

MEMORANDUM.

1st Battalion of Westmoreland Rifle Volunteers.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Adjutant Robert William Sanderson Raper Hunter. Dated 1st March, 1861.

Whitehall, February 22, 1861.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry Potter, of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 5.) FRANCE.—NORTH COAST.

Red Light on the Sénéquet Rock.

THE Minister of Public Works in France has given notice, that on and after the 20th day of February, 1861, a light will be exhibited on the tower recently built on the Sénéquet rock, in the Déroute passage, about 6 miles north of Regneville, on the west coast of the Department of La Manche.

The light will be a *fixed red* light, placed at an elevation of 55 feet above high water, and should be visible from the deck of a ship, in clear weather, at a distance of 10 miles.

The tower stands in lat. $49^{\circ} 5' 32''$, long. $1^{\circ} 39' 49''$ West of Greenwich.

West Coast—Change in the Biarritz Light.

Also, that the Biarritz light, which now revolves once every 30 seconds, will be changed to a light revolving every 20 seconds, showing alternately a *white* and *red* face, which should be visible in ordinary weather at a distance of 22 miles.

Biarritz light tower stands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the entrance of the river Adour, in the south-eastern part of the Bay of Biscay, lat. $43^{\circ} 29' 38''$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 33' 19''$ West of Greenwich.

Mediterranean—Lights at the Port of Cette.

Also, that on and after the 15th day of February, 1861, the following changes will take place in the position of the lights of the port of Cette, on the south coast of France, in the Mediterranean.

1.—The great fixed light of the port will be changed to the tower recently built in the centre of St. Louis mole head. It will be placed at a height of 105 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship, in an ordinary state of the atmosphere, at a distance of 15 miles.

The tower, which is 88 feet high, stands in lat. $43^{\circ} 23' 50''$ N., long. $3^{\circ} 42' 1''$ East of Greenwich.

2.—The two small lights vertical on the sea-mark near Fort Richelieu will be changed to the south-west angle of that fort, at about 840 yards W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. of the mole-head light, so as to form with it leading lights for the eastern entrance of the harbour. These lights, which will be elevated 272 feet above the level of the sea, will be visible at a distance of 4 miles in ordinary weather; but they blend and appear as one light when beyond the distance of a mile and a half.

They will be replaced at a later period by lights which will be established, one on the extremity of

the Frontignan jetty, the other on the north-east pier head of the detached Briselame or Break-water which shelters the entrance of the port.

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation $17^{\circ} 35'$ W. in 1861.]

By command of their Lordships.

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
15th February, 1861.

These Notices affect the following Admiralty Charts:—English Channel, Sheet 1, Nos. 2675a, 1598; North Coast of France, Sheet 9, No. 2668; France, West Coast, Sheet 1, No. 2665; Spain, North Coast, No. 2728; Mediterranean Sea, General, Nos. 2158, 2718a; and South Coast of France, No. 2605; English Channel Pilot, Part II., page 320. Also, French Lights List, Nos. 32 and 210, and the Mediterranean Lights List, Nos 61 and 62.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 6.) PACIFIC—VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Fisgard Island—Light at Esquimalt.

THE Colonial Government at Vancouver Island has given notice, that on the 19th November, 1860, a light was exhibited from a tower recently erected on the summit of Fisgard island, at the entrance of Esquimalt harbour.

The light is a *fixed* light, and is visible through an arc of 220° . It shows *green* when bearing between N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., *white* from N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. to N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and *red* towards the harbour, or from N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. round by W. to S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. It is placed at an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a ship at a distance of 10 miles.

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

The building consists of a keeper's dwelling of brick, with a tower 57 feet high, whitewashed, and surmounted by a lantern painted red. Its position is in lat. $48^{\circ} 25' 38''$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 27' 10''$ West of Greenwich.

[The Bearings are Magnetic, Variation in 1861, $22^{\circ} 5'$ East,

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
19th February, 1861.

This Notice and No. 7 affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Haro and Rosario Straits, No. 2689; Strait of Juan de Fuca, No. 1911; Cape Mendocino to Vancouver Island, No. 2531; Pacific Ocean, Sheet 3, No. 2461; Pacific Ocean General, No. 2683; Vancouver Island and Gulf of Georgia, No. 1917; and Esquimalt Harbour, No. 1901. Also, Western Coast of North America Lights List, Nos. 65 and 66.

[See Directions for Esquimalt and Victoria Harbours in Notice No. 7.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 7.)—PACIFIC—VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Flashing Light on the Race Rocks.

THE Colonial Government at Vancouver Island has given notice, that on or about the 1st January, 1861, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the Race rocks in Juan de Fuca strait, at the south-east extreme of Vancouver island.