

in Ottoman waters; and the Supreme Court may exercise that jurisdiction accordingly if in any case the Court, in its discretion, having regard to all the circumstances, thinks it fit and expedient so to do.

*Detention of Ship.*

8. Where the Supreme Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on a charge 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, the Supreme Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, being within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, 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 Supreme Court shall have power to make, from time to time, all such orders as appear to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

*Offences partly out of Jurisdiction.*

9. The Admiralty Offences Colonial Act, 1860, is hereby extended to the Ottoman dominions, with such adaptations and modifications that the same will as regards those dominions and the jurisdiction of the Court, read as follows (namely):

Where a person, being feloniously stricken, poisoned, or otherwise hurt, in the Ottoman dominions, dies of such stroke, poisoning, or hurt, on the sea, or out of the Ottoman dominions, then every offence committed in respect of any such case, whether amounting to murder or to manslaughter, or to the being accessory before the fact to murder, or after the fact to murder or to manslaughter, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in the Ottoman dominions in all respects as if such offence had been wholly committed in the Ottoman dominions.

*Fugitive Offenders.*

10. The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, except Part II thereof, or so much thereof, except that Part, as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Ottoman dominions, with the adaptations following (namely):

(i.) Her Majesty's Ambassador is hereby substituted for the Governor of a British Possession:

(ii.) The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, or the Court for Tunis (as the case requires), is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a British Possession:—

(iii.) Each Court under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1873, according to its jurisdiction, is substituted for a magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

*Coroners' Inquests.*

11. (a.) The Supreme Court shall, for and within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, and the Court for Egypt shall, for and in Egypt, and the Court for Tunis shall, for and in Tunis, have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, in relation not only to deaths of British subjects happening in that respective district or country, but also to deaths of any persons having happened at sea on board British ships arriving in that respective district or country, and to deaths of British subjects having happened at sea on board foreign ships so arriving.

(b.) Every inquest shall be held with a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the jury list of the Court summoned for that purpose.

(c.) If any person fails to attend according to such summons, he shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as is in the Ottoman Order in Council, 1873, provided with respect to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

*Jurisdiction as regards Embassy.*

12. The Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over Her Majesty's Ambassador, or his official or other residences, or his official or other property; nor shall the Court, except with the consent of Her Majesty's Ambassador, signified in writing to the Court, exercise any jurisdiction in a civil action or proceeding over any person attached to or being a member of Her Majesty's Embassy, or being a domestic servant of Her Majesty's Ambassador.

*Evidence.*

13. If in any case it is made to appear to the Court that the attendance of Her Majesty's Ambassador, or of any person attached to or being a member of Her Majesty's Embassy, or being a domestic servant of Her Majesty's Ambassador, to give evidence before the Court, is requisite in the interest of justice, the Court shall address to Her Majesty's Ambassador a request in writing for such attendance.

14. A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compellable to give any evidence or to produce any document if, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ambassador, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

15. Sections seven and eleven of the Evidence Act, 1851, are hereby extended to the Ottoman dominions.

16. The following Acts (namely):

The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,

The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,—

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Ottoman dominions, with the adaptations following (namely):

The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, or the Court for Tunis (as the case requires), is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

*Ascertainment of Law.*

17. The following Acts (namely):

The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,

The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,—

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Ottoman dominions, with the adaptations following (namely):

The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, or the Court for Tunis (as the case requires), is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

*Probate.*

18. (a.) Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein, or by a memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with, the Supreme Court, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of that production and deposit; and thereupon, notwithstanding anything in the Ottoman Order in Council, 1873, the probate, administration, or