

Any act that would not by a Court or Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed an offence in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed an offence, or be the subject of any criminal proceeding under this Order.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the statute and other law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace, in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

26.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order not distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction—

- (i.) To a fine not exceeding five pounds, without any imprisonment; or
- (ii.) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, without fine; or
- (iii.) To imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days, with a fine not exceeding fifty shillings.

(2.) Imprisonment under this Article is without hard labour.

27.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order, distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction before the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court—

- (i.) To a fine not exceeding ten pounds, without imprisonment; or
- (ii.) To imprisonment not exceeding two months, without fine; or
- (iii.) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2.) Imprisonment under this Article is, in the discretion of the Court, with or without hard labour.

28. Every Court may cause to be summoned or arrested, and brought before it, any person subject to, and being within the limits of, its jurisdiction, and charged with having committed an offence cognizable under this Order, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order; or when the offence is liable and is to be tried in England, to take the preliminary examination, and to commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to England.

29. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising in the Ottoman dominions shall be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen, either in the place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in the Ottoman dominions where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

30. Where a British subject is charged with the commission of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," section 6) be sent for trial to Bombay or Malta.

The Supreme Court may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay or Malta accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to

any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to Bombay or to Malta (as the case may be), according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Bombay or to Malta, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognisances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

31.—(1.) The Supreme Court may adjudge punishment as follows:—

(a.) Imprisonment, not exceeding twenty years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds; or,

(b.) A fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, without imprisonment; and

(c.) In case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine not exceeding one pound for each day during which the offence continues after the day of the commission of the original offence.

(2.) A Provincial Court may adjudge punishment as follows:—

Imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; or,

A fine not exceeding fifty pounds, without imprisonment.

(3.) A Local Court may adjudge punishment as follows:—

A fine not exceeding five pounds, without imprisonment; provided that a Local Court shall not hear and determine any charge unless the offence is punishable on summary conviction.

32.—(1.) Every accused person shall be tried upon a charge, which shall state the offence charged, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2.) The fact that a charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(3.) Where the nature of the case is such that the particulars above mentioned do not give such sufficient notice as aforesaid, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will give such sufficient notice.

33. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases following, that is to say—

(a.) Where a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three.

(b.) If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence.

(c.) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more definitions or descriptions of offences in any law or laws, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(d.) If several acts constitute several offences,