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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION. IN COUNCIL. TUESDAY, April 25, 1854. The committee on memorials reported back petition of C. C. Terry and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill to provide for a stay of execution upon judgments in the Supreme Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 27, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, April 28, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, April 29, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 1, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 2, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 3, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, May 5, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, May 6, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, May 7, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 8, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 9, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 10, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, May 12, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, May 13, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, May 14, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 15, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 16, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 17, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

AFTERNOON SESSION. H. H. No. 96 was taken up, amended, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 27, 1854. After a great variety of miscellaneous business disposed of, H. B. 102, relating to the practice and proceedings in civil actions was read a second time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, April 28, 1854. C. B. 33, relating to executors and administrators was taken up, read once and a suspension of the rules read a second and third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, April 29, 1854. C. B. 40, relating to wills, was read three times, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 1, 1854. Mr. Strong introduced a bill to allow the inhabitants of Pacific County to locate their county seat by popular vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 2, 1854. Mr. Huntington introduced a bill to locate temporarily the county seat of Cowlitz county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 3, 1854. Mr. Moseley introduced a bill, entitled "an act to assign the Judges to the several districts."

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill to provide for a stay of execution upon judgments in the Supreme Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 27, 1854. Mr. Moseley introduced a bill, entitled an act in regard to clerks of the Supreme Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, April 28, 1854. Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill, entitled an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in prosecution for trial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, April 29, 1854. Mr. Shelton introduced a bill to locate, temporarily, the county seat of Chehalis county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 1, 1854. Mr. Durgin introduced a joint resolution to amend the 11th rule of the joint rule of the two houses.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 2, 1854. Mr. Strong called up H. B. 103. Mr. Miles moved to indefinitely postpone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 3, 1854. Mr. Strong called for the yeas and nays. Ayes—Biles, Bolon, Brownfield, Huntington, Moseley, Mr. Speaker—8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1854. Noes—Chapman, Denny, Durgin, Hale, How, Shelton, Strong, and Thompson—8. The motion was lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, May 5, 1854. Mr. Hale moved to lay on the table—Motion lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, May 6, 1854. Mr. Chapman moved to lay on the table till Tuesday, which motion was lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, May 7, 1854. After a variety of attempts to make some new disposition of the bill, it was left in "status quo."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUNDAY, May 8, 1854. The bill assigning the judges to the districts, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, May 9, 1854. House adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION. H. B. 103 was again taken up, and the reading gone through. Read a second time and amended, and continued on its second reading till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, May 10, 1854. H. B. 37 returned from Council with amendments; was taken up but the amendments non-concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1854. Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE WAR.—Extensive Military and Naval Preparations. Actual operations exhibit no new features, but every power in Europe continues to arm—France, England and Russia on an immense scale.

Mr. Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the Baltic allied fleets, and Admiral Seymour is in command of over twenty ships already assembled at Spithead.

The sea in the Baltic was breaking up, and part of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt was ready to sail.

A report from a private source, as yet unconfirmed, says that the Car has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports.

On the Danube the deep snow prevented any movement by either army. The weather was becoming milder, and the Russians were making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube.

Omur Pacha was evidently aware of their plans, and was making dispositions of his force to check them.

Minister of Police; but the government is powerless. The Turks were concentrating a force in Elbasson, under command of the distinguished Halid Pasha.

The insurrection does not extend farther north than Albania. Montenegro is quiet.

A statement is current that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg, with a joint note from England and France, demanding a categorical reply within one week, whether the Car will evacuate the principalities before April 30th—a refusal, or no answer, by the 18th or 20th of March, to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies.

The reply will be laid before Europe. Again, though such vacillation is scarcely creditable, it is said that the Car signifies through Austria some other modification of negotiations.

The fact that Austria adheres to the Allied Powers, was officially announced by the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislature. She will not, however, be called on at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, under date 2d—"An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia."

There was a panic in consequence on the Vienna bourse. The St. Petersburg Journal of the 24th contains the following as the substance of the answer sent by the Car to the Emperor Napoleon—"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may, perhaps, arrive at an understanding. Let the French prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Emperor send me a plenipotentiary to negotiate with, whom I will receive as, before his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

VIENNA, Feb. 27, 1854. The movement of troops towards the frontiers continues.

The government has decided, in conjunction with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and, if necessary, to employ force to compel her to do so.

The Brussels Independence Bell publishes a Hamburg letter of Feb. 28, which states the Russian fleet was preparing to leave Cronstadt, probably with a view to gain the sea before the arrival of the combined fleets.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish governments have not yet terminated, and it is feared at Stockholm that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration by sending its fleet to the capital.

The Russian envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden on the 21st of February.

Lord Raglan, the commander-in-chief of the British auxiliary army in the east, left London for Paris on the 25th ult., to have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, with reference to the approaching military operations in Turkey.

There were rumors that the British fleet of forty sail under Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, on its assembling at Spithead, would be joined by the French fleet of 10 sail of the line, 15 frigates, (of which 5 are steamers) and 13 corvettes, all between 50 and 60 of the most superior ships in the world, would be reviewed prior to their departure for the Baltic by the Queen and Prince Albert, and that the Emperor Napoleon would cross from Cherbourg in his imperial steam packet Rene Horvise to be present at the spectacle.

The appointment of Sir Charles Napier has been received with the greatest satisfaction, as an earnest that the English Ministry was determined to inflict a terrible blow upon Russia. The entire extermination of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, the destruction and ravaging the Russian ports, the bombardment of Cronstadt and the burning of St. Petersburg, together with the seizure of Finland and its restoration to the Swedes, are measures said to be positively determined upon by the "fire eating old Admiral," as Sir Charles Napier is commonly called.

Mr. Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, has been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, to supply the place of Salmon P. Chase, from the fourth of March next.

JOHN WALKER DREW.—Jokes are immortal. Capable of shocking, they survive the studied speeches of orators, the profoundest papers of statesmen. If some anticlerical editor had treated his readers to one, we do not believe all the waters of the flood could drown it. A good joke now-a-days goes to help the roast beef and cherry pudding of a thousand families. It makes the circles of the world, steams over the ocean, skates on telegraphic wires, tunnels mountains, rides express, excites the risibles of armies, and evening circles, makes many merry and hurts no one. Verily a good joke is a great thing, and a bad one abominable. Let loose people beware.

If you wish to make a man your friend, speak well of him in the presence of those who will report your favorable remarks to him. For the beginning of friendship is praise, and of enmity, censure.

LAWS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. AN ACT relative to Crimes and Punishments and Proceedings in Criminal Cases.

OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WHO ARE ACCUSED OF CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That no person shall be held to answer in any court for an alleged crime or offense unless upon indictment by a grand jury, except in proceedings before a justice of the peace, or before a court martial.

Sec. 2. On the trial of any indictment, the party accused, shall have the right to be heard by himself or counsel, to meet the witnesses produced against him, face to face, and he shall have the right to produce witnesses and the proof, or upon any exception compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to a speedy, public trial by impartial jury.

Sec. 3. No person indicted for an offense, shall be convicted thereof unless by confession of his guilt in open court, or by the verdict of a jury accepted and recorded by the court.

Sec. 4. No person shall be held to answer on a second indictment for an offense of which he has been acquitted by a jury upon the facts and merits on a former trial, but such acquittal may be pleaded by him in bar of any subsequent prosecution for the same offense, notwithstanding any defect in the former, or in the substance of the indictment on which he was acquitted.

Sec. 5. If any person indicted for an offense, shall, on his trial, be acquitted upon the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof, or upon any exception to the form, or to the substance of the indictment, he may be arraigned on a new indictment, and may be tried and convicted for the same offense, notwithstanding such former acquittal, except where such former charge was a capital offense.

Sec. 6. No person charged with any offense against the law, shall be punished for such offense, unless he shall have been duly and legally convicted thereof in a court having competent jurisdiction of the case, and of the person.

Sec. 7. Every person held in prison on indictment, shall, if he require it, be tried at the next term of the court after the time he was imprisoned, or shall be bailed on his own recognizance, and every person held in prison on any charge of having committed an offense, shall be discharged, if he be not indicted before the end of the first term of the court at which he is held to answer, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the witnesses on the part of the Territory have been entirely kept away, or are detained and prevented from attending the court by sickness or some inevitable accident.

Sec. 8. Every person charged with an offense except that of murder in the first degree where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, may be bailed by sufficient sureties, and bail shall justify and have the same rights as in civil cases, except as otherwise provided in this act.

Sec. 9. No person shall be held liable to answer criminally for any offense, unless prescribed by statute.

Sec. 10. Prosecutions for the offenses of murder, arson where death ensues, may be commenced at any period after the commission of the offense, for offenses, the punishment of which may be by imprisonment in the penitentiary, within three years after their commission, and for all other offenses within one year after their commission; provided, that any length of time during which the party charged, was not seen, or publicly resident within the Territory, shall not be reckoned within the one and three years respectively; and further provided, that where a person has been indicted within the period during which an indictment might be found, if the indictment be quashed, the time of limitation shall be computed from the quashing of such indictment.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Sec. 11. All offenses which may be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, are felonies; and all other offenses are misdemeanors.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS.

Sec. 12. Every person who shall purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice, or in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any rape, arson, robbery or burglary, or by administering poison, or causing the same to be done, or another, every such person shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer death. But this shall in no case prevent the exercise of the pardoning power of the Governor, or the authority to commute the punishment from that of death to imprisonment for life.

Sec. 13. Every person who shall purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice, kill another, every such person shall be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, for a term of not less than ten, nor more than twenty years, and kept at hard labor.

Sec. 14. If either party to a duel be killed, the survivor shall be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree.

Sec. 15. If any person shall by previous appointment made within, fight a duel without this Territory, and in so doing shall inflict a mortal wound upon any person, whereof the person so injured, shall die,

such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder in the second degree, within any county in this Territory.

Sec. 16. Every person who shall unlawfully kill any human being without malice express or implied, either voluntarily upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act, such person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Sec. 17. Every person deliberately assisting another in the commission of self-murder, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Sec. 18. Any person navigating any boat or vessel for gain, who shall willfully or negligently receive so many passengers, or such a quantity of other lading, that, by means thereof, such boat or vessel shall sink or overboard, and thereby any human being shall be drowned or otherwise killed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Sec. 19. If the captain, or any other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the machinery of such boat, or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, shall, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of exceeding any other boat speed, create, or allow to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, every such captain, engineer, or other person, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Sec. 20. Any person who shall be present at a duel as a second, when either party thereto shall be killed, or a mortal wound inflicted, and whereof death shall ensue, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

Sec. 21. Any person convicted of manslaughter shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than one year, nor more than twenty years, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 22. Every person who shall engage in a duel with any deadly weapon, although no mortal wound or shall challenge another to fight a duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intending to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be imprisoned on conviction thereof, in the penitentiary, not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 23. Every person who shall accept such challenge, or who shall knowingly carry or deliver any such challenge or message, whether a duel ensue or not, and every person who shall be present at the fighting of a duel with deadly weapons, as an aid, or second, or who shall advise, encourage, or promote such duel, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, not more than five years, nor less than six months.

Sec. 24. Every person who shall administer, or procure to be administered, any poison to any other human being, with intent to kill the person to whom the same shall be administered, if death do not ensue, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 25. Every person who shall mingle poison with any food, drink, or medicine, with intent to injure any human being, or who shall poison any spring, well, or reservoir of water, with such intent, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 26. Every person who on purpose, and for malice aforethought, shall unlawfully disable the tongue, put out an eye, cut or bite off the nose, ear, lip, or other member of any person, with intent to disgrace or disable such person, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mayhem, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years, nor less than one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 27. Every person who shall perpetrate, or attempt to perpetrate, an assault, or an assault and battery, with intent to commit murder, manslaughter, mayhem, rape, robbery, burglary, or kidnapping, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years, nor less than one year; or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or less than six months, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 28. Every person who shall assault and beat another with a cowhide or whip, having whetted his fist at the time, or pistol, or other deadly weapon, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 29. Every person who in a rude, insolent, and angry manner, shall unlawfully touch, strike, beat, or wound another, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than six months in the county jail, or be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding six months in the county jail.

Sec. 30. Every person who shall, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, in the presence of two or more persons, exhibit any pistol, bowie knife, or other dangerous weapon, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 31. Every person who shall attempt to commit the crime of murder by drowning or strangling another person, or

by any means not constituting an assault with intent to commit murder, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 32. Every person who shall violently and unlawfully deprive another of the use of any bodily member, or who shall unlawfully and willfully, disable the tongue or eye, or bite the nose, ear or lip, of another, shall be deemed guilty of simple mayhem, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than one month, and be fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 33. Every person who shall unlawfully have carnal knowledge of a woman against her will, or of a female child under twelve years of age, shall be deemed guilty of a rape, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than thirty years, nor less than one year, and in prosecutions for such offense, proof of penetration shall be sufficient evidence of the commission thereof.

Sec. 34. Every person who shall forcibly and feloniously take from the person of another, any article of value, by violence or putting in fear, shall be deemed guilty of robbery, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years, nor less than two years, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 35. Every person who shall steal and take, or forcibly and unlawfully arrest any person, and convey such person to parts without the Territory of Washington, or aid or abet therein, or who shall forcibly and unlawfully take or assist, or aid, or abet, in forcibly and unlawfully taking or arresting any person, with intent to take such person to parts without the said Territory, without having first established a claim upon the services of such person, according to the laws of this Territory, or of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of kidnaping, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years, nor less than one year, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 36. Every offense mentioned in the preceding section may be tried either in the county in which the same may have been committed, or in any county in, or to which the person so seized, taken, inveigled, kidnapped or sold, or whose services shall be so transferred, shall have been taken, confined, held, carried or brought; and upon the trial of any such offense, the consent thereto of the person so taken, inveigled, kidnapped or confined, shall not be a defence, unless it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the jury that such consent was not obtained by fraud, nor extorted by threats.

Sec. 37. Every person who shall administer to any woman pregnant with a quick child, any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument, or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, shall, in case the death of such child, or of such mother be thereby produced, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 38. Every person who shall administer to any pregnant woman, or to any woman who he supposes to be pregnant, any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument, or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, shall, in case the death of such child, or of such mother be thereby produced, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, nor less than one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 39. If any person, either verbally or by writing, or by printed communication, shall maliciously threaten any injury to the person or property of another, with intent thereby to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatever, or to control the person so threatened, to do any act against his will, he shall upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than one month, or be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Sec. 40. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously set fire to the dwelling house, barn, stable, out house, ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or any water craft, mill, milk house, banking house, distillery, manufactory, mechanic's or artificer's shop, store house, building, or room occupied as a shop or an office for professional business, or printing office of another, any public bridge, court house, jail, market house, seminary or college edifice, or building thereto belonging, or other public buildings of the value of five dollars, shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, nor less than one year, or in the county jail not more than six months, nor less than one month, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and should the death of any person ensue therefrom, known to be occupying or present on said premises, at the time such premises are so willfully set on fire, or on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree.