

*Regina v. Pratt.* June 3, 1854.

INDICTMENT FOR STEALING AGAINST DEBTOR ASSIGNING FOR THE  
 BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.—CONTINUING POSSESSION.

*The owner of certain laths had assigned all his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, but he remained in possession. On an indictment for stealing such laths, the Jury found that the prisoner had removed them after the execution of the deed and with intent to defraud the parties beneficially interested, and not as agent for the trustees. The conviction was quashed on the objection that the possession of the property had never been changed.*

It appeared that the prisoner had been the owner of certain lath and had assigned all his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, but remained in possession and carried on the business for the trustees. The Jury had found, on an indictment for stealing laths by removing them, that he had removed them after the execution of the deed, and with intent to defraud the parties beneficially interested, and not as agent for the trustees. The prisoner was convicted.

*Bittleston* for the prisoner on the ground the possession of the property had never changed.

*W. J. Willis* for the prosecution.

The *Court* said the conviction must be quashed.

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*Regina v. Featherstone.* June 3, 1854.

CONVICTION OF PARTY ASSISTING WIFE TO STEAL FROM HUSBAND  
 LARCENY.

*Held, that although a wife cannot be found guilty of larceny for stealing her husband's property, yet if she commits adultery, and then steal the goods with the adulterer, he is guilty of felony, as she then determined her quality of wife, and was no longer recognized as having any property in the goods.*

This was an indictment against the prisoner for stealing 22 sovereigns from the prosecutor, whose wife, it appeared, had taken them from his bedroom without authority, and given them to the prisoner, upon whose person they were found. On the trial, before *Talfourd, J.*, the prisoner was found guilty, but judgment was respited, for the