



Legation of the United States of America.

Berne May 7th 1879.
(Villa Sonnenberg.)

aus Handschr. Dep.
8. V. 79 Hammer

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America had the honor duly to receive the highly esteemed note of the High Federal Council of November 26th last, in reference to the shipment to the United States, by his native commune of Traradingen Canton of Schaffhausen of Jacob Zimmermann.

It was with regret that the undersigned learned therefrom that, notwithstanding his note of September 10th last, the High Federal Council could not alter the opinion expressed in their note of August 30th last.

The conclusions arrived at in the last mentioned note, based upon a report of an examination, of which the undersigned was furnished a copy,

His Excellency

Mr. Hammer

President of the Swiss Confederation

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and

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and upon a report of the district physician of Unter Hallau, made under the direction of the Polizeidirection of Schaffhausen, were:

I que l'émigrant dont il s'agit n'est pas idiot, mais est parfaitement en état de travailler et de gagner honnêtement sa vie;

II qu'il était muni à son départ de la Suisse, outre ^{tous} les frais de son voyage payés, d'une petite somme d'argent qui devait lui permettre de gagner l'endroit où des parents aisés auraient pu le recevoir;

III. que la dénonciation dont il a été l'objet provient d'un concurrent de l'agent qui

a

I. that the emigrant in question is not imbecile, but is perfectly in a condition to work and to gain an honest living;

II that he was furnished with a small sum of money, ^{on leaving Switzerland} in addition to his journey being paid, which should enable him to reach the place where relatives in easy circumstances might have received him;

III. that the denunciation of which he has been the object arises from a rival of the agent who

who

3.

a passé le contrat who made the con-
 d'émigration. -tract for his emigration.

The undersigned has already in his note of September 10th last, communicated the result of his analysis of the two above mentioned reports upon which the conclusions of the High Federal Council were based, and has shown that the same, in his opinion, support the complaint which he had the honor to make on May 30th last, and to repeat in his notes of June 1st, 2^d, and 3^d. Unfortunately this opinion is not shared by the High Federal Council.

A review of the case may not therefore be inappropriate. The complaint of the undersigned was made, and delivered at the Federal Palace, on May 30th last, and stated that "it is represented to this Legation
 "that the community of Trasadringen
 "in the Canton of Schaffhausen is
 "about to send a helpless pauper
 "by the name of Jakob Zimmermann
 "to

"to the United States, and the Legation is
 "further informed that said Zimmer-
 "mann was to be sent to Basle
 "today, and from thence was to be
 "sent to Antwerp, where he was ex-
 "pected to arrive on Sunday evening
 "at about six o'clock." There was
 no mention in this complaint
 of the mental condition of the
 man. On June 1st, owing to a
 change in the movements of the
 emigrant, the Legation, in com-
 -municating this change to the
 High Federal Council, had the honor
 to describe him as having been
 "represented as being of weak mind."
 At the same time the Legation had
 the honor to enclose two letters from
 Mr. J. J. Zimmermann, Justice of
 the Peace, and member of the Commune
 Council of Traradingen, addressed
 to Mr. Zwickherbart, which set
 forth the helpless condition of the
 man

5.

man and the circumstances of his shipment, respectfully requesting that the "confidential nature of the same might be respected, as far as the nature of the case would permit." A request which has not shielded the writer from prosecution, notwithstanding that neither he, nor Mr. Zwickelhuber furnished the representations on which the complaint had been made, two days before those letters came into the possession of the Legation. These letters alleged that the emigrant was suffering from a *derangement of the mind* (*Geisteskrank*), and that he was so described in the documents relating to his return to Trasadingen by the Police as a pauper, and that he was provided for by the commune. Statements, the correctness of which has not been disproved, and of which the High Federal Council can convince themselves by an examination of the "Transportbefehl" by which the emigrant was returned to Trasadingen from Rheinfelden, in March of last year, and

6.

and of the protocols of the proceedings of the Commune Council of Basle -
 -ding, relating to the sending of
 Jacob Zimmermann to America.
 After the Legation had satisfied itself that
 the representation which had been
 made to it concerning the emigrants'
 mental condition had the sanction
 of the unprejudiced and disinterested
 judgment of the experienced police
 officials of Rheinfelden, who in
 returning him as a pauper
 to his native village, had, assign-
 -ing as their reason for so doing,
 described him as "Mittellos und
 Geisteskrank", or as we should
 say in English, an imbecile
pauper, the Legation felt itself
 justified in speaking of him as
 such. And although the under-
 -signed considers that the mental
 condition of the man, being slightly
 better or worse than this descrip-
 -tion, (or the stronger one of
lunatic, employed by the Council
 of

7.

of the United States at Antwerp),
 is foreign to the question, he is of opinion
 that the original ground of complaint
 remains, and that the investigation
 fully justifies his description of the
 man as a helpless pauper of weak
 mind. The description of him as an
 imbecile pauper is shown to have
 emanated from the police at
 Rheinfelden, and is doubtless
 correct.

The following extracts of the
 proceedings of the Communal
 Council will enable the High
 Federal Council to judge for them-
 selves, ^{whether} the individual in question
 was a pauper, and if so, whether
 the description of him as an imbecile,
 by the Police at Rheinfelden was
 correct, or not:

"Auszug aus dem

"Gemeinderaths-

"Protocoll. Trasadungen

"d. d. 6 April 1878.

"Tract V. Beschlossen:

"1) Es sei Herr Arnen...

"Extract from the

"Protocol of proceedings

"of the Communal Council

"Trasadungen April 6, 1878.

"Determined:

"1) that Mr. Zimmermann

"represent

"Guardian

8.

"referent Zimmermann
 "Auftrag dem Jakob
 "Zimmermann Andreasen
 "wie thunlich bei einem
 "hiesigen Einwohner
 "unterzubringen.

"2) Sei derselbe unter
 "Vogtschaft zu stellen."

"Auszug aus dem
 "Gemeindeprotocoll
 "Trasadingen d. d. 16^{ten}
 "April 1878.

"Tract I. Wurde nach-
 "folgender Bericht
 "und Antrag des Ge-
 "meinderaths in
 "Sachen:

"Auswanderung des
 "Jakob Zimmermann
 "Andreasen betreffend
 "verlesen:

"Bericht u. Antrag des
 "Gemeinderathes von
 "Trasadingen an die
 "Ehrsame Gemeinde
 "inda.

"Herr President!

"Werthe

"Guardian of the Poor, is
 "authorized to procure
 "quarters for Jacob
 "Zimmermann Andreas'
 "son, as may be possible with
 "an inhabitant of this place.

"2) that the same man
 "be placed under guardianship."

"Extract from the Protocol
 "of the Commune of
 "Trasadingen's proceedings
 "April 16th 1878.

"The following report
 "and the motion of the
 "Commune Council in
 "the matter of the:

"Emigration of Jacob
 "Zimmermann, Andreas'
 "son, were read:

"Report and motion of the
 "Commune Council
 "of Trasadingen to the
 "Honorable Commune
 "of the same place.

Mr. President!

"Worthy

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"Werthe Mitbürger!
 "Jacob Zimmermann
 "Andreasen, Bürger
 "von u. in hier ist schon
 "längere Zeit arbeitslos
 "u. es will ihm nicht
 "mehr gelingen in der
 "Stadt als Fabrikarbeiter
 "Anstellung zu finden.
 "Er hat schon mehrere
 "Male bei hiesigen Ein-
 "wohnern als Knecht
 "gearbeitet. Allein er
 "war nirgends lang in
 "Arbeit, da ihm die
 "Landarbeit nicht,
 "mehr behagte, und er
 "anmassend u. überanant
 "ist. Es ist zu befürchten
 "dass derselbe durch
 "sein gegenwärtiges
 "Herumvagiren geistig
 "u. Körperlich total ver-
 "dorben u. bald ganz-
 "lich der Gemeinde zur
 "Erhaltung anheim
 "fallen würde.

"derselbe hat jedoch
 Lust

"Worthy fellowcitizens!
 "Jacob Zimmermann, An-
 "dreas's son, a citizen and
 "native of this place, has
 "been already for a long
 "time without employment,
 "and he will no longer be
 "able to find work as a
 "factory workman in
 "the town. He has already
 "several times been em-
 "ployed to do chores by
 "inhabitants of this place.
 "He has however never
 "been long in any one
 "place, inasmuch as agri-
 "cultural labor does
 "not suit him, and he
 "is in general presump-
 "tious and eccentric. It
 "is to be feared that he will
 "through his present vagrant
 "wanderings become altogether
 "mentally and physically
 "broken down, and that
 "he will soon be left
 "entirely to the charge of
 "the commune.

"He has however a
 "desire

10.

"Lust nach America aus-
 "zuwandern u. bittet
 "die Gemeinde ihm dazu
 "behülflich zu sein.

"Der Gemeinderath
 "In Erwägung: 1.) dass
 "wenn demselben nicht
 "entsprochen würde
 "er in kurzester Zeit
 "aus dem Armengut
 "unterhalten werden
 "müßte, u. in einem
 "Jahr die Gemeinde
 "für ihn mehr Aus-
 "gaben hätte als das
 "Reisegeld ausmache.

"2.) dass wohl nicht
 "zu befürchten wäre
 "dass derselbe wieder
 "zurückpedirt würde,
 "da er mehrere nahe
 "Verwandte in Amerika
 "habe, welche Oekonomisel
 "sehr gut stehen, und
 "besorgt sein würden,
 "dass derselbe Arbeit
 "u. sein Auskommen
 "finden würde; beschlies:
 "Es sei der Gemeinde

der

"desire to emigrate to
 "America, and begs the
 "Commune to assist
 "him to do so.

"The Communal Council
 "in consideration, 1st),
 "that if the same is not
 "granted he will in a
 "very short time have
 "to be supported out
 "of the poor funds, and in
 "a single year would
 "cost the commune
 "more than the expense
 "of the journey would
 "amount to.

"2^d), that it is not to be
 "feared that he would
 "be sent back as he has
 "several near relatives
 "in America who are
 "in easy circumstances,
 "and care would be
 "taken that he should
 "find work and a living;
 "resolves:

"that it is to be proposed
 to

"den Antrag zu stellen" "to the commune that it
"sie möchte beschließen:" "should determine:

"Es sei dem Jacob
"Zimmermann, Andre.
"-asien das nöthige
"Reisegeld nach Amerika
"zu seinen Verwandten
"aus hiesigen Gemeinde
"-gut zu geben.

"That there shall be
"given to Jacob Zimmer
"mann, Andreasou.
"the money requisite
"for the journey to his
"relatives in America,
"out of the funds of this
"commune.

"Die Gemeinde nach
"längere Diskussion
"u. nach dem Antrag
"des Herrn Regrath
"Hallauer. des Inhalts:

"The commune after
"a long discussion and
"after the motion of Mr.
"Hallauer, Government
"Counsellor, as follows:

"Es sollte noch ein
"Jahr zugewartet und
"der Versuch gemacht
"werden, ob derselbe
"nicht könnte bei einem
"hiesigen Einwohner
"oder in der Anstalt
"Halchrain* unterge-
"-bracht werden.
"wenn nicht beige-
"stimmt würde —
"beschließt:

Es sei der Antrag des
Gemeinderathes

"That we should wait
"another year and the
"trial should be made,
"if the party in question
"could not be lodged
"with an inhabitant
"of the town or in the
(forced labor) "establishment
"of Halchrain*, had been
"rejected —

... resolved.

"that the proposition of
the

* The Legation believes this to refer to the forced labor
Establishment of that name.

12.

"Gemeinderathes zum" "the Commune Council
 "Beschluss erhoben." "is adopted as a decision."

Why was Zimmermann placed under guardianship? Was it because he was a minor? He was 42 years of age. Was it because he was a spendthrift? He never prior to his emigration had anything to squander. Was it because he had been condemned to prison? It does not appear that he had ever been convicted or sentenced to imprisonment. What then was the cause of his being placed under guardianship? The only remaining causes which would justify it are: "Geisteskrankheit oder Leibesgebrechen," aberration of the mind or bodily deformity, of a permanent nature disabling the person to take care of his property himself.

The motive for his shipment was clear, and is one that the High Federal Council has repeatedly condemned in the most scathing terms. The protocol of the Commune admits
 its

its responsibility on that score. It is alleged that the man has near relatives in America, who are in easy circumstances. There is no mention made of their names or addresses, nor is it stated that they were under any obligation to support him, much less that they had declared themselves willing to do so. Without such obligation or declaration in due form, it is no justification to state that the man has near relatives in America.

As further evidence of his helpless condition, the undersigned encloses herewith: the Contract relating to Zimmermann's board and lodgings, made between Jacob Hauser and Mr. C. Zimmermann, the Guardian of the Poor, of April 16th 1878; Extract from the protocol of the proceedings of the Commune Council

Council of Traradingen of July 6. 1878;
and the contract between the Guardian
of the Poor and Heinrich Ruedi of
July 7th 1878.

The evidence here submitted
is not open to the charge which the
High Federal Council has been
pleased to advance against the
complaint of the Legation, "that
it was originated by the rival of
the emigrant agent who contracted
for the sending of Zimmermann
to America"; it is the unbiased
testimony of the official records.

It is however to be remarked that
notwithstanding this accusation
against the source of the Legation's
original information, the evidence of
emigrant agents concerned in
Zimmermann's emigration and
the commune by whom he was
shipped, was received in the in-
-vestigation instituted by the High

Federal

Federal Council, and upon the report of which their opinion is based. This fact may account for some of the discrepancies existing between the "Exposé des faits" and the medico legal report enclosed in the note of the High Federal Council of August 30th last. It may account also for some of the statements in the former of those reports having misled the High Federal Council in forming an opinion of the capacity of the emigrant, as well as into that of stating that the charge of begging, to procure money for the price of his journey to Liverpool, brought against Zimmermann, ^{at Antwerp,} had been made by the Consul of the United States at that port. For it is not to be supposed that the intelligent and able representative of Switzerland, with the benefit of the investigation made by direction of the High Federal Council,

Council,

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council, failed to discover that the charge of begging did not emanate from the Consul of the United States, but was made by one Otto, to an agent of the Commissaire Maritime, and appears to have had reference to another individual named Jacob Zimmermann. The presumption that such a charge could have been made by the Consul of the United States could have had no foundation, as it was known to the Consul that Zimmermann's journey was paid to New York; and the re-iteration of the allegation only confirms the belief that the zeal ^{of the} emigrant agents and of the commune interested have induced the High Federal Council in error.

4.

The enclosed letter from the Prefet Maritime will show that the investigation failed to reveal the

truth

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truth as to the origin of the charge of begging, and that it erroneously ascribed it to the Consul of the United States.

It is of interest to inquire how much dependence can be placed on the report of the investigation which says:

"mais dans l'après-midi	"But in the after-
"du 31" (mai)	"noon of the 31 st " (May).
"le Commiss. de police d'Anvers	"the commissary
"saire, fit dire à l'agent	"of police of Antwerp
"Bernis que le Consul	"informed the eni-
"des Etats Unis faisait	"grant agent Bernis
"opposition au départ	"that the Consul of the
"de ce passager."	"United States opposed
	"the departure of
	"this passenger."

A statement, the inaccuracy of which is evident from the fact that the Consul of the United States had no knowledge

18.

5. / knowledge of the case until the following day (See enclosed letter from the Consul).

It is singular that the report of the investigation and that of the district physicians were unable to agree on so palpable a fact as the amount of injury the emigrant had sustained to his left hand:

The District Physician says:

"an der linken Hand fehlen
"am Zeige-, am Mittel- und
"am Ringfinger jeweils
"das Nagelglied und hat
"auch der kleine Finger
"Narben von Läsionen am
"Nagelgliede."

On the left hand the index
middle and ring fingers
are each lacking the first
joint, and the first joint

of

The Exposé des faits
says:

"Zimmermann
"est privé des
"premières phalanges
"de deux doigts
"de la main
"gauche"

"Zimmermann
"is deprived of the
"first joints of two
fingers of his

left.

19.

"of his little finger
"has scars of wounds."

"left hand"

A similar divergence of statements exists between these two authorities as to whether or not the emigrant had ever learned a trade.

"Ein Handwerk habe
"er nicht erlernt"
[Physicians Report]

"Zimmermann
"agé de 42 ans, a
"après l'état de
"menuisier."
[Exposé des faits].

"He had not learned a
trade."

"Zimmermann
"42 years of age learned
"the trade of joiner."

Other inaccuracies and differences might be pointed out, but the foregoing will show the unsatisfactory and superficial nature of the investigations upon which the opinion of the High Federal Council was based.

The cantonal government of Schaffhausen knew of the complaint of this Legation on May 31st, as did the President

President of the Commune; and on June 1st the former invited the latter to request Zimmerman's detention at Antwerp. The Commune Council, knowing, by the terms of the contract they themselves had made, that the emigrant was to leave Antwerp on the 1st of June, neglected to telegraph to the Swiss Consul until too late to secure his detention. The telegram was not received by the Swiss Consul until June 2^d, and it is to be supposed that it was not sent until the day on which it was received. Had the Commune acted in good faith, or in deference to the wishes of the High Federal Council this delay could not have occurred.

Had the Cantonal government in the investigation which
was

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made, produced the "Transportbefehl" or the protocols of the communal council's proceedings, it is to be supposed that the High Federal Council would not have been led to the conclusions which they reached. Fairness demanded their production, and the Legation is at a loss to understand why they were not produced. It is regrettable that the High Cantonal government did not produce them is the more vivid as, on the 11th of June, while the investigation was going on, the Vice Consul of the United States at Basle called their attention to records of the meetings of the Communal Council, as furnishing evidence concerning the condition of Zimmermann's mental and physical powers, as well as the circumstances of his shipment to the
United

22.

United States. Nor does the cantonal government appear to have replied to the protests of the ^{vise} Consul, made on May 31st, June 1st and June 3^d, until the 5th of June, the day after Zimmermann was supposed to have sailed from Liverpool. They then wrote inquiring concerning the informant in order that they might judge if the complaint had been made from motives of passion on the part of the informant. In fact the whole course of the cantonal and communal authorities indicates that they were actuated in their conduct by a desire to ascertain the name of the informant, rather than to ascertain the truth of the statements contained in the complaint.

-plaint made by the undersigned on behalf of the government of the United States. Otherwise why were no measures taken to secure Zimmermann's stoppage at Liverpool? Those measures were requested in the undersigned's notes of June 2^d and 3^d last.

The High Federal Council in their note of November 26th re-iterate their opinion that the diminution of the small sum (said to have been 50 francs) with which Zimmermann left Switzerland is to be attributed to the action of the officials of the United States. The Legation receives with great regret this expression of opinion, and can only remark in reply that the documents in the case show that

Zimmermann

24.

Zimmermann by the contract made between the commune and the emigrant agents was to leave Antwerp on June 1st; that he left there on that day; that he was to leave Liverpool on the 4th of June; that he reached there on or before June 3^d, and that consequently he suffered no delay from any action of the officials of the United States.

The Legation on its part attributes the diminution in Zimmermann's pocket money to the eccentric and extravagant nature of the individual, whom the district Physician describes as being not free from vanity, credulous, and easily suffering others to take advantage of him, and who from his own statements, appears

appears to have squandered all but 15 francs of his money in carriage fare, for which expense there was no necessity. That he was easily outwitted and often robbed is stated by the physician; that he was necessarily exposed to the attempts of designing persons among the class which unfortunately infest the emigrant boarding-houses and docks of the sea-ports, leaves it possible that he was the prey of those amongst whom his emigration brought him. Be this as it may, we find that he reached Liverpool, with but 15 Francs, and a ticket to New York, a sum totally insufficient to enable him to reach Toledo, his alleged destination. Under these circumstances had

not

not the Steamship Company refused to receive him, he would have been either returned from New-York, or have become a charge to the community there.

The United States has seen with regret that in foreign countries municipal corporations, private societies for reforming offenders, directors of almshouses and even private individuals have not been restrained by their governments from sending to the United States convicts, or lunatics, or idiots, or imbecile paupers unable to maintain themselves, and has instructed its agents to exert an active vigilance to prevent such acts. If therefore the communes disregard the often repeated injunctions
of

27.

of the High Federal Government to prevent this nefarious traffic, it must be for the United States to take such measures as will prevent this abuse of the hospitality of its shores, extended with open generosity to all nations.

The Legation on its part has never presented a similar complaint to the consideration of the High Federal Council, without having reasonable and satisfactory grounds for so doing; and it will in the future, as in the past, refrain from acting in cases where the facts do not warrant it; but in view of the great pecuniary inducement of getting rid of their paupers which assisted emigration furnishes the communes, the Legation has the honor very respectfully

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respectfully to invite the attention of the High Federal Council to the necessity of taking active measures to secure thorough ^{prompt} and impartial investigations of such complaints as may be brought to its notice by the Legation on behalf of the Government of the United States.

The undersigned sees with pleasure that the High Federal Council is engaged in considering legislation to do away with the evil complained of, and if at the same time that legislation should secure a method ^{prompt} of just and thorough examination of similar complaints which may be made, it will be welcomed by the government of the

the

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the United States as another bond of friendship, uniting the two sister Republics, who while welcoming citizens of all nations to a generous hospitality within their borders do not fail to guard, with watchful eye and jealous care, against abuses of the sanctity which that hospitality should merit and receive from the citizens and governments of other nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to re-
-new to His Excellency Mr. Hammer
President of the Swiss Confederation,
and to the High Federal Council
the assurances of his most dis-
-tinguished consideration.

Nicholas Fish

Enclosures:

Enclosures:

1. Contract between Jacob Hauser and the Guardian of the Poor of Trasadingen, 16 April 1878.
 2. Extract from protocol of proceedings of Commune Council of Trasadingen, July 6. 1878.
 3. Contract between Heinrich Riedi and the Guardian of the Poor of Trasadingen, July 7th 1878.
 4. The Commissaire Maritime of Antwerp to the Governor of the Province June 2^d 1878.
 5. Mr. Weaver, Consul of the United States at Antwerp to Mr. Fish, 7 September 1878.
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Enclosure 2.

Extract from protocol of proceedings
of Commune Council of Frasadingen
July 6th 1878.

Copy.

Auszug aus dem Gemeinderaths-
 protocol Frasadingen d. d. 6 Juli 1878.

Tract I Wurde Herr Präsident u.
 Schreiber nochmals beauftragt,
 dafür zu sorgen, dass hohe
 Regierung besorgt sei, dass in
 Sachen Rückspedierung des
 Jacob Zimmermann Andreasen
 betreffend der Denunziant
 ermittelt werde. Ferner sei
 die Bezahlung der Kosten für
 Rückspedierung einstweilen
 verweigert da der Spediteur
 denselben nicht wie laut
 Vertrag via Havre, sondern
 via

via Antwerpen expedirt hatte.

Bei diesem Anlass wurde
ferneres beschlossen:

Es sei der Jacob Zimmermann
Andreasen unter Vogtschaft
zu stellen und denselben vom
Bezirksarzt untersuchen zu
lassen.

Enclosure No. 1.

Contract between Jacob Hauser
and the Guardian of the Poor of
Trasadingen, 16 April, 1878.

Copy.

Erklärung.

Jacob Hauser, Forstverwalter,
 erklärt hiermit dem Jacob
 Zimmermann, Andreasen,
 dahier auf ein Jahr in Kost
 und Pflege zu nehmen, dan-
 -selben standesgemässe Kost,
 Kleidung u. Logis zu geben u.
 zwar ohne Entschädigung
 zu verlangen.

Sollte jedoch Jacob Zimmer-
 -mann, Andreasen, mehr
 als vierzehn Tage lang krank
 das Bett hüten müssen, so
 hatte das Armenamt, entspreck-
 -end für Pflege zu entschädi-
 -gen

-gen, sowie die Arzt- und Apotheker-
 -kosten zu bezahlen. Herr Caspar
 Zimmermann, Ammenreferent
 erklärt anmit, dass, wenn die
 Auswanderung aus irgend einem
 Grunde nicht zu Stande kommen
 sollte, die Jacob Zimmermann,
 Andreasen dem Jacob Hauser
 Forstverwalter auf ein Jahr
 in Kost zu übergeben.

Jacob Hauser hat das Recht den
 Jacob Zimmermann, Andreasen
 zur Arbeit u. zwar seiner
 Kräfte u. Umständen gemäß an-
 -zuhalten, von denselben Ach-
 -tung und Gehorsam zu verlangen
 welches bezeugen

gez. Jacob Hauser, Forstverwalter

gez. C. Zimmermann, Finanz-
 -referent.

Enclosure No 3.

Contract between Heinrich Rüedi
and the Guardian of the Poor of
Trasadingen, July 7th 1878.

Copy.

Vertragsabkommnis.

Zwischen C. Zimmermann, Stath-
 -halter als Armenreferent einer
 -seits u. Heinrich Rüedi anderseits.

C. Zimmermann Stathalter im
 Auftrage des Gemeinderathes placirt
 den Jacob Zimmermann Andreasen
 für ein Jahr vom 7 Juli 1878 bis
 7 Juli 1879 bei Heinv. Rüedi, Land-
 -wirth unter nachbeschriebenen
 Bedingungen.

1) H. Rüedi verpflichtet sich dem
 Jacob Zimmermann den Stande
 angemessenen bürgerliche Haus-
 -mannskost, sowie Bett Liegerstatt
 und Licht etc etc zukommen zu
 lassen

2) Die

2.) Die Bekleidung soll nach Verfluss eines Jahres in gleichem Zustande vorhanden sein, wie er den Jaed zu sich genommen hat

3.) Im Fall der Jakob krank werden sollte, so hat Ruedi denselben während den ersten 14 Tagen ohne auf Entschädigung Anspruch machen zu können, zu verpflegen, eine längere Zeitdauer wird vorbehalten

4.) Darf der Jakob nicht zum Füttern der Zuchtchöxsen, sowie zum Umgang derselben verwendet werden.

5.) Arzt und Apotheker Lutos bezahlt das Armeugut

6.) bezahlt Ruedi dem Vormund des Jacob. als Schulverwalter J. Hauser per ein Jahr zehn Franken Entschädigung für ihn, dagesen kann Ruedi den Jacob nach seinem Vermögen zur Arbeit verwenden

dieser

Dieser Vertrag ist in Duplicat
auszufertigen u. nach Genehmi-
gung vom Gemeinderath jedem
Theil ein Exemplar einzuhand-
-igen.

Trasadingen den 7 Juli 1879.

Für das Armenreferent:

gez: C. Zimmermann

Unterschrift des Uebernehmers:

gez: Heinrich Ruedi.

Enclosure No. 4

Préfet Maritime of Antwerp to
the Provincial Governor,
June 2^d 1878.

Copy.

Police Maritime
 Port d'Anvers

Anvers le 2 Juin 1878

à Monsieur le Gouverneur de
 la Province président de la Com-
 -mission d'Inspection du ser-
 -vice de l'Emigration à Anvers.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

J'ai trouvé aujourd'hui
 dans mon bureau la lettre ci-jointe qui vous
 est adressée par Mr. Weaver
 Consul des Etats Unis d'Amérique
 à Anvers au sujet de l'embar-
 -quement en ce port d'un
 nommé

Jacob Zimmermann un pauvre
 idiot, originaire Suisse et qui
 devait être expédié par Anvers
 pour les Etats Unis via Liverpool.
 Cet émigrant se trouverait en
 ce moment rue de la Sac en
 cette ville chez le logeur
 Otto.

Mr. Weaver est chargé de
 protester au nom de Mr. Fish,
 Chargé d'Affaires des Etats Unis
 à Berne, auprès des autorités
 compétentes d'Anvers au sujet
 de l'émigration de cet indigent
 pour l'Amérique.

Cet acte étant considéré comme
 une violation de la part de la
 commission chargée de respecter
 les relations internationales.

En réponse à cette communi-
 cation, j'ai l'honneur de vous
 informer, Monsieur le Gouver.

- new

- nous qui il result des listes déposées
 en mes bureaux par les expéditeurs
 d'émigrants, qu'aucun émigrant
 du nom de Jacob Zimmermann
 serait embarqué hier de notre
 port pour l'Amérique via Liver-
 -pool.

Je suis d'accord avec Mr Weaver
 que l'embarquement d'un indi-
 -gent infirme & idiot pour l'Améri-
 -que serait une infraction aux lois
 sur la matière dans son pays.
 Mais je ne crois pas que nous
 soyons chargés d'en assurer
 l'exécution et il me semble que
 c'est plutôt aux expéditeurs d'ici
 qu'il appartient de s'abstenir,
 de contracter des engagements
 avec des sujets de cette catégorie.

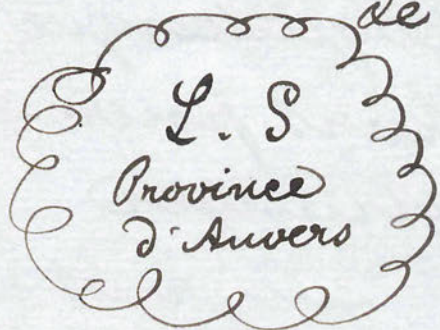
D'autre part, Monsieur le
 Gouverneur, serait-il permis
 à une autorité belge quelconque
 de s'opposer au départ pour
 l'Angleterre d'un étranger
 émigrant

émigrant ou autre? Car dans l'espèce il s'agit d'un transport indirect & ce serait plutôt aux autorités aux autorités anglaises, qu'aux autorités belges qu'il incomberait de veiller aux prescriptions des lois américaines et de s'entendre avec le Consul de ce pays à Liverpool.

Je viens d'apprendre à l'instant que Jacob Zimmermann est encore à Anvers & qu'en effet il est logé rue du sac chez Otto. D'après le rapport de celui-ci fait à un de mes employés Zimmermann se livrait à la mendicité afin de recueillir le prix de son passage.

Veuillez agréer M^r le Gouverneur &

Le Commissaire Maritime
signé Edm. Lauwers



Enclosure No. 5.

Mr. Weaver, U.S. Consul at Antwerp
to Mr. Fish, September 7th 1878.

Consulate of the United States
 Antwerp Sept 7th 1878

Hon. Nicholas Fish
 Charge d'Affaires of the United States
 of America
 at Bern

Sir:
 In answer to the interrogatories
 contained in your despatch of
 fifth inst I have to reply as follows:
 1st the first knowledge I had of the
 Zimmermann affair was through
 a telegram from U.S. Consul at
 Basle, received June 1st at 11
 o'clock A.M. followed by your
 several despatches as stated in
 my letter of June 12th which I
 hereby

herely confirm in all its details

2^d I never charged Zimmermann with begging publicly or privately always representing him as being
 + + + sent to the United States
 by one of the communes of Switzerland, having in his possession a through ticket.

The idea of Zimmermann begging grew out of a confusion of persons on the part of the employé of the commissaire maritime as you will see by examining the copy of Mr. Sauer's letter to the provincial Governor sent you 20th June.

3^d The language in quotation marks in the memorandum is evidently from the letter

of

the provincial Governor to the
Swiss Consul, and derived from
the letter of the Commissaire
Maritime above mentioned,
which was dated written
June 2^d while that of the Gover-
-nor's was dated 3^d June.

+ + +
Very respectfully

Your obedient servant
Jas Riley Weaver
U. S. Consul,