

The fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice, to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it thinks fit, remit the fine.

24. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

25. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition, that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

26. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

27. An assessor shall be a competent and impartial subject, of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as assessor.

28. In the Supreme Court, or in the Court for Egypt, there may be one assessor or two assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

In a Provincial Court there shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one assessor only; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an assessor,—the Court, in every case, recording in the minutes its reasons for sitting with one assessor only or without an assessor.

29. An assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the minutes.

VI.—GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND PROCEDURE.

30. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

31. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court, shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Court for Egypt, and in the Provincial Courts each for and within the Consular district of the Consular officer by whom the Provincial Court is held.

32. The Supreme Court shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Court for Egypt and of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

33. The Supreme Court shall ordinarily sit at Constantinople, but may, on emergency, sit at any other place within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, and may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place as the Secretary of State approves.

34. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, if and when he thinks fit, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in the Ottoman dominions, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal,—or may direct the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity, and for the like purpose, any

place in the Ottoman dominions. The Assistant Judge shall in every such case, subject to the provisions of this Order, have the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Judge of the Supreme Court.

35. The Court for Egypt shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts in Egypt, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

36. The Court for Egypt shall ordinarily sit at Alexandria or Cairo, but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in Egypt as the Secretary of State approves.

37. The Judge of the Court for Egypt may, if and when he thinks fit, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in Egypt, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

38. A Provincial Court held before a commissioned Consular officer shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts (if any) held within the district of the first-mentioned Court before uncommissioned Consular officers, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

39. The Court for Egypt or a Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Court for Egypt or the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

40. The Supreme Court, the Court for Egypt, and each Provincial Court held before a commissioned Consular officer shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

41. The Court for Egypt and each Provincial Court shall execute a writ or order issuing from the Supreme Court, and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Supreme Court so orders, send the person to Constantinople on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some British or other fit vessel.

The order of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Constantinople, according to the order.

42. The Supreme Court, the Court for Egypt, and each Provincial Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

43. Each Provincial Court shall every twelve months furnish to the Supreme Court a report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it in such form as the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

44. A suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in the Court against any person for anything done or omitted under this Order, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage, within three months next after the ceasing of the damage.

The plaintiff in such a suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defen-