

of another country could not take cognizance of a transaction antecedent to that event. The court, however, decided it was competent.

On this question the defendant's counsel quoted some French authorities in support of his argument, and produced *Mayor's Notaries, and other certificates worthy of faith and credit*, to shew that the bankrupt had regularly submitted to the laws of his country. The court paid no attention to these authenticated documents, but condemned the defendant with costs, from which he has appealed.—See Press, July 26, 1825.

Can anything more be wanting, to prove to your Honourable Board the total want of justice in the Royal Court of Jersey, and how fully the present Lieutenant Bailly's sentiments and predictions are verified?

The next case for consideration is a most singular one, as it shews how far the Royal Court regards the morals and habits of men.

ROYAL COURT, (Full Bench.) May 31, 1825.

*Lockwood v. Brown.*

The plaintiff, in this case, was a captain's widow, and had been married, in the year 1820, to the defendant, in the Isle of Man, (knowing him to have a legal wife living,) where he left her and came to Jersey; and where, in the year 1824, the defendant entered into a partnership business, and sent for Mrs. Lockwood. The request was complied with; but, to her surprise, on landing, she found the defendant cohabiting with his first and legal wife, which led to the present action for maintenance.

The defendant, not regardless of Mrs. Lockwood, made her an immediate offer of 25*l.* a year, which she was advised to refuse, insisting that she was entitled to half his yearly income. The court, at first, thought his proposal sufficient; but, afterwards, required the defendant, in addition, to give security for the payment of it during his life.

How far they were justified in this verdict, the following statement will shew:—It appeared that the defendant pos-