

India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2.) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3.) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force under the Act of the 6 Geo. IV, cap. 87, or any Act amending that Act for prescribing a Table of Fees to be taken by Consular Officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

44.—(1.) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may, if no provision is made by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of the same, be recovered by the Consul-General, or under his orders, by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment in the civil gaol for a term not exceeding one month.

(2.) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3.) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

45. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

46.—(1.) If an officer of any Court established under this Order, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2.) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

47.—(1.) If a clerk or officer of any such Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2.) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22·99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court,

be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

48. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4·59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

49. The Consul-General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is say):—

(1.) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place to which this Order applies.

(2.) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons (so far as subject to this Order) within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from, or imported into, his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject or British-protected person who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order; and any breach thereof shall be an offence punishable by fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars).

50. Any acts which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council that is to say:—

“The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.”

“The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888.”

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks.

Any Statute amending or substituted for either of the above-mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject, within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or Persian subject, or otherwise, however:

Provided—

(1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order