

tion cereals take the place, to a large extent, of the bullion exported from the latter port.

The squadron remained for some days at the group of islands known as Port Hamilton. There are five or six villages here, with a total population of about 2,000 people. Every available spot of ground is under cultivation, the principal crop being millet. There are no cattle on any of the islands, and supplies of other kinds are not plentiful.

Throughout this cruise the relations with the Korean officials and people have been of a very amicable nature, and nothing occurred to mar the favourable impression which the visits to these places must have left behind.

At all the places visited I conversed with large numbers of Koreans, and found them invariably friendly, though sometimes inclined to be unpleasantly familiar. Their desire for information knew no bounds.

I should not omit to report to you the friendly assistance which I received from Mr. Mayeda, the Japanese Consul-General at Pusan, and Mr. Sayeda, the Japanese Consul at Wonsan. To their courtesy I am indebted, amongst other things, for nearly all the information on the foreign trade of Korea which is contained in this Report.

#### Inclosure 2.

#### *Municipal Regulations of the Japanese Settlement of Pusan\* in Corea.*

##### *Notification No. 16.*

IT is hereby notified that the Temporary Municipal Regulations of the 28th January, 1881, are now amended as in the annexed paper, and will now be called "Municipal Regulations."

KONDO MASASUKE, Consul.

November 9, 1881.

#### MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS.

##### I.—General Regulations.

1. Residents are divided into two classes, those who have leased land and erected houses in which they reside, and who are called "permanent residents;" and those who lodge in the houses of others, who are called "temporary residents."

2. On the permanent residents devolves the entire charge of the municipal affairs of the Settlement. But persons who, although renting houses from others, have established their own name (i.e., householders), are all to be considered as permanent residents.

3. One mayor is to be elected for the Settlement, who shall have an office where all municipal business shall be transacted.

4. The Settlement shall be divided into wards of twenty houses each, for which wardsmen will be appointed to transact the business of the ward, according to Regulation 13, taking it in monthly turns, one after another.

5. Each ward shall elect a representative, who will represent it in the Municipal Council, and take a share in all the deliberations of that body in accordance with Regulation 14 and the succeeding Regulations.

##### II.—The Mayor.

6. The election of the mayor shall rest with all the permanent residents.

7. The elected person need not be a permanent resident. It is sufficient if he has lived in the Settlement for more than one year. The following classes of persons, however, are excluded: Persons under 25 years of age. Persons sen-

tenced to penal servitude or to imprisonment for treason for one year or upwards. (The last clause not to apply after seven years from the expiration of the term of sentence.) Bankrupts.

8. The mayor shall hold office for two years, at the expiration of which term a new election shall be held.

*Note.*—The salary of the mayor shall be fixed by the Municipal Council.

9. The duties of the mayor are as follows:—

To circulate all notifications, examine and forward all petitions, inquiries, and reports.

To keep the registration books.

To conduct the election and discharge from office of members of the Municipal Council, and to arrange for the monthly wardsmen.

To provide for the repairs and maintenance of roads, bridges, drains, wells, aqueducts, and public buildings and privies.

To attend to all municipal payments and receipts, and to take charge of the municipal chest.

To superintend public schools.

To superintend the management of public shrines ("Shinto") and cemeteries, and measures for the prevention of contagious diseases.

The superintendence of fire brigades.

To attest sales and mortgages of buildings in the Settlement.

To attest conveyances of leases of land in the Settlement.

To keep a register of the seals of residents.

To attest petitions by attorneys for others.

To manage bankrupt estates.

To manage the property of persons who have run away or died without leaving heirs.

To report all extraordinary events whenever urgent action is necessary.

To take charge of persons who have fallen down in the street, or who have died a violent death.

In the above cases, wherever expenditure is necessary, the sanction of the Municipal Council must be obtained before it is incurred.

10. In order to assist the mayor in the discharge of his duties, he may appoint a clerk and other employes subject to the approval of the Council, whose wages, however, are to be fixed by the Council.

11. The mayor shall have power to call extraordinary meetings of the Council in addition to the ordinary ones.

12. No alteration of, or additions to, these Regulations can be carried into effect without the sanction of the Council and the approval of the Consul.

##### III.—The Wardsmen.

13. The duties of the wardsmen are as follows:—

To circulate in their wards notifications communicated to them by the mayor.

To collect the balloting papers of residents in the ward.

To report to the mayor any extraordinary occurrence in the ward.

From time to time to consult with the mayor generally on all matters relating to the ward.

##### IV.—The Municipal Council.

14. The Municipal Council shall deliberate on all matters concerning the public interests of the Settlement, and the receipts and expenditure of the same.

15. The rules of the Council are to be drawn up as may be found convenient, subject to the approval of the Consul.

16. All resolutions of the Council shall be carried into effect at once by the mayor whenever routine matters are concerned, but in other cases the Consul's approval must be obtained.

\* Korean pronunciation of the place known in Japan as Fusan.