

Holy Orders, he is not to exercise any parochial functions, or to perform any ecclesiastical service for hire. Other regulations will be agreed upon by the Committee after conference with the Principal.'

It is not one of the least recommendations of the Channel Islands, that in addition to cheapness, mildness of climate, and proximity to England, a good education can also be provided at moderate cost. In the town of St. Heliers there are upwards of fifty academics and schools, boarding and day schools, for both sexes. Victoria College is intended to be an educational establishment of the highest class.

Of the laws and constitution of the Channel Islands it is not my purpose to say much. My object is to give to persons hitherto unacquainted with these little outposts of England, a general picture of their appearance, and to furnish those who may at any time have their thoughts turned towards a temporary residence there, with a few hints which it may be desirable to know, which in fact may have some influence in determining the parties as to the wisdom of making such a removal. A wide and favorable distinction is drawn in the law between natives and strangers. The latter are exempt from even the slight taxes to which the former are subject, and abundant sources of information will be open to them whence they can satisfy themselves as to the propriety of changing their visit into a state of permanent domiciliation. But as this little sketch would not be complete without some notice of the political institutions and business methods of the Islanders, it may be stated briefly that the Legislative power in Jersey centres in an assembly called The States, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bailiff, the Dean, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Viscount,—officers appointed by the Crown; the twelve Jurats, persons elected for life by the people; twelve Constables, elected by the twelve Parishes respectively every three years; the twelve Rectors of the said Parishes, and the Sheriffs. The Attorney and Solicitor General and the Viscount have a right of sitting, but not of voting, and the two former may address the States. The Jurats or Judges are elected by the heads of families paying parochial rates (amounting to almost universal suffrage), and it is said that a degree of party spirit is caused by their election, the extent of which is lamentable. Jersey is divided into two factions—the Laurel and the Rose—which hold themselves as distinct one from the other as if they were of different countries or hostile nations; the spirit pervades not only public business, but is said to affect even private society and tradesmen. The Royal Court is composed of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats, the former, however, taking the Lion's share of importance and authority. The proceedings are conducted in French, and very bad French it is. When speaking of Guernsey I shall give some specimens of the Guernsey *patois*, to which that of Jersey is similar. I went occasionally to the Court to see what was going to, but the language was unintelligible. There was an array of judges dressed in robes of red bombazine with black trimming, giving me the idea that they had felt cold and had