

been made therein since the passage of it." But by the Act of 1804, ch. 64, passed previous to the last mentioned Act of the same session, a new mode is prescribed of collecting the taxes imposed by the Act of 1792, ch. 76; and, the several sheriffs are directed to collect, "and to pay the same to the treasurers of the respective shores, as the case may be." By virtue of which law, those taxes; when paid to the treasurers of the respective shores; immediately become a part of the general funds of the State; and are not now, as formerly, paid to the treasurer of the Western shore only, and by him kept "apart from all other money to be applied towards the payment of the salary of the Chancellor."

These taxes on proceedings in Chancery and the land office, of the Eastern Shore, are, therefore, now paid to the treasurer of that shore; who, after making sundry disbursements, pays the annual general balance to the treasurer of the Western Shore—so that the treasurer of the Western Shore has, now, no means of ascertaining the amount of the whole fund which had been created by the Act of 1792; since the two treasurers are as wholly distinct, in regard to their accounts, disbursements, and responsibility, as if they belonged to different governments. The treasurer of the Western Shore cannot, now, ascertain what deficiency he should make up out of the money arising from the sale of vacant land; and, consequently, *has been virtually deprived of the authority to pay **667** the Chancellor's salary out of that particular fund, as was prescribed by the Act of 1792. This special fund, created by the Act of 1792, for the payment of the Chancellor's salary, has, then, been totally broken up, abrogated and abolished; because, the moneys arising from the taxes, imposed by that Act, have been permanently diverted from their original destination, by a perpetual law which mingles them with the general mass, and subjects them indiscriminately to the general demands upon the treasury. There has been no law passed since 1792, authorizing either of the treasurers of the State to pay to the Chancellor, in any other manner, the amount of the salary given him by that Act.

Hence, it follows, that if it were even admitted, as it cannot be, that the Act of 1792, would be virtually revived by the expiration of the Act of 1798, there is nothing now left, of the Act of 1792, on which a mere constructive revival can operate, but those parts of it which fix the amount of the Chancellor's salary; because, the residue of it, which created a fund out of which the salary was directed to be paid, has been altered, and the fund otherwise applied by subsisting perpetual laws. The appropriation to pay, under the Act of 1792, having been thus altered and repealed, the Chancellor, it is evident, can be in no better situation, as matters now stand, under the Act of 1792, than under the Act of 1798. He would be alike without any legislative warrant to demand pay-