

17. If, in the opinion of the mayor, any deliberation of the Council is contrary to law, he shall adjourn the meeting and refer the matter to the Consul.

18. If the Consul shall be of opinion that any deliberation of the Council is contrary to law he may cause the meeting to be adjourned, or he may dissolve the Council and cause a new election to be held.

V.—*Municipal Expenditure.*

19. The funds for the municipal expenditure are to be provided by a tax on buildings and persons within the Settlement, and by a tax of so much per tsubo on land leased. (Kitahama-machi, outside of the Settlement, also falls within the last clause.)

20. The expenses to be defrayed out of this fund are as follows:—

Police, maintenance and construction of roads, bridges, sewers, wells, aqueducts, and all public buildings, public shrines, and cemeteries; subsidy to public schools, prevention of contagious diseases, prevention and extinction of fires, salary of mayor and his staff, expenses of mayor's offices. The taxes and expenditure detailed in the last two clauses are all subject to the sanction of the Council and the approval of the Consul.

Police Regulations of the Japanese Settlement of Pusan in Corea.

It is hereby notified that the annexed police regulations came into force on the 11th instant.

They do not apply to offences comprised under the section of the Criminal Law from section 425 onwards.

All previous police regulations are hereby cancelled. KONDO MASASUKI, Consul.
February 3, 1882.

The penalty for the offences specified below is imprisonment from one to ten days, or a fine of from 5 sen to 1 yen 50 sen.

1. Offences against land regulations.
2. All offences against industrial regulations for the residents in the Settlement with the exception of offences against the brothel and singing-girl regulations.
3. Offences against the regulations requiring persons to report their arrival in and departure from Corea; also to report themselves periodically while residing there.
4. Offences against the regulations for the construction of houses.
5. Offences against the scavenging regulations.
6. Anchoring vessels so as to obstruct the fair way, fastening nets to buoys unauthorisedly.
7. Indecent or other drunken conduct.
8. Men wearing women's clothes.
9. Importuning people for contributions to religious festivals.
10. Music, singing, or other noisy behaviour after twelve o'clock P.M., interfering with other persons' sleep.
11. Committing nuisances in the streets, except in the places provided.
12. Keeping public baths for both sexes indiscriminately.
13. Throwing open the doors of bathhouses, or exposing the person indecently.
14. Going to fires on horseback, not having any business there.
15. Throwing rubbish or tiles into gutters or drains within the limits of the port.
16. Using for drying fish any places except the sardine drying-place, or interfering with fish-drying places.

17. Scavengers carrying tubs without lids.
18. Challenging to wrestling, or forcing on people wares for sale.
19. Newsmen reading aloud newspapers in the streets.
20. Discharging fire-arms near houses.
21. In general, interfering with people's liberty, or clamour of a nature to cause alarm.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of December, 1882.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the three hundred and thirty-third section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for every Pilotage Authority, by Bye-law made with the consent of Her Majesty in Council, to do, within its districts, all or any of the things specified in that behalf in the said section:

And whereas the Tees Pilotage Commissioners incorporated by "The Tees Pilotage Order, 1881," being a Pilotage Authority within the meaning of the said Merchant Shipping Act, have, in exercise of the powers in them vested by that Act, made and submitted for the consent of Her Majesty certain Bye-laws (which are set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed) with respect to pilots and pilotage within the jurisdiction of the said Pilotage Authority:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the said Bye-laws so set forth are reasonable and proper:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to approve, and doth hereby approve and signify Her consent to, the Bye-laws set forth in the Schedule hereto.

C. L. Peel.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

BYE-LAWS made by the Tees Pilotage Commissioners on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1882, for the Regulation and Government of the Sea and River Pilots of the River Tees.

1. From and after the promulgation of these Bye-laws, all and every the Bye-laws, Rules, Orders, and Regulations heretofore in force with respect to the pilots and pilotage of the Tees shall be, and the same are hereby rescinded, and in lieu thereof the Tees Pilotage Commissioners do hereby make and ordain the following Bye-laws, namely:

Pilot Superintendent.

2. The duties of the Pilot Superintendent shall be as follows:

- To exercise supervision and control, under the Board, over all the Pilots and Apprentices, so as to see that the Act and these Bye-laws are duly observed.
- To obtain from the Pilots a report of all occurrences affecting the services on which the Commissioners or the Pilot Superintendent aforesaid may require information.
- To hear and determine such differences as may arise between the Pilots or Apprentices.
- To prevent the employment of unlicensed pilots.
- To inquire into complaints made against pilots by masters and owners of vessels and others interested; and into the circumstances attending cases of collision or loss when vessels have been under charge of a pilot.
- To take soundings of the bar and channel from