Min Strait bufflagunda Stalla it for Black, Jak broz dar allga main fil gallanduracfun mollundur Infieth, nin bon der Gentral Progivoring galfloßenned kritrag Roma din hegidlaburt unugalant Haabung might bindung, iff duf ninan ginstigum Ausgang Guil din If noniquistifum Angaforigum, Joffa Dann. Din Gond titution for the Mornisaighm Staatun Jagh gang duistlief Diafa Constitutione to din Gafatza durch to. Staatum molla , infolga Timfurt Constitution ulafon hmodun, und alla , Partraga, maleja imbacl dar Autoritat, dar Darninighan Haatan , abgn fill form find of of abgn fill form mudin follow, moden Fat joisten Gulatz dat hendust Inin." Fonist itt duck Detrag dust Gidgeno John bjast mit dun D. Staatum, jnounfalls in Jospanel Autoritat, all tramed win hon ninarl Frantin Ingiblatuse bofflo forumse Golats. Jun Gellen britightigh ind Heilt, gang genine Anfricht, Jef fügen Diplost Duynfife nin lynnylast das Chroniele Soni, temlifet ninun eloti Berl Pari bust untfält, monaif aufour fun definniquen mail Fun Sontafundun Datragun, mil noil d'in Jantiwiche Infalana l mille Gollandurk, Brism Gofarn Parque min din amori Baine Chajaflan mifolmy, majornist dint bui dun andern hationen pullen bloßen Janbult mid dej iffjafots. Besträgn Sähtnur, nieft far fall fai James , minust Gorgaeffingt holling frankning in bustiefan Furt lond ul dor defining lidguns Johns flaftly R. Hellersbergh

Important Question of State Revenue.

Not long since some Swiss miners, in Tuolumne county, refused to pay the foreign miners license, on the ground that they were exempt by treaty from all taxes not levied on citizens. The consequence of their refusal has been that their property has been seized, and suits have arisen. Mr. Hellersberger, Consul in this city for the Swiss Confederation, has been written to in regard to the affair, and has sent word to his countrymen to carry the case up to the Supreme Court, if necessary. He relies for the justice of his case on the following clause of section II. of the Treaty between the Swiss Confederation and the United States, concluded on the 25th December, 1850, and proclaimed by our Government on the 6th December, 1855:

No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatsoever, to which the latter shall not be liable.

This appears to settle the matter that the citizens of the Swiss confederation cannot be compelled to pay any foreign miner's tax in California. The treaty is a valid one. The Constitution of the United States says:

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

This treaty, then, is higher in authority than any act of State legislation.

The next question after learning that the Swiss are free from the tax, is to know whether other foreigners in California are also free. A treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, dated Dec. 20, 1849, contains the following clause:

The citzens or subjects of the contracting parties shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions other or greater than those which are paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations, in the respective States of the high contracting parties.

So the Kanakas are free from the tax.

The treaty with the Netherlands, made Oct. 8, 1782, which we believe is still in force, says:

The subjects of the States General of the United Netherlands shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities or places of the United States of America, or any of them, no other or greater duties or imposts, of whatever nature or determination they may be, than those which the nations most favored are or shall be obliged to pay.

This will probably protect the Hollanders, if that ancient treaty be still in force. No treaties of the United States with other foreign nations contain such clear provision. The clause, known as the "Most favored nation" clause, adopted in most of the treaties between civilized nations, refers only to navigation and commerce. It reads as follows, as found in a large number of treaties:

The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce or navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

This clause is probably the extent of the protection; against the foreign miners tax, given by treaty to the English, French, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians and any Spanish Americans.

The question is one of grave import.

Lindsbuah of 1. 17 Juli 1856

I pay, 500 on. 17 Mai 1856

Minaulaga in tradiforman.

Minaulaga in tradiforman.

Minaulaga in tradiforman.

Minaulaga in tradition wander

Gufundsplot, wis var formorby

Juli sanawaghen tradin wander

Seen Shirheaga Julian mentungther,

Mendendag Julian and mently in

Julian of mitherales dans

beauthout an or of outer wander,

Buyang an or worder, Jun

benyang an or worder, June