

zu übersetzen.

The High Federal Council
 in replying in their note of
 August 10 1853 to Her
 Britannic Majesty's Minister
 Plenipotentiary's request,
 on the part of his Government,
 that they should immediately
 upon the signature of
 the Treaty lately
 negotiated with Great
 Britain carry into effect
 provisionally the
 stipulations of Article I.
 And on their declaring
 that they possessed no
 power to comply with
 his request, — remarked

that



that il semblerait d'ailleurs
 que le motif de la demande
 repose sur un malentendu,
 car ce qui est stipulé par
 l'article I pour l'avenir
 comme obligation conventionnelle
 existe déjà de fait; tout au
 moins il n'est pas à la
 connaissance du Conseil
 Fédéral que des Suisses
 qui satisfont aux conditions
 qui y sont mentionnées
 soient exclus de
 l'établissement ou doivent
 supporter des impôts et
 des charges dont seraient
 affranchis les Citoyens
 d'un

^a d'un Canton Supérieur établis
^a dans un autre Canton.

But the very circumstances
 which gave rise to the
 negotiation for a Treaty
 was a Complaint made to
 Her Majesty's Government
 in February 1854 by a
 British Subject named
 James Sawler that he
 was compelled to pay
 for permission to reside
 in the Canton de
 Vaud a charge threefold
 that levied on French
 Subjects; and Mr Christie
 being instructed to
 remonstrate against
 that

that distinction but then
imposed upon a British
subject, he stated, that
it was useless to do so,
because his representations
in a case of a similar
nature which occurred
in January 1852 with
reference to Mr Henry
Collins also a British
resident in the Canton
de Saïd, had produced
no effect; and that
a Treaty stipulation
would be necessary in
order to remove the
grievance

Grievance.

It appears therefore
 impossible to agree with
 the Swiss Government
 that, as a matter of fact,
 British Subjects are
 not exposed to destructive
 changes in respect of
 residence and establishment
 in the Swiss territories,
 to abolish changes of which
 nature is one of the
 effects which must follow
 from the enforcement
 of the first Article
 of the Treaty lately
 signed

signed by the Pontish and
Lup's Plenipotentiaries.

At an interview which
Her Pontish Majesty's
Minister had the honor to
have with His Excellency
the President of the Swiss
Confederation on the 16th
of August 1855 with
reference to the vote of
the 10th of August, Dr
Ferrer assured the
former that the Federal
Government during
the interval which may
elapse before the
ratification

ratification of the Treaty, will
not hesitate to exert the
full weight of their influence
with any Cantonal Authorities
who may be disposed to
treat with harshness or
injustice any British
subject desirous of
establishing himself
within their limits, so as
to induce these authorities
to desist from exacting
from such persons
destructive or more
onerous charges than on
the natives of countries
having Treaties already
completed

Completed and ratified
with the Swiss Confederation.

In reply to His Lordship's
report to his Government
of the above declaration
on the part of Sir James,
and Macdonald states,
that his Lordship
would willingly attach
credit to this assurance,
but feels himself at
the same time called
upon to remark, that
no such assurance is
to be found in Sir
Guthrie's

Welleney's note to Mr.
Gordon of the 10th of August,
which on the contrary
simply states, that no
cause of complaint on
this head exists, even
in the absence of any
Treaty engagement.

3557.

Sendebrief vom 14. Sept 1855.

Grossbritannische
Gef. Anstalt

Verbalnote betreffend den
Ausschuss mit England