

authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

20. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal, or deportation made under this Order.

21. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely :—

(i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any Officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty ; or

(ii.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or

(iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court ; or

(iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein ; such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees (45·97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

22. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty on any goods, the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by law, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or a sum equal to treble the value of the goods (whichever shall be the greater), or with both imprisonment and fine.

23.—(1.) If a British subject—

(i.) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the limits of this Order ; or

(ii.) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept

in any place within those limits, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or to the ministers or professors thereof ; or

(iii.) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace ;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years, with or without a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or to a fine alone not exceeding 500 rupees.

(2) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

24. Any British subject being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

25. If any British subject within the limits of this Order violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His predecessors, heirs, or successors, and the Shah of Persia for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty.

26. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order ; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

27. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

#### PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the other Indian enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay ; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and the Judicial Assistant shall be an additional District Judge of the district, and the Court, whether held by the Consul-General or by the Judicial Assistant, shall be deemed to be the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original