

principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

Local Jurisdiction in Criminal Matters.

27. 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 accused of 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.

28. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising within the limits of this Order 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 where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

29. Where a person charged with an offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to trial and punishment, or to preliminary examination (as the case may require), in like manner as if the offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition, or with the consent of the Court within whose district the offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that 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 the Court within whose district the offence was committed, according to the warrant.

30.—(1.) In cases of murder or manslaughter if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, that Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened within that jurisdiction.

(2.) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of that Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(3.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," of the following enactments, that is to say:—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," section 686.

Apprehension and Custody of Accused Persons.

31.—(1.) Where a person charged with an offence is arrested on a warrant issuing out of any Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after the execution of the warrant, unless in any case circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In every case, he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

32.—(1.) Where an accused person is in custody, he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to the Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances, and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused or other case of necessity.

33. Where the Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on complaint of an offence committed on board of, or in relation to, a British ship, then, if it appears to the Court that the interests of public justice so require, that Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, and may cause the ship to be detained accordingly, until the charge is heard and determined, and the order of the Court thereon is fully executed, or for such shorter time as the Court thinks fit; and the Court shall have power to make all such orders as appears to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

34.—(1.) Every District Court shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Court for Siam, 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 Court for Siam so orders, send the person on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war to Bangkok, or such other port as may be named in the order, or, if no vessel of war is available, then on board some British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The order of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person, and deliver him up at the port named according to the order.

35.—(1.) The Court may, in its discretion, admit to bail a person charged with any of the following offences, namely:—

Any felony.

Riot.

Assault on any officer in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer.

But a person charged with treason or murder shall not be admitted to bail except by the Court for Siam.

(2.) In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(3.) The Court for Siam may admit a person to bail, although a District Court has not thought fit to do so.