

Companies from all taxation. The policy of these exemptions may well be doubted; they are made a ground of complaint on the part of the people who reasonably expect that every portion of the community should fairly contribute, in accordance with its ability, to sustain the burthens of the State.

The law passed in 1856, requiring the publication of officers in default to the State, was complied with; but no appropriation having been made in anticipation of the expense to be incurred in its execution, the immediate passage of an act making the requisite appropriation, is respectfully recommended.

The law referred to has caused much additional labor in this office, but it has unquestionably served to accelerate payments into the Treasury.

#### REVENUE FROM CLERKS OF COURTS, &c.

TABLE No. 2, will be found to contain the amount of receipts into the Treasury, during the fiscal year, on various accounts, to wit: from Licenses, Taxes on Plaintiffs, on Civil Commissions, on Commissions of Trustees and Receivers, from Fines, and excess of Officers' Fees, making an aggregate of \$262,180.11, which exceeds the receipts derived from the same sources in 1856 to the extent of \$7,003.35. In this comparison the Revenue arising from Stamp Duties is excluded.

The License Act, passed in 1856, has largely increased the revenue, and the increase would have been from \$25,000 to \$30,000, greater but for the reduction of the lowest grade of Traders' Licenses from \$12 to \$6.

In the Report which the Comptroller had the honor to submit to the Governor in the preceding fiscal year, the fact was mentioned that this new License Law imposes no penalty for its violation, and although those of former laws have been decided by the Courts to apply, yet the rates of licenses in many instances having been altered, it would seem to be necessary that the penalties should be made to conform thereto.