

if any Plaster of Paris shall at any time be found on the Shores in any Cove, Harbour or Place, within the County of Charlotte aforesaid, on which the Duty by this Act imposed, has not been paid, such Plaster of Paris, so landed as aforesaid, shall and may be seized by the Preventive officer by this Act appointed, or by any Deputy Treasurer of the County of Charlotte aforesaid, and by him or them, or either of them, prosecuted as in manner, contained in the third Section of this Act, to final condemnation, and the proceeds of such seizure, after deducting costs, shall be applied, the one moiety to the officer seizing the same, and the remainder to the Treasurer of the Province for the use of the same.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, that every Ship or Vessel arriving or coming within the County of Charlotte, or being in any Port or Place within this Province, having Plaster of Paris on Board, shall have their names Painted on their Stern, as required by Act of Parliament, and any Ship or Vessel not having her name painted on her stern as aforesaid, shall be deemed forfeited, and shall and may be seized by the Preventive officer as aforesaid, prosecuted to final condemnation in manner and form as is directed and prescribed in and by the fourth section of this Act, and the proceeds to be applied as in the next preceding section of this Act is provided.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, that any Person or Persons refusing to produce their Papers when required, or when so required, shall produce any false or fraudulent clearance, certificate, paper or papers, voucher or vouchers, in order to evade any of the provisions of this Act, such offender or offenders shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred Pounds, to be recovered and applied as in the sixth section of this Act.

X. *And be it therefore enacted*, that in case of the death, or removal from office for misconduct, of any such person so to be appointed as aforesaid, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act as Preventive officer, the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint some other fit and discreet person, in the room of such person so dead or removed from office.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, that the person so to be appointed as aforesaid to carry into effect the Provisions of this Act as Preventive officer aforesaid shall account with the Treasurer of the Province, once in every three months during his continuance in office, and shall pay over into the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, all the monies he may then have collected or received under and by virtue of the Provisions of this Act.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, that the person so to be appointed as aforesaid to carry into effect the Provisions of this Act as Preventive officer as aforesaid, shall be allowed to retain for his services and trouble while in office, at and after the rate of ten per cent. on all the monies collected by him under and by virtue of this Act, and also for defraying all the expences incurred in hiring Boats and Men, and other incidental charges.

XIII. *And be it further enacted* that this Act shall continue and be in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

An Act in addition to An Act intituled "An Act for the further increase of the Revenue of this Province."

Passed the 29th of March 1820.

WHEREAS in and by An Act made and passed in the Sixteenth year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act for the further increase of the Revenue of the Province," it is among other things enacted "that a duty of seven shillings and six pence per Ton, be paid upon all Plaster of Paris, imported or brought into the County of Charlotte"; and whereas it is deemed expedient to extend the Provisions of the said Act,

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly*, that from and after the passing of this Act, a like duty of seven shillings and six pence per ton as is imposed in and by the herein before recited Act, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, be also imposed and paid upon all Plaster of Paris imported or brought into the Harbour of the City of Saint John,

which duty of seven shillings and six pence per Ton, shall be paid as in the next succeeding section of this Act is required, by the Master, Owner or consignee of any Ship or Vessel so arriving in the Harbour of Saint John aforesaid, before bulk is broken, and within twenty four hours after the arrival of such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid.

II. *And be it further enacted*, that for the better securing and carrying into effect the Provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Preventive officer appointed, or to be appointed by virtue of the herein before recited Act, to appoint a fit person, to be approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to act as Deputy Preventive officer, who shall keep an office in the City of Saint John, and give Bonds to His Majesty in two sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand pounds each, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, and who is hereby authorized and required to board and visit any Ship or Vessel having any Plaster of Paris on board, entering or intending to enter the Harbour of the City of Saint John aforesaid, and to demand the Register and other Papers of such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, and deposit them at the office of the Deputy Preventive officer, until the duty by this Act imposed shall be secured and paid; and if any Master, Owner, or Consignee, or other person or persons whomsoever, shall land, or attempt to land, ship or attempt to ship, or shall reship, any Plaster of Paris within the Harbour of Saint John aforesaid, before entry is made, and the duty secured or paid as in this Act is required, such Ship or Vessel so offending and all Plaster of Paris so attempted to be landed, shipped or reshipped, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited.

III. *And be it further enacted*, that no Plaster of Paris shall be landed or reshipped in any Port or Place to the Westward of Quaco Head, so called, on the North side of the Bay of Fundy, excepting the Harbour of the City of Saint John aforesaid, and the County of Charlotte, as is provided for in the herein before recited Act; and if any person or persons whomsoever, shall land or attempt to land, ship or attempt to ship, or in any way or manner assist in landing or reshipping any Plaster of Paris in any Port or Place to the westward of Quaco Head aforesaid, other than the Harbour of Saint John and the County of Charlotte aforesaid, such offender or offenders shall, each and every one forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the sum of fifty Pounds, and every Ship or Vessel from which such Plaster of Paris shall be landed or reshipped, or any Ship or Vessel that shall be found taking, or having on board any such Plaster of Paris as aforesaid, with all such Plaster of Paris so landed, shipped, or attempted to be landed or reshipped, as being found on board, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be taken and deemed to be forfeited.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, that before any Plaster of Paris shall be laden, or taken on board any Ship or Vessel in the Harbour of Saint John with intent to export the same to any Port or place without this Province, a permit for that purpose shall be obtained from the office of the Deputy Preventive officer, who is hereby authorized and empowered to grant the same, and for which permit he may demand and take two shillings and nine pence, and no more; and if any Ship or Vessel shall be found lading, taking or having any Plaster of Paris on board, before such Permit shall be obtained, such Ship or Vessel, with all Plaster of Paris found on board, shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited.

V. *And be it further enacted*, that the Deputy Preventive officer appointed in and by virtue of this Act, for the Harbour of Saint John, shall and may employ one or more Boat or Boats, and two or more men, to work and manage the same in boarding and visiting any Ship or Vessel having Plaster of Paris on board, and for other purposes authorized in and by virtue of this Act, for the better carrying into effect the Provisions thereof; and all and every such Boats and every Ship or Vessel under the directions and immediate care of the Deputy Preventive officer aforesaid, shall wear and carry at the mast-head, or some conspicuous part of the Rigging of such Boats or Vessel, a Red Burgee Flag, with the word "Preventive" in white letters marked thereon.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, that the Person so to be appointed as Deputy Preventive officer, as aforesaid, to carry into effect the Provisions of this Act, shall be allowed to retain for his services and trouble while in office, at and after the rate of five per cent. on all the money collected by him under and by virtue of this Act; and also for defraying all the expences incurred in hiring Boats and Men, and other incidental charges.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, that the Person so to be appointed as Deputy Preventive officer as aforesaid, shall account with the Treasurer of the Province, and pay over all monies he may have collected, in like manner as is prescribed in and by the eleventh section of the said Act.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, that the forfeitures by this Act inflicted upon any Ship or Vessel, or Plaster of Paris, shall be recovered and applied in like manner as is prescribed in and by the fourth section of the said recited Act, and all penalties inflicted upon any Person or Persons offending against the provisions of this Act, shall be recovered and applied in like manner as is prescribed in and by the sixth section of the same Act.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall continue and be in force during the continuance of the Act to which this Act is an addition, and no longer.

#### PARIS, FEBRUARY 14.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis have been horror struck by an atrocious assassination perpetrated last night, at 10 o'clock, on the person of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. The Prince attended the Duchess to her carriage in quitting the Opera-House; she was already seated, when a person passing quickly by His Royal Highness encircled him with his left arm, and thrust a pointed, four inches and a half long, in his right breast, up to the hilt. On feeling the wound he uttered a cry, and fell senseless into the arms of his servants. The Duchess herself sprang out of the carriage, and drew the dagger from the Duke's breast, whose only exclamation was, *je me meure*.

The Duke was conveyed into one of the Saloons of the Opera, and the nearest Surgeon sent for. The Duchess never quitted the couch of her husband. M. Pasquier came shortly afterwards, and with him in his carriage, came M. Dupuytren. The Surgeon bled the Duke three times, and washed the wound with warm lotions. The internal hæmorrhage making an alarming progress, cupping was applied, which made the Duke suffer so much that he exclaimed, "M. Dupuytren, épargnez moi—Je sens ma position—Je ne crois pas que cela serve à rien."

The assassin was interrogated in the presence of M. de Cazes, and declared, boldly declared, that he had meditated the murder ever since 1814, and that he had quitted Metz for Calais in the intention of assassinating the King on his return, but that he arrived too late; but he had at length resolved on the extermination of the Duke de Berri, as the youngest of the family, knowing that nature would soon dispense him from the necessity of abridging the days of the King. This monster was employed in the saddlery of the King.

M. Jacquinet de Pampelune examined him; a second dagger was found on his person.

The Duke de Berri died at 6 o'clock in the arms of his Majesty.

The Duchess of Berri had fallen into a swoon, which lasted four hours.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The assassin is about 30 years of age; his name is Louvel. It appears he was one of those who went and returned with Biquartie from Elba, and has since been employed, up to the very time of the fatal deed, in his Majesty's hunting establishment.

The Prince having expressed a desire to see his infant daughter, when she was brought to him, in her cradle, at four o'clock in the morning, he kissed the babe and gave it his benediction, pronouncing these remarkable words: "Poor infant, I wish that you may be less unfortunate than the rest of my family."

The Duchess de Berri fell senseless when her august partner expired. She was torn from the side of her departed husband. When she recovered, she threw herself on her knees before the King, and implored him to grant her leave to return to Naples.

The assassin's name is Pierre Joseph Louvel. He has been examined before the Ministers, when his replies were as follow:—

Q. What induced you to commit this crime?—A. My opinions, my sentiments.

Q. What are they?—A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

Q. In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri in preference to the rest?—A. Because he is the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act?—A. No.

Q. Had you any instigator, any accomplices?—A. None.

Yesterday (the 14th inst.) an individual, amongst a group on the Place Caroussel, uttered many seditious expressions, and dared to exhibit a ferocious joy, at the deed which has plunged France in mourning. The persons around him, whose sentiments of grief had induced to repair to the vicinity of the Louvre, took him into custody, and escorted him to the Police office.—*Journal des Debats*

#### LONDON, FEBRUARY 18

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri. Amongst the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives.

This alarming truth was distinctly admitted not only by the Members of the two Chambers, who met to address his Majesty upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognized by the King himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the address of the Deputies. "The Chamber cannot doubt," said his Majesty, "that feeling as a man, and acting as a King, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the State from dangers, of which I am but too forcibly furnished by the crime of this day."

Our readers will agree in opinion with the Count de Laboulaye, that the atrocious crime is clearly to be traced to those libelous writings, which in France, as well as in England, have aimed at the extinction of all just moral feelings.

An extraordinary proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Coussergues, viz. that the Chamber should agree to an act of impeachment against M. de Cazes, "as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berri." Such a motion, as might be expected, produced a strong sensation among the Members, and the violent murmurs which burst forth from all sides, compelled the proposer to descend from the tribune.

In the Chamber of Peers, M. de Cazes himself appeared, with an Ordinance of the King, constituting that Chamber, pursuant to the 33<sup>d</sup> article of the Charter, and the 57<sup>th</sup> of the Penal Code, a Judicial Tribunal, for the purpose of trying forthwith the criminal. In the course of the King's speech with which he prefaced this Ordinance, M. de Cazes made the following observations. They are an additional proof of the political motives of the assassin.

"If this crime," said the Minister, "fills our hearts with profound indignation, what must be our feelings, when the confessions of the criminal himself, (who glories in his offence), informs us, that the august individual who has fallen was not the only one whose death was meditated, but that those upon whom our destinies rest, to whom were for ever linked our fidelity and love, were condemned; and that the most sacred life, as well as the most necessary to the country, had equally its fatal termination in the designs of the criminal."

Such was the terrific declaration of the Prime Minister of France to the assembled Peers. Can it be possible, then, that the wretched Louvel is without accomplices?

The Duke was nephew to the King—was married a few years since to a Neapolitan Princess, and has left one child, a daughter, and his wife again in an interesting situation.

The French Peers in a bolv. presented by their Chancellor, their condolence to the King. His Majesty replied, "I receive, with much feeling, the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. I rejoice to see that its disposed to concur in the measures which circumstances render so necessary, and which I shall very shortly propose."

The Duke de Berri was in his 42<sup>d</sup> year, and was next to his aged father, Count d'Artois, heir to the throne.

#### LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 18.

The last advices from Spain, dated Cadix, the 25<sup>th</sup>, Seville, the 27<sup>th</sup>, and Madrid, the 29<sup>th</sup>, are not favourable to the Constitutionists. It is stated that the revolted troops had failed in two attempts against St. Ferdinand, a place in a respectable state of defence. It is also added that desertions have reduced their force to 2000 men, and that a detachment that quitted them *en masse*, spiked all the guns of the grand battery before Santi Petri, and tied the artillerymen to their pieces. Two frigates are cruising off Santi Petri to prevent their receiving any supplies. They had previously entertained the project of capturing the fort of St. Sebastian, separated from Cadix by a road which is passable at low water. At Ronde, placards have been distributed, inviting the troops to join in the revolt, and containing the most violent expressions against the Government, though at the same time the Constitutionists of the Isle of Leon denounce severe punishments against those individuals, who, by their language, shall insult the person of the king, or the clergy. Dissensions are said to exist among the Chiefs of the revolted army, and a duel has taken place between Arco-Agnero and Bonos, Commandant of the Artillery. At Cadix, on the 22<sup>d</sup> January, an officer exclaimed in the theatre, "Long live the Constitution of the Cortes!" It was soon discovered that this officer was the same who caused the death of the ill-fated General Salano, at the time of the entry of the French into Spain; it appears that he fell a victim to the popular fury by his audacity. It is asserted in the Madrid Gazette, that during the night of the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. a number of individuals, headed by a person named Santiago, had been actively endeavoring to excite a commotion in the town of Cadix; but they were pursued by the troops and inhabitants, and massacred before they were able to disturb the public tranquility. Santiago was publicly shot. Port St. Marys had been taken possession of on the 23<sup>d</sup> ultimo, by 2000 cavalry, detached from the main body of troops under General Freyre. The disaffected troops still maintained their head-quarters in the Isle of Leon.

#### FEBRUARY 19.

The Spanish insurrection, according to the most recent and best authorised accounts, still continues to languish. General Freyre, who commands the royal troops, has removed from Seville, and taken up his position close to the head-quarters of the insurgents, of which, it is said, they are expected to obtain possession in the course of the present month. The leader of the mutinous soldiers has addressed a proclamation to the army and the people, in which he complains very justly of the tyranny and ignorance of the royal councils, and the absurdity of sacrificing more armies in useless cruades against the South American colonies; but unfortunately, he proposes no specific object in his insurrectionary movements, and holds out no prospect of any reform which he proposes to accomplish. This singular procedure, which gives to the whole rebellion the appearance of a mere military mutiny, is said to have disgusted the country, and decamped many of his partisans from the revolutionary banners.

Letters and papers have been received from Gibraltar on the 25<sup>th</sup> ult. The communication by land between that place and Cadix was suspended; but some intelligence had been acquired at the British fortress by a boat, which had just reached the bay from Cadix. According to these, the Spanish Authorities expected by the end of the last or the beginning of the present month, all the disaffected troops would have laid down their arms, as the army under Generals Freyre and O'Donnell was augmented daily, by fresh reinforcements.