

the laws of England, the presence of an English Judge, and an open bar.

Such a change would relieve the Lords of the Council from three-fourths of the appeal causes from these islands, which now occasion great annoyance to their Lordships, and harassing delay and injury to the suitors.

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*Gazette de Jersey, 14th May, 1825.*

Speaking of the great advantage which France has derived from her code of laws, the Editor of this Native Gazette adds:—That the possession of a written law, and “*l’établissement d’une jurie en matiere civile*,” are the best safe-guards of an enlightened people, “*jaloux de leur liberté*,” and further adds, “*nous avons des abus a corriger et des loix a changer*” (we have abuses to correct, and laws want changing.)

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And where, says another Editor, “can be found fairer game than those Magistrates who have been so often described as *enlightened and immaculate*? Mr. Le Maitre, the premier of the learned Bench, began his career *as a cabin-boy*, and when he grew older, was admitted to the honourable office *of cook to a fishing establishment at Newfoundland*, and some say he occasionally displayed his abilities in preparing *cod fish* for the market.”

“These qualifications entitled him to a seat amongst the venerable distributors of justice. Mr. Nicolle began life as clerk to a vender of stockings; and Mr. Benest, (following the humble footsteps of Mr. Le Maitre,) *might have become an able-bodied seaman*, which no doubt qualified them for judges and statesmen.—Press, Oct. 25, 1825.

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I now close these remarks on the constitution, laws and government of the Island of Jersey, convinced that I have fully established the principle with which I started, that *there never was a period which more loudly called for the interference of your Honourable Board than the present.*

It has been proved that murders, forgeries, felonies, and