

sessed no real property, but simply the yearly sum of 100*l.* arising from a funded capital entailed on his children. The defendant further was ready to pay one year in advance, with costs, and also the 25*l.* as it became due. To this arrangement the Court refused its concurrence, until he could furnish the required security; for want of which he was sent to prison.

To shew the imprudence of this verdict of the Royal Court, the plaintiff has since left the island in extremely embarrassed circumstances, arising chiefly from the expenses of this ill-advised suit, which she was unable to discharge; so that the defendant will shortly be at liberty, and the ends both of justice and of Mrs. Lockwood be entirely defeated.

One other question in this affair may, with great fairness, be asked:—How could the two crown officers (His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, who were both engaged in the above suit) be discharging their duty, on oath, to His Majesty and the public, in passing so notorious a case of bigamy unnoticed?

That these gentlemen must have known it, is beyond a doubt; for the two females in question were, at the time, publicly and familiarly talked of by all; *nay, if required, it can be proved* that the circumstance of Mrs. Lockwood not being the legal but the second wife of Mr. Brown, was well known to one of these gentlemen, by various letters put in his possession declarative of this part of the case.

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Having thus far pursued the decisions of the Royal Court, in matters of no little importance, I next beg to follow them into their assemblies, the States, and the Bench; where it will be found their dissensions lead to an open violation of His Majesty's commands and orders in council.

At a meeting of the States, 3d of February, 1824, the President communicated the receipt of a letter from His Majesty's Lords of the Council for Jersey and Guernsey, read by their officer as follows:—