

laws graduating Licenses may be referred to, as creating great additional labors by remodelling parts of the ancient system. It would be difficult for the committee, within the limits they have prescribed to themselves, to explain the precise effect of these several enactments upon the duties of the office; but an inspection of the Treasurer's Books will show that in their aggregate they have accumulated on that officer a weight of labor and responsibility which his unremitting diligence and consummate skill alone enable him to sustain.

Your committee find that this increase in labor and responsibility has not been attended with any increase in salary to the Treasurer.— His compensation has in fact been diminished by withdrawing the salary which was allowed him as Trustee. It has been attended likewise with diminished expense and great saving to the State. The office of Auditor General which should have been assistant to the Treasury, and to which was attached a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, was abolished by the act of 1827, ch. 188, and left the Treasurer to be the only auditor and with the exception of a single instance, the only accounting officer of the State. The office of State Agents created for collection of the revenue, and the incumbents of which were compensated by salaries, and also by commissions of five, six and ten per cent, were abolished by the same act, and the Treasurer alone was charged with the collection of the revenue. The licenses to the Auctioneers of the City of Baltimore are issued by the Treasurer, and the auctioneers are required to account immediately to him; all other licenses being granted by the Clerks of the County Courts and of the City Court of Baltimore, who receive from the State, fees for issuing the license, and a commission of five per cent. on the amount of the license duties. By the anomaly introduced in this instance alone a saving is effected to the amount of not less than \$3000 a year.

In addition to this extension of his duties as a receiver and disbursing officer of the general revenues, the present Treasurer has been from time to time charged with onerous duties, involving in their execution a most distressing responsibility. Amongst these may be enumerated the duty of construing and executing the several acts which make appropriations to the purposes of Internal Improvement. In execution of the act of 1834, ch. 241, the Treasurer sold \$3,000,000, of State Stocks at an average premium of seventeen per cent.— His commission on the proceeds of this operation at the rate prescribed by the act of 1835, ch. 395 would have been \$8,775. Having been charged by the Executive in execution of a resolution of the Legislature with the collection of the claims of the State against the General Government, for interest on advances made during the late war, he succeeded after a most laborious argumentative correspondence, in collecting from the Treasury at Washington payments to the amount of \$77,000. His commission on this sum agreeably to the rate allowed to the special agent and the clerk of the Council for collecting the undisputed portion of the State's claims for principal advances, would be \$2,695. On another occasion his thorough ac-