

時事新報

明治十八年二月十六日
陽曆正月廿四日

○轉任昇進　據て嘗のありし如く一昨十四日上野特命
全權公使は元老院議官より任し年俸金四千圓下賜の旨仰
渡され西園寺參事院議官は特命全權公使より任し上野氏
の後モ一ノ二ノ三ノ四ノ五ノ内子爵前モ即序つし又同上

ボーエン氏が英國殖民事
十條を守るべき旨の布告
に記し且川其布告文をも
蓄候て貯守へる同業者等則

八

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東京圖

ノ諸政ニ參與シ外リ去年十二月ハ鑿ニ一度朝鮮國府ニ

○出發延引 前號の紙上に長與衛牛局總は一時十四日

石炭の外は決して色分類

土旗ノ軍北海道へ移住志願ノ者ハ本年ヨリ往キ五箇年
期ニ於テ徵募シ屯田兵ニ編成セラレ候條府下本籍ニシ
テ右軍團ノ軍ハ別紙心得書ニ属シ來ル三月廿日限リ國
ヘ區長郡ハ戸長島嶼ハ地役人ヘ申出ツヘシ

右本達候事 (別紙ハ別ニ頃之)
明治十八年二月十四日 東京府知事芳川顯正

朝鮮使節來

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帆船ノ使藤正信様相兩副使種仁徳ノ一行ハ昨日東京
本居ノ某ヲ訪ケノ旅館京橋區南堀町ノ伊勢勘樓ニ投
アリ此使節來來ノ理由ハ苟も我日本國ニ籍有ス

以上ノ如ナレバ老幼男女都節ノ人ヲ除セズ去年十二以來疾々既ニ熟知スル所ニシテ今更我輩ノ辨説ヲ臺

アルナリ唯日本朝鮮兩國ノ交際ヘ去年ノ十二月以來
裏スベカラシナ辛ニ一月九日京城ニ於テ井上馨金宏
同金福大臣ノ間ニ取締ヒタル新條約ヲ以テ辛クシテ

レナ支ニ留メ再び黒體教厚ノ天地ニ復セシメタル甚
約ノ難務ヲ果ス第一着ノ使命ナルガ故ニ今回徐氏
ノ任ハ誠ニ重大至極ノモノナリト云フノ外ナキナリ

徐相雨ハ去年十二月ノ京城騒乱ニ獨立黨中鋒々ノ名アリ。後充電氣難病ナシト云。人々ノ親族ナレに甚生ノ持論ハ獨立黨ト相容ル。モノニアラズ相雨氏ハ

吉田身ニモアラズ又武官出身ニモアラズ薩官トア父
少海道ニヨリテ政府ニ出仕シクル人ナリコレヲ日本
朝日ラ味セバ其父ノ爵位ノ蔭ニヨリテ其子ニ徒御侍

前編文有スル者アルガ如モノ類ナリ氏ハ國元ノ時ヨリ
著書ニ精シテ文章ヲ善シキ書ハ最モ妙ナリトテ顧クタ
魯が如ラレ曾ア朝貢使ニ隨行シテ北京ニ赴キタル

機関裏アリ文學ノ一點ニ於クハ文部ノ儒者中ニモ餘
金シテ取ルベキ者ナ見ズトテ中々文庫ノ名譽ニ害
スルナリ明治十五年京城事變ノ後科選及第シア外

ノ主事ニ任セラレルガ其官職ノ重カラザルが爲シ
芝浦居ニナ横シトセ大間モナク解職シテ政府ヲ選考
セシ時ニ在リテ政務ニ與ルコトナカリシニ去年十二

リ銀次郎・氏・兼ア金紫第ト銀次ナリ・故カ急
出サレテ外衙門ノ協議ニ任セラレ今回遣日本修信
ノ大典ニシテタルナリ・氏ハ年齡五十二ナリト云フ

國に於ハ今ヘ朝鮮政府一仕官・朝鮮ノ衣冠ヲ戴ク
ル本來ハ日耳曼國人ナリ少壯ヨリ東洋ニ往來シ支
ニ通シ在支那日耳曼國事官ノ儀禮ニ名ナ拘ケタレ

タ領事官ニ任セラル、ノ妙法ナクシテ止ミタリ其
越縛地督李鴻章ノ幕賓ト爲、居タリ。明治十五
京城ノ廢帝ヲ親會トシテ支那政府ガ兩後大ニ朝鮮

油一千沙スルヲト爲リタルヨリ種氏ハ李氏ノ攝政ヲ朝鮮政府仕へ外衙門ノ禁制ニ任シテ大ニ内治

卷之三

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○開港王京集 酒井王よじ附今井義吉と分黨の趣 大國より電報ひるる由て横濱在留清國領事は戒物すべて自一時十四日午後同地在留の清国人へ諭戒しかるよし

○新嘉坡の局外中立布告 香港の大守 サー・ロバート・ヘンリイ
八國のアーネスト・ジョンク砲一門を備ふと云ふ
間に十六海里を航行し又別に小汽船二艘ありて各三十二
ノ森造セしものにて名ニ王國の本邦事務所作ニ
新嘉坡の局外中立布告 香港の大守 サー・ロバート・ヘンリイ

の土地と侵略する日本
や大洋洲中ゼルベル
ンブタなる者は昨々

1. The first step in the process of socialization is the birth of the child. This is a time of great physical and emotional change for both the mother and the father. The parents must learn to care for their new baby and adjust to the responsibilities of parenthood. They may also experience feelings of guilt or anxiety about their ability to provide for their child.

2. The second step is the attachment phase, where the child begins to form emotional bonds with its caregivers. This typically occurs between 6 months and 2 years of age. During this time, the child learns to trust and depend on its parents for safety and security. It also begins to develop a sense of self and individuality.

3. The third step is the learning phase, where the child begins to learn basic skills such as walking, talking, and toilet training. This is a time of rapid cognitive development and physical growth. The child's caregivers play a crucial role in providing guidance and support during this stage.

4. The fourth step is the separation-individuation phase, which occurs between 2 and 6 years of age. During this time, the child begins to explore its environment and assert its independence from its caregivers. It may also experience feelings of separation anxiety when its caregivers leave.

5. The fifth step is adolescence, which begins around age 12 and continues through early adulthood. This is a period of significant physical, emotional, and social change. The adolescent begins to form its own identity and relationships with peers. It may also experience challenges related to school, work, and family life.

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