

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been pleased through the War Department, by a communication dated the 31st October, to signify her pleasure that Lieutenants Henry Lahee Bayne, and George Clapperton Bayne, who absented themselves without leave from the training of the First Royal Surrey Militia in May last, should be removed from the strength of that Regiment.

MEMORANDA.

Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

The 63rd and 64th Corps have been united to the 4th Administrative Battalion which previously consisted of the 46th, 67th, and 76th Corps only.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain James Burnside Taylor, in the 1st, and Lieutenant John Slagg, in the 43rd Corps.

By order of the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign John Rule Daniell. Dated 7th November, 1860.

Captain Simeon Henry Stuart having absented himself without leave from the recent training, to be removed from the strength of the Regiment. Dated 7th November, 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Dixon, in the 3rd Company of the above Corps.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage."

And whereas another Act was passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas another Act was passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas by the said last-mentioned Act power was given to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to make and issue such orders regulations, conditions, and restrictions as he should deem to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of regulating the receipt, transmission, and delivery by post of periodical publications under the provisions of that Act.

And whereas Her Majesty's then Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, did, by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, make and issue certain orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions,

bearing date the 24th day of December, 1855, and the 27th day of May, 1859, which he deemed to be necessary and expedient for the purpose of regulating the receipt, transmission, and delivery by post of printed newspapers and certain periodical publications under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act.

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the transmission by the post of the newspapers hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the several hereinbefore-mentioned Acts, or any or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf) do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows:

1. On every printed newspaper posted in a British colony addressed to a foreign country, or posted in a foreign country addressed to a British colony transmitted by the post between any such colony and any such foreign country through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken in all cases where no specific rate of postage has hitherto been fixed on a newspaper so transmitted, or where no regulation by Treasury Warrant has hitherto been made authorizing a newspaper so transmitted to be sent free of postage, a rate of British postage of one penny.

2. Every such newspaper shall be so transmitted by the post in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions made by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1855, and 27th May, 1859, hereinbefore mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto.

3. Her Majesty's Postmaster-General may charge all or any such newspapers, which shall be sent by the post, otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations mentioned or referred to, in this present Warrant, with such rates or rate of postage respectively, not exceeding in amount such rates or rate respectively, as would be chargeable upon the same as letters or a letter, as to him shall seem fit.

4. Every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper, shall for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a separate newspaper, chargeable with a distinct rate of postage unless sent in the same cover, or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

5. On any newspaper transmitted by the post under the regulations of this Warrant, any foreign or colonial transit rate payable on any such newspaper shall be charged and paid thereon in addition to the British postage.

6. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant, shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, hereinbefore recited.

7. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders and directions of the said Commissioners, hereby made, and make and establish any new or other rates, orders, and directions in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

8. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1861.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 6th day of November, 1860.

William Dunbar.
John Bagwell.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 36).—MEDITERRANEAN.—WEST COAST OF ITALY.

Revolving Light at Civita Vecchia.

IN reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 32, dated 28th September, 1860, information has been received at the Admiralty that the light exhibited at Civita Vecchia, West Coast of Italy, is an improved light, and not a new light, as stated in the official notice from the Minister of Commerce at Rome.

The light is a *revolving white* light, which shows for *ten seconds*, and is eclipsed for *thirty seconds*. It is elevated 120 feet above the sea level, and is visible seaward between the bearings of N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. and S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. at a distance of about 16 miles. The eclipses are total beyond the distance of 10 miles, but within that range a faint light will always be seen.

The illuminating apparatus is of the second order of Fresnel.

The light-tower is of cylindrical form, and its colour is grayish white. It stands on the south end of the breakwater, and its position is given as lat. $42^{\circ} 5' 25''$ N. and long. $11^{\circ} 47' 6''$ East of Greenwich, or 3 miles eastward of its position on the Admiralty Charts.

Note.—The Ancona light, alluded to in Notice to Mariners, No. 21, dated 3rd August, 1860, is in all respects similar to the Civita Vecchia light, and not a flashing light as therein stated.

ADRIATIC—COAST OF VENICE.

Re-establishment of Lights.

The Maritime Inspector of Venice has given notice, that on the 17th October, 1860, the illumination of all the lighthouses on the Venetian Coast would be re-established.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation $14\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ West in 1860.]

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
28th October, 1860.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Plan of Civita Vecchia, No. 1882; Italy, Sheets 2 and 3 West Coast, Nos. 1400, 158; and Mediterranean General, No. 2158. Also, Mediterranean Lights List, No. 133.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No 37.) SCOTLAND—WEST COAST.

Fixed Light on Corran Point, Loch Eil.

THE Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given Notice, that on and after the 20th day of November, 1860, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Corran Point, the western point of entrance to Loch Eil, Argyleshire, west coast of Scotland.

The light will be a *fixed* light, and it will show *red* towards the eastward and southward, between the bearings of about N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., and *white* in every other direction where it can be seen from Loch Eil and Loch Linnhe. The light will be elevated 36 feet above the level of high-water springs, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The light-tower is of stone and painted white, and its height from base to vane is 42 feet.

Fixed Light on Phladda Islet.

Also, that on and after the above date, a light will be exhibited from the lighthouse erected on Phladda Islet, about a mile from the west side of Luing Island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Easdale Island, Argyleshire, west coast of Scotland.

The light will be a *fixed* light, and it will show *red* when seen from the northward, or in the direction of Bogha Nuadh rock, when bearing between S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.; it will show *white* landward when bearing between S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. and N.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; and it will be *masked* seaward between the bearings of N.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. and S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. The mariner, however, must bear in mind that in approaching it from the southward, a faint light will be seen, varying with the state of the atmosphere, for some distance easterly of N.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. The elevation of the light will be 42 feet above high-water springs, and in clear weather it should be seen from a distance of 11 miles.

The light-tower, of stone and painted white, is 42 feet in height from base to vane.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 26° $10'$ West in 1860.]

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
30th October, 1860.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Plan of Loch Eil, No. 1426; Scotland, West Coast, Nos. 2635, 2476; and Scotland, West Coast, sheet 3, No. 2159. Also, British Islands Lights List. Nos. 211, 213.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 38.) NORTH ATLANTIC—WEST COAST OF FRANCE.

Fixed White Light at Entrance of River Adour.

The Imperial Ministry for Public Works in France has given Notice, that on and after the 15th day of November, 1860, a light will be exhibited at the entrance of the River Adour, which falls into the south-eastern part of the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles below Bayonne.

The light will be a *fixed white* light, and it will be shown from the platform of the finished portion of the south jetty, which is still in progress, the works at present extending about 220 yards farther seaward. The light will be elevated 38 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles. Its position is given as lat. $43^{\circ} 31' 46''$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 31' 28''$ West of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd November, 1860.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—France, West Coast, sheet 1, No. 2665; and Plan of Bayonne, No. 1343.