

*Foreign Office, September 27, 1869.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Saunders Dundas, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Santos.

*Crown Office, February 5, 1870.*

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Mallow.*

Henry Munster, of Abbey View, Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., in the room of the Right Honourable Edward Sullivan, who has accepted the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, February 7, 1870.*

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" on:—

WILLIAM SIMPSON, R.N., late Chief Boatman in charge of the Coast Guard Station at Bude, Cornwall.

The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—

During a very heavy gale on the 13th September, 1869, the ship "Avonmore" was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, near Bude, and the Second Officer and six other members of the crew were drowned.

The rocket apparatus from Bude was taken to the spot and under the personal direction of WILLIAM SIMPSON, Chief Boatman in charge of the Coast Guard Station there, nine of the crew were saved by it.

Six of the crew still remained on the wreck, one of them with a broken limb, lying jammed amongst the debris on the vessel's deck, SIMPSON saw that these six men could neither save themselves nor be saved by the apparatus unless additional assistance was rendered from the shore.

Although the ship was expected to break up momentarily, SIMPSON determined to reach the deck himself, if possible, by means of the gear.

When being hauled to the wreck the line became fast in the block, and the gear was for a time rendered useless.

In consequence of the failure in the gear SIMPSON was hauled through the water under the stern of the ship amongst floating wreck, and it was not without difficulty and perseverance and much risk that he succeeded unaided in reaching the deck.

The ship was on her beam ends, masts had gone by the board, the decks were swept by the sea, and the leeside was under water.

When on board the wreck, SIMPSON saw that the gear, which had become choked by drift oakum, must at once be cleared. This he set himself to do with his teeth whilst he held on to the wreck with his hands.

When the rocket gear was restored to working order and got clear of all obstacles, four other volunteers were hauled on board from the shore to assist, and under SIMPSON'S direction the

wounded man was extricated from the debris, and the whole of the six remaining members of the crew were saved.

SIMPSON was the last to leave the wreck.

*Whitehall, February 1, 1870.*

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto James Archbold Pears, of Fenham Hall, in the township of Fenham, in the county of Northumberland, Gentleman, son of William Pears, formerly of the city of Carlisle, but now of Fenham Hall aforesaid, Gentleman, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of Jane Archbold, late of Gallowgate, in the parish of St. Andrews, within the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Spinster, deceased, take and use the surname of Archbold, in addition to and after his present surname of Pears; and that he and they may bear the arms of Archbold quarterly, in the first quarter, with his and their own family arms, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the Collage of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

(C. 174.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall, February 7, 1870.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee for Privy Council have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala, a translation of a Decree dated 2nd November, 1869, issued by the Provisional President of Nicaragua, declaring the following articles free of import duty from a date forty days after the 2nd November last:—

Quicksilver, ploughs, large hammers, wool-cards, weed-hooks, scythes, grinding and winnowing machines, shovels, yokes, hand pumps for cisterns, cases of agricultural implements, pruning shears and tar, empty barrels, hydraulic pumps, and pitch, drays, hand carts, children's carriages, cultivators, geographical charts, crucibles for melting metal, copper nails for vessels, bags or sacks of all kinds, and Roman cement, barrel staves or shooks, surgical and mathematical instruments, and oakum, guano and any other matter for manuring lands, globes for geographical instruction, flour and grains of all kinds, printing presses, astronomical, physical, hydraulic, and chemical instruments not already specified, printed books and printing type, cotton duck for vessels' sails, and manta drill, when imported by owners of ships or vessels, organs for churches and gold coined or in bullion, mills for pulverising coffee or any other grain, machetes or large knives and 'macanas,' maguey cords for rigging, when imported for their own use by the owners of ships, silver in plate or coined, ruled paper for music, areometers, mill-stones, pieces of machinery for all industrial purposes, corrosive sublimate and seeds of all plants, lumber for house building, poisons prepared for the preservation of skins and hides, and spirits of turpentine.