

can, with his apparatus, raise himself to any height he pleases, take any direction in the air, and do himself with more or less rapidity at will.—*lignani.*

THE WHIG OPIMUM WAR.—A majority of nine on such a question, in a house of 533 members, will have been fatal to the existence of any previous Administration; and it argues a contempt of the opinion of Parliament, and a degree of assurance never equalled, to persevere in plunging the country into war on the strength of such a vote. Ministers dare not ask for a vote approving of their policy any more than they could have ventured to meet John Bull's motion with a resolution of "no."

SECOND EDITION.

LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS

A BSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Leeds Improvement Act for the Year 1839, exhibited at a Meeting of the Ratepayers, held at the Vestry of the Parish Church, on the 26th Day of March 1840.

THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM
BECKETT, ESQUIRE, TREASURER.

DR.		CR.	
FREE MARKET ACCOUNT.		FREE MARKET ACCOUNT.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Cash of the Lessees of the Tolls of the Free Market.....	1358 0 0	By Cash to Credit of Improvement Rate	1200 0 0
To Interest allowed by Bankers.....	13 0 6	By Joiners' and Ironworkers' Work as Free Market.....	115 18 6
	£1371 0 6	By Balance	85 2 0

have been, or may be, advanced on this opinion or opinion. I only seek to repair our old constitution, and make it amenable to the sentiments of the people at large. I shall not be able to do so in your time, owing full well that I shall receive a verdict of acquittal from you.

The Jury having returned a verdict of "guilty," Johnson was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and sureties, himself in £200 and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for two years.

CONSPIRACY AND RIOT.

John Stubbs, John Wither, Charles Savage, William Leake, John Weaver, William Jackson, George Eardson were (with the exception of the latter, who had been indicted by a grand jury) returned on an indictment for conspiracy and riot at Blackwell, on the 22nd of July and the 12th of August. The whole of them, with the exception of Weaver, pleaded guilty; and they were discharged without recognizance, each giving £100 each, to appear for sentence judgment when called upon.

Weaver was there ordered to be taken down to his trial, as he expressed his intention of defending himself.

CONSPIRACY.

Messrs Duke, of Ashton, and John Livesey, of Manchester, were found guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the cotton-wool included, *George Lloyd*, who was not in custody.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. WELSHY appeared for the prosecution; Livesey was defended. The evidence given was principally of a donatory character, which was supported by the defendants with Thompson, of Birmingham, Mitchell, Stockport, and two others—who were convicted at last sessions of conspiracy and unlawful possession of letters at Thompson's house—were found in Livesey's handwriting, ordering some copies of the same, fowling pieces, &c.; whilst that brought to us upon Duke was his having, in conjunction with J. Duall, signed a guarantee for £8,000 for the defence of the town of Ashton, which was signed by Ashton, who also was included, and was based on the indictment affecting Mitchell, Thompson, and Davies.

Robt. Newton, constable of Ashton, said that a public meeting of the Chartists agitation, Duke was the principal agent, and advised the Chartists that he intended signing the guarantee in question for agents.

Richard Bewick, deputy constable of Manchester, produced the fire-arms and ammunition found in the possession of, in Hanover-street, Manchester, at the period of the disturbance of the 1st inst.

Joseph Sadler produced the documents and the fire-arms found at Mitchell's and the other individuals.

Wm. Reed Riddle, clerk to the County Magistrate of Stockport, described that between May 2d and August, the town was in a very agitated state; disturbed state, in consequence of the frequent meetings of the Chartists, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. Special constables were appointed; and the police force was increased. Riots took place undoubtedly; and there was considerable apprehension that danger would arise from the observance of the Sacred Month in August. Directions were in consequence given for the search for arms.

Mr. COTTEMAN, on behalf of Duke, shortly, but very confidently contended that no case of conspiracy had been made out against his client;—who was a perfect stranger to the other defendant. No arms had been taken in his possession, nor any legal document to show that he was connected with the conspiracy, or assisting between them. As to the guarantee, it merely to pay a certain sum for goods furnished to other parties as a matter of business.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted that the parties acted together in pursuance of a common design. There was, therefore, a case for the Jury, Livesey being charged a regular gun seller, but a worker in a factory.

His LORDSHIP summed up the evidence. He admitted the right of persons to have arms for lawful purposes; but he did not think that parties who procured them by deceptions could expect a proper object in view. As to conspiracy, it was not enough that the defendants should be personally acquainted with each other; a conspiracy for a common object might take place at a great distance through the Post-office, and there must be more than one concerned.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The defendants were subsequently sentenced to twelve months imprisonment each. After which to enter into their own recognizance of £300, and find two more, to keep the peace for three years, and to be further imprisoned until such bail be found.

THE WIFE OF MANY HUSBANDS.—On Friday last, died Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. L. Mann, saddler and cordwainer, of St. James's-parish, near the Strand, in Bedford. She married four husbands by the time she was thirty years old, and has left behind her an excellent character for industry and all the domestic virtues.—*Oxford Journal.*

Mrs. DARRY has recently purchased from the Marquis of Waterford the six famous lions captured by him at the battle of Tewkesbury, and now residing at the Marquis in Tunis. These noble animals are now in the park of the Marquis, and are said to be the largest and finest ever seen in this kingdom. The Marquis tamed them when he followed him through the desert, Curramore, and the following day he was taken up their quarters at night in his bed-room.

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.—The greatest sympathy continues to be expressed for Mr. Barratt, who was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for eloping with Miss Ellis. A petition, signed by all the borough magistrates (with only one exception), a gross misapprehension of the facts, and the influence of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of Stamford and its vicinity, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying for a commutation of his severe sentence.

EXECUTION OF THE STAFFORD BEATMEN.—The execution of William Collins, alias, for the murder of Christina Collins, took place in the prison of the County Gaol, Stafford, on Saturday, a confirmation of the respite in favour of Ellis having been received by the Under-Sheriff in the course of the morning. It is now generally believed that the latter culprit was not present at the time that the unfortunate woman was murdered.

REMOVAL OF MR. VINCENT FROM MONMOUTH.—Mr. H. Vincent, who has just undergone at Monmouth a second trial for uttering seditious words, has arrived at Milbank Penitentiary. The sentence passed upon him was, that he should be imprisoned for three months, and be liable to punishment by solitary confinement for the first month. He will suffer the same treatment.—*Ministerial Paper.*

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.—We are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars, which may be depended on.—The Rev. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, who so recently abused the confidence and destroyed the happiness of a family in Brunswick-square, London, who was seen to elope with a young girl richly deserved. The husband, after a pursuit of nearly seven hundred miles, discovered that the guilty pair had taken refuge in Paris. He accompanied by the lady's father, entered the hotel, and found them at breakfast. The Rev. Doctor then reproached his wife on the spot, and was playing away the lady, Richard Colbeck, alias the Rev. Doctor, to his own meditations. The above affair took place on Thursday last.—*Sun.*

THE NEWPORT RIOTERS.—At the Monmouthshire quarter sessions, held at Usk, on Tuesday last, Daniel Rorke, the younger, was indicted for conspiracy and riot, on the 4th of November, at Newport, for conspiring with various persons to procure the appearance that the prisoner, who was a painter, living at Blackwood, was seen on the morning of the 4th of November marching in array with the insurgents, as they descended Staw-hill, into Newport, carrying a mandril in his hand. It was also proved, that the prisoner, who was a painter, was known to the outbreak, which clearly showed his knowledge of and participation in the designs of the insurgents, and he has declared in strong terms that the Charter should become the law of the land, and that they would have it by force. Mr. Vaughan, who appeared for the prisoners, addressed the Jury on their behalf, and stated that the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Daniel Rorke the elder (father of the last prisoner) was then put to the bar, charged with a similar offence. Mr. Richards conducted the prosecution. It was proved that, on the morning of the 4th of November, the prisoner, who is much advanced in years, but has been a leading member of the Chartist confederacy, was seen to join himself to the mob as they proceeded down Slow Hill towards the Works during the attack, with his hat in his hand, waving it to the multitude. He had, however, no weapon, nor was anything proved to affect him with previous knowledge of the designs of the insurgents, or concert with their plans. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, dismissing the prisoner with a suitable admonition, remarking that he had found a very merciful Jury.

It was lamentable to observe that there was scarcely a witness on the part of the prosecution, although they were of the most respectable class, and though examination to admit having been at some time a member of Chartist Clubs, or a frequenter of their meetings.—*Times.*

