

from continental Normandy, by his cession of that country to Philip de Valois, King of France, in the famous treaty of Bretaigny.

It is clear that the kings of England ever held these islands by a higher title than that of Dukes of Normandy, as unless they had possessed them by a royal title, Henry V. could not have granted them to his brother John, Duke of Bedford, in full sovereignty; nor could Henry VI. have created Henry Beauchamp (Duke of Warwick) king of them.

Surely, then, such a separation from Normandy, and the title of His present Majesty, are sufficient to prove that he alone should enact and have his laws carried into full effect in these islands.

Before I finally close my remarks on the existing abuses in Jersey, I beg the indulgence of your Honourable Board whilst I translate the opinion of the patriotic Judge Anly on this momentous question, as given in his Petition to the Lords of the Council, dated 14th February, 1823:—

*"Although (says he) I am ready to concur in the correction of some abuses which are unfortunately introduced; nevertheless I am so strongly attached thereto, that I would not see touched the basis on which they repose."*—See Appendix, No. 3, as to the new market.

Private opinions in Jersey are no longer concealed, but openly promulgated, as will be seen by the following extracts from the public papers:—

*British Press, 26th April, 1825.*

Some persons from London have reported that a new code of laws was preparing for Jersey. Such a change would be most desirable, with a view to extended foreign commerce and an increased population and improved state of society.

The Royal Court might have answered, in some degree, the purposes for which it was established, but, in the present state of the island, many new cases arise.

*In vain should we look to the Royal Court for Judges to whom decisions can now be referred, therefore, in common with the natives of Jersey, we should hail with satisfaction*