

dence, as a necessary safeguard of their rights; and, after more than ten years consideration, was carefully inserted in the Declaration of Rights of Maryland.

Third, That the thirtieth Article of the Declaration of Rights is, in every particular, clear and unambiguous; in all respects much more so than the corresponding English statute of the year 1700; and this Article positively obliges the Legislature to give a salary to the Chancellor, and to secure it to him during the continuance of his commission, without diminution.

Fourth, That, owing to the Revolutionary war, and the pecuniary and fiscal embarrassments of the State, during the first nine years after the establishment of the Republic, no salaries, of any kind, could be regularly paid; and, therefore, no salary was constitutionally secured to the Chancellor during that time.

Fifth, That during that time, the General Assembly repeatedly and solemnly alleged the inability of the State, as the sole and only reason why they did not secure to the Chancellor a salary as they were required to do by the Constitution.

Sixth, That the Chancellor's salary, from the November Session of 1785, to December Session, 1824, has been several times added to and increased; but never in the least, or in any way diminished, or attempted to be diminished.

Seventh, That the distinction between the constitutional salary of the Chancellor, and the compensation which was for many years given to him as Judge of the Land Office, is clear; and one that has been always well understood. The one must be and is secured during the continuance of his commission; but the other had been given during the pleasure of the Legislature.

Eighth, That the Act of 1798, ch. 86, is not an ordinary act of legislation; but is one which must be controlled, and is continued by force and operation of the thirtieth Article of the Declaration of Rights.

Ninth, That the distinction between the amount, the duration, and the appropriation for the payment of the Chancellor's salary is *clear; and one which has been continually acted upon
676 and is well established.

Tenth, That the Act of 1798, ch. 86, by referring to all those antecedent Acts and laws which recognize this distinction between the amount, the duration, and the appropriation for the payment of a salary, is manifestly predicated upon it. And, therefore, it was clearly understood and intended, that it would and should be continued in full force, as to the amount of the salary, by operation of the Declaration of Rights; and that the appropriation for payment only would require to be continued or provided for in the same, or in some other way.

Eleventh, That on the discontinuing or suffering the Act of 1798, ch. 86, to expire, the virtual revival of the Act of 1792, ch.