

the infamous or other crimes lastly hereinbefore mentioned, with the view or intent in any of the cases last aforesaid to extort or gain from such person so accused or threatened to be accused, or from any other person, any property, chattel, money, valuable security, or other valuable thing, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and, if a male under the age of sixteen years, with or without whipping.

to accuse with intent to extort.

10 **41.** Whosoever, with intent to defraud or injure any other person, by any unlawful violence to or restraint of, or threat of violence to or restraint of the person of another, or by accusing or threatening to accuse any person of any treason, felony or infamous crime as hereinbefore defined, compels or induces any person to execute, make, accept, indorse, alter or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security, or to write, impress or affix his name, or the name of any other person or of any company, firm or copartnership, or the seal of any body corporate, company or society, upon or to any paper or parchment, in order that the same may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Inducing a person by threats or violence to execute deeds &c., with intent to defraud.

25 **42.** It shall be immaterial whether the menaces or threats hereinbefore mentioned be of violence, injury or accusation to be caused or made by the offender or by any other person.

Immaterial by whom menaces are to be executed.

As to sacrilege, burglary and house-breaking.

43. Whosoever breaks and enters any church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of Divine worship and commits any felony therein, or being in any church, chapel, meeting-house or other place of Divine worship, commits any felony therein and breaks out of the same, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life or for any term not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Breaking and entering a church, &c., and committing a felony.

44. Whosoever enters the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit any felony therein, or being in such dwelling-house, commits any felony therein, and in either case, breaks out of the said dwelling-house in the night, is guilty of burglary.

Burglary by breaking out.

45. Whosoever is convicted of the crime of burglary, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Punishment for burglary.

46. No building, although within the same curtilage with any dwelling-house, and occupied therewith, shall be deemed to be part of such dwelling-house for any of the purposes of this Act, unless there shall be a communication between such building and dwelling-house, either immediate or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other.

What building within curtilage to be deemed part of dwelling house.