5 fathoms, lies with extreme of Pt. Brown, N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Hill on de Mole Pt., N.N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This patch, about one cable in diameter, breaks but seldom, and then very heavily, and has from 14 to 18 fathoms all round at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The variation is 4° east.

FREDERICK HOWARD, Staff-Commander, R.N.

H.M.S. *Beatrice*, Streaky Bay, 11th Feb., 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Marine Board Offices, Port Adelaide, 20th February, 1878.

The following Sailing Directions are published for general information.

By direction,

THOMAS N. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Sailing Directions for Ports Victoria, Rickaby, Minlaconie, and Turton, by Navigating-Lieutenant W. N. Goalen, R.N. from Admiralty Surveys in November and December, 1877.

[In the following all bearings and courses are magnetic; variation $4^{\circ} 10'$ easterly in 1877; miles are nautical miles; a cable is one-tenth of a mile, or 101.2 fathoms; depths are expressed at low water of summer springs.]

General Remarks.—These ports are all in Hardwicke Bay, on the east side of Spencer Gulf. The bottom is rocky at all of them; with a good scope of chain a vessel will, however, ride safely. In approaching any of these ports at night a vessel should anchor immediately on shoaling her water to less than five fathoms, unless it is light enough to clearly identify her position when the most convenient berth may be sought. Five fathoms will, as a general rule, place a vessel within one mile of the shore, but in some parts of Port Victoria and Point Turton much nearer, and it will clear all dangers.

It is high water, full and change, at 2 hours 30 minutes all over Hardwicke Bay, the spring range being six feet. The tidal streams follow the direction of the coast, the flood running to the northward and ebb to the southward. For information regarding winds and tides in Spencer Gulf the mariner is referred to the Australian Directory, vol. I, published by the Admiralty in 1876.

Port Victoria.—The anchorage between Wardang Island and the Peninsula to the N.E. of it was formerly known by this name. The bay to the N.W. of Point Gawler is now called Port Victoria, and is the place described here—

The jetty is three-quarters of a mile north of Point Gawler, and runs N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 950 feet from high water mark. It is 13 feet 6 inches above low water, or 10 feet 6 inches above the mean level of the sea. There are 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet water on both sides for 150 feet from the outer end, or as far as the steps; depths from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet on both sides for 300 feet farther in; and from thence the depth gradually decreases to low water mark, which is 700 feet from the outer end of the jetty. This jetty is not available for a vessel drawing more than nine feet. With a fresh S.W. wind (the prevailing sea breeze), the sea comes in from that quarter, and a vessel could not lie on the south side of it.

Eclipse Rock lies W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., $2\frac{3}{4}$ cables from the outer end of the jetty, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 7 cables from the north part of Gawler Point. Its extent, with six feet water, is 70 yards east and west, and 100 yards north and south, and double those distances with less than 12 feet, there being 14 to 15 feet water to the eastward, and 18 to 20 feet close to the westward of the latter area. A red buoy with staff and ball lies at the south end of the shallow part.

Midway between the Eclipse Rock and the jetty end there are only 8 feet water, and but 6 feet S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. one cable from the outer end of the jetty. Due north of the jetty there is as much water as there is alongside it. Rocks which cover and uncover stretch from Point Gawler $3\frac{1}{2}$ cables towards the Eclipse Rock with 16 to 20 feet water between.

The main street of the township of Wauraltee is in line with the jetty; the houses at present are not visible until to the northward of Point Gawler.

Directions for Port Victoria.—From the northward: From one mile south of Wardang Island ste N.E. by E. 7 miles to Port Victoria jetty, taking care not to bring the extreme of the rocks off the south point of Wardang Island to bear to the southward of S.W. by W. to avoid the shoals between the island and Port Victoria. From the southward: From one mile N.W. of Corny Point to Port Victoria jetty the course is N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Point Gawler is steep-to, there being 3 fathoms less than one cable off. The buoy on the Eclipse Rock should not be approached nearer than one cable. To clear that rock and the rocks north of Point Gawler, the extreme of the point should not be brought to bear southward of S. by E. until the outer end of the jetty bears draught of east when the jetty may be steered for.

Anchorage.—Vessels of 18 feet draught may anchor in 21 to 23 feet, with the jetty end bearing S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. half a mile distant. If of more draught with the same place east, three quarters of a mile, in 26 to 27 feet. Small vessels unable to go alongside the jetty should anchor in 10 to 12 feet with the jetty end S.S.E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables distant. The light at the inn above the jetty is not to be depended on at night.

[Note.—There is a channel between Wardang and Rocky Island with 9 feet least water at present. Its position and depth has altered so considerably since 1867 that its use cannot be recommended, neither would it be worth while to beacon it.]

Port Rickaby, where a jetty is to be built, is off a sandy beach in latitude $34^{\circ} 40' 30''$ S. 10 miles south from Point Gawler. The length of beach clear or fronting rocks is nearly 4 cables in extent. To the northward there is a large area of rock which covers and uncovers with the tide; the most projecting point of it is N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. half a mile from the north end of the beach, and 4 cables off the sandy bank at high water mark to the eastward. The high water line at the back of the beach runs N. by W. and S. by E., with two bare sandhills behind, the northern 58, and the southern 55 feet above high-water mark. To the northward the high line trends to the N.E. with a low bank behind covered with sheoaks. From the south end of the beach the coast runs S.S.W. 3 cables to a rocky point. Rocks which dry at low water stretch one cable off this point. There are only 2 feet water two cables west from it, and the outer extreme of the reef with 10 feet water on it, and 20 to 22 feet close to outside, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables west of the point. South of the southern beach sandhill there is a gap through which Rickaby's house is visible from the westward; sandhills then commence again, the most conspicuous one being half a mile to the southward of the beach, 69 feet high, and with some sheoaks on the top.

Soundings.—Off the clear beach the general 3-fathom line is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables distant. Several rocky patches with 16 to 18 feet water on them, and 19 to 24 feet about them, lie farther out, the most distant being nearly 4 cables west from the centre of the beach. The bottom is very irregular farther out, but there is nothing less than 20 feet, and 5 fathoms one mile off shore.

Directions for Port Rickaby.—From the northward: From 1 mile south of Wardang Island the course is S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., 10 miles. From the southward: From one mile N.W. of Corny Point the course is N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but a vessel must not stand to the eastward so far as to bring Corny Point to the westward of S.W. by W. until Mount Gore (which is the highest land to the southward of Point Turton), bears south, to avoid the shoal ground in the south part of Hardwicke Bay. A large vessel should anchor three-quarters of a mile off shore, with the southern beach sandhill (on which there is a pole), bearing east, in 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. A small vessel, with the sandhill on the same bearing, 2 cables off shore, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. To clear all dangers a vessel should not come within a mile of the coast, until the southern beach sandhill bears between E.N.E. and S.E. There is a fetch of about 70 miles to the westward of Port Rickaby, so a gale from that quarter might oblige a vessel to slip her cable, and she should have room to get underway. Although there is comparatively shallow water in Hardwicke Bay, the bottom is so rocky that it has not much effect in breaking the sea. A strong sea breeze from the westward causes enough run on Rickaby Beach to make care necessary in landing on it from a boat.

Port Minlacowie.—The jetty is N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 8 miles from Point Turton, and 7 miles to the southward of Brown Point. It extends west 1,155 feet from high water mark, and is 15 feet 6 inches above low water, or 12 feet 6 inches above the mean level of the sea. There are 14 feet of water at the outer end on the south, and 13 on the north side; 11 feet water on both sides 90 feet in, and 9 feet on the north, and 10 on the south side at the steps, 150 feet from the end. Seventy-five feet further in there are only 3 feet on the north side, and depths varying from that to 5 feet in to low water mark, which is 700 feet from the outer end of the jetty. On the south side at 75 feet in from the steps there are 8 feet water, and only 3 feet 75 feet farther in, with not much more between there and low water mark.

Rocks.—A dangerous rock with only 4 feet water on it lies N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., one third of a cable from the outer end of Minlacowie Jetty. It is the S.W. point of a shallow ledge, with 2 to 6 feet water over it, which extends a quarter of a mile to the northward. There are only 9 feet rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables N.W. from the outer end of the jetty, and several places with the same depth between—one 11 feet rock lies W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. three quarters of a cable, and another W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the outer end of the jetty. The former has 13 to 15 feet water all round, and the latter 16 to 17 feet. A 12 feet rock lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ E. half a cable from the last-mentioned, and there are only 11 feet S.W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ cables from the outer end of the jetty. A rock with 3 feet water over it lies S. by E., 75 feet from the jetty steps.

Soundings.—To the northward and southward of Minlacowie Jetty the 3 fathom line is, on the average, half a mile off shore, except at rather less than a quarter of a mile to the northward of the jetty, where there are 18 feet water within a quarter of a mile from highwater mark. There are no dangers outside the 3 fathom line, the depth rapidly increasing to 5 fathoms, which will be found at an average distance of one mile from the coast.

Aspect.—About Minlacowie the shore is backed by low sandhills 20 to 40 feet high, covered with bushes and sheoaks, and fronted by a ledge of rock which dries to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables from highwater mark.

Directions for Minlacowie.—From the northward: From one mile S.W. of the south point of Wardang Island, the course is S.S.E. 19 miles. In working to windward in Harwicke Bay the east coast may be approached as near as one mile, or into 5 fathoms; and a vessel should stand off about 6 or 7 miles before tacking inshore. From the southward: From 1 mile N.W. of Corny Point large vessels should steer N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 16 miles, and not bring Corny Point to bear west of S.W. by W. until Mount Gore bears south; thence the course and distance to Minlacowie is E.S.E. 10 miles. Small vessels not requiring more than 15 feet water may, from the position off Corny Point, steer E.N.E. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, taking care not to bring Corny Point to bear westward of S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. until Mount Gore bears southward of S.S.E.; then steer E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Minlacowie.

Anchorage.—A ship of 18 feet draught may anchor in 20 to 22 feet, with the jetty bearing E.S.E., 3 cables distant. There are 24 to 26 feet water 3 cables farther out on the same bearing. A vessel drawing more than 10 feet can only approach the jetty by keeping its outer end bearing S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., and 10 feet is the extreme draught of vessel that can be altogether alongside on either side of the jetty. One of 12 feet draught might anchor in 14 to 15 feet, one-third of a cable W.N.W. from the jetty end. A vessel of more than 8 feet draught should not bring the outer end of the jetty to bear south of S.E., or north of N.E., while within half a mile of the shore, to avoid the 9-foot rocks mentioned above.

Any sailing vessel going alongside Minlacowie Jetty should let go an anchor to ride-to, in case it becomes too rough to lie alongside. A reference to the positions of the rocks mentioned above, will show that only a steamer could get out with the wind and sea from the westward.

Port Turton.—The jetty at Point Turton is at the S.E. side of the point, and extends from the shore 300 feet in a N.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. direction, being 13 feet above low water, or 10 feet above the mean level of the sea. There are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water at the outer end on both sides—on the north side a rock with 5 feet water on it 75 feet from the end, and another with only 2 feet on it (with a 3-foot rock close to the N.W.), 30 feet farther in, all of these being close to the jetty; thence to the inner end of the jetty the depth on the northern side is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On the southern side there are $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet water 75 feet from the end, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet 50 feet farther in (just inside the steps), and 3 feet midway between them and the shore. A rock with only 2 feet water on it lies south 60 feet from the steps. Two rocks with 4 feet water on each of them lie N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 280, and N.W. 180 feet respectively from the outer end of the jetty. The north side of this jetty is only available for one small vessel drawing about 4 feet; and the south side one of 6 feet draught, if not more than 100 feet long.

With a north or N.W. wind a vessel could not lie on the northern side of the jetty, and if it became strong from those quarters would probably be unable to stop at the south side. The bottom off this port is so rocky that a broker sea gets up very quickly, and as quickly goes down when the wind does. Sailing vessels using the jetty should be prepared to haul off and anchor without delay.

Directions for Port Turton.—From the northward: From one mile S.W. of the south point of Wardang Island, the course is S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to near Point Turton Jetty. In working to windward in Hardwicke Bay, the east coast may be approached as near as one mile, or into five fathoms; and a vessel should stand off six or seven miles before tacking inshore. There is less tidal stream near the shore, than out towards the main waters of Spencer Gulf. From the southward: From one mile N.W. of Corny Point large vessels should steer N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. sixteen miles, keeping Corny Point bearing southward of S.W. by W. until Mount Gore bears south, then steer S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. eleven miles for Point Turton Jetty.

Small vessels not requiring more than fifteen feet water, may from the above position off Corny Point shape a course E.N.E. for ten and-a-half miles, or until Mount Gore bears S.S.E.; keeping Corny Point bearing southward of S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. until then. From there steer S.E. by E. ten miles for Point Turton. Ketches with a fair wind may cross the shoals in ten feet least water, by keeping the extreme of Corny Point, bearing W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. until abreast the west part of Souttar Point, or keeping slightly southward of the line joining Corny and Souttar Points. Keep half-a-mile off the latter in rounding at the west part of Point Turton, the three fathom line is only one cable from high water mark, north of the jetty it is two cables off and as the shore bights to the southward it increases its distance, being one mile off shore at less than a mile to the eastward of the jetty.

Anchorage.—A large vessel may anchor in twenty-one to twenty-three feet water, with the jetty bearing S.W. distant three cables, and a small vessel with the jetty in line bearing S.W. by W. one and-a-half cables distant in twelve to sixteen feet water.

W. N. GOALEN,
Navigating Lieutenant, R.N., and Admiralty Surveyor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SPENCER GULF—EASTERN SHOAL.

Marine Board Offices, Port Adelaide, 31st January, 1878.

Mariners are hereby informed that, in accordance with a notice issued from this office on the 26th December, 1877, a fixed white light will be shown from a lightship, to be moored in nine (9) fathoms at low water to the westward of the north end of the Eastern Shoal, Spencer Gulf, in latitude 33° 3' 15" south, and longitude 137° 46' 30" east.

The light will be exhibited on the night of the 1st April, 1878, and will be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of about eight (8) miles.

R. H. FERGUSON, President Marine Board.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Parcel Post to Haifong is suspended for the present.

Persons who have received a copy of Government Notification No. 66 of the 5th instant, are requested to cross out the word *Haifong* to prevent errors.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1878.

ERRATUM.

In Government Notification No. 65 of the 5th April,

for "and *twelve* months leave of absence on half-salary"

read "and *nine* months leave of absence on half-salary."

NOTICE.

Owners of Tenements assessed to the Police, Lighting, Water and Fire Brigade Rates, are hereby informed that the Rates for the Second Quarter of the year 1878, are payable *in advance*, during and within the Month of April.

It is requested that such Rates may be paid before the 30th April, as after that date application will be made to the Supreme Court for the recovery of arrears.

CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Hongkong, 6th April, 1878.