

If security and payment are so given and made within one month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Consul-General shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals.

In any case the Consul-General, if he considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

231. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Consul-General shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as he thinks just.

If he directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

If the execution of the order is directed to be suspended, the party against whom it was made shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

232. This Order shall not affect the right of Her Majesty at any time on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Consul-General, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

XI.—CRIMINAL AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE.

1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

233. Except as regards offences against any Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and Persia, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects in Persia, made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of this Order—

Any act done by a British subject in Persia that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

234. If a British subject is guilty—

(i.) Of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within Persia; or

(ii.) Of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Persia, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed there, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(iii.) Of publicly and wilfully committing any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within Persia, 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 deemed guilty of an offence against

this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable, in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 100*l.* alone.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

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

235. Every Court shall have authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within Persia, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

236. Where a British subject charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to examination, trial on indictment, and punishment, or to summary trial (as the case may require), in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the crime or 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 crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

237. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority within the limits of the Persian coast for the apprehension of a British subject who is accused of having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in Persia, and the warrant or order is produced to the Court, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or any other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place in Persia where the Court backing the warrant or order has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the limits of the Persian coast, according to the warrant or order.

238. Where a person is charged with the commission of a crime or 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," sec. 4) be sent for trial, as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay; and with respect to other British subjects,