

ACTS,
RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS
PASSED AT THE SEVERAL
ANNUAL SESSIONS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF UTAH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED:

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF THE CONFEDERATION,
THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND AMEND-
MENTS THERETO, THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, AND THE ORGANIC ACT OF
UTAH, AND TO WHICH IS APPENDED A NUMBER OF LAW FORMS.

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PUBLISHED BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT APPROVED JAN. 10, 1866.
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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY
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1866.

boat or vessel owned by himself, or another, by which means such inhabited building, boat or vessel is burnt; if such offence is perpetrated in the night time, or so caused to be burnt in the night time, such offender shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or any term of years; or if the crime shall have been committed in the day time, such offender shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty years.

SEC. 42.—If any person wilfully and maliciously so burn any uninhabited dwelling house, boat or vessel, belonging to another; or any court house, or other public building; if in the night time, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty-five years; or if in the day time, not more than twenty years.

SEC. 43.—If any person wilfully and maliciously burn, either in the night or day time, any warehouse, store, manufactory, mill, barn, stable, shop, office, out-house, or any building whatsoever of another, other than is mentioned in the preceding sections: or any bridge, lock, dam, or flume, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 44.—If any person set fire to any building, boat or vessel, mentioned in the preceding sections, or to any material, with intent to cause any such building to be burnt, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or fined not more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 45.—If any person wilfully and maliciously burn, or otherwise destroy or injure any pile or parcel of wood, boards, timber, or other lumber; or any fence, bars or gate; or any stack of grain, hay, or other vegetable product severed from the soil, and not stacked; or any standing trees, grain, grass, or other standing product of the soil of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than five years, or by fine not more than five hundred dollars, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 46.—The preceding sections under this title severally extend to a married woman who commits either of the offences therein described, though the property burnt or set fire to may belong wholly or in part to her husband.

SEC. 47.—If any person break and enter any dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit the crime of murder, rape, robbery, larceny, or any other felony; or after having entered with such intent, break any such dwelling house in the night time, any person being then lawfully therein, such offender shall be punished according to the aggravation of the offense, as provided in the following two sections.

SEC. 48.—If such offender, at the time of committing such burglary, is armed with a dangerous weapon, or so arm himself after having entered such dwelling house, or actually assault any person being lawfully therein; or have any confederates present aiding and abetting in such burglary, he shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or any term of years.

SEC. 49.—If such offender commit such burglary otherwise than is mentioned in the preceding section, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty-five years.

SEC. 50.—If any person, with intent to commit a felony in the day time, break and enter, or in the night time enter without breaking any dwelling house, or at any time break and enter any office, shop, store, warehouse, boat or vessel, or any building in which goods are kept for use, sale or deposit, he shall be punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by fine not more than five hundred dollars, or both fine and imprisonment.

TITLE V.

Larceny.

SEC. 51.—If any person steal, take, and carry away of the property of another, any money, goods, or chattels, any writ, process, or public record, any bond, bank note, promissory note, bill of exchange, or other bill, order or certificate, or any book of accounts respecting money, goods, or other things, or any deed, or writing containing a conveyance of real estate, or any contract in force, or any receipt, release, or defeasance, or any instrument, or writing whereby any demand, right, or obligation is created, increased, extinguished or diminished, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished, when the value of the property stolen exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 52.—If any person commit the crime of larceny by stealing from any building that is on fire, or stealing any property that is removed in consequence of an alarm caused by fire, or by stealing from the person of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, nor less than one year.