

tion has been allowed to the judges of the sixth district, from taxes and commissions upon certain proceedings in their courts. The committee forbear to express any opinion as to the propriety of this mode of supplying the inadequacy of compensation which would otherwise exist. All must admit that the vast disproportion of labour performed, justly required additional compensation. An increase of salaries, to be paid from the State Treasury, not being granted, the deficiency was supplied by the indirect mode above stated.

But the subject to which the attention of the committee was more particularly directed by the several orders of the House, was the *expense* of the present system. The committee are aware that this objection is not now started for the first time. It has existed for some years among, at least, a considerable portion of the people, and was recently urged in one of the annual communications of the Executive of the State. The subject has therefore engaged, as its importance entitled it to, the fullest attention of the committee. If a system equally efficient and less expensive, can be devised, the committee do not hesitate to say, that it should be adopted.

The salaries paid from the State Treasury to the Chancellor and Judges, as stated in the report made by the Treasurer to the House of Delegates, on the 12th of January, 1843, appear as follows:

SALARIES PAID—

To the Chancellor,	\$3,400
To twelve Associate Judges of the County Courts	\$1,400
each,	16,800
To Five Chief Judges of do.	\$2,200 each,
To Chief Judge of Court of Appeals,	2,500
To Chief Judge of Baltimore city Criminal Court,	2,400
	\$36,100

In addition to the salaries thus paid from the Treasury, the two associate Judges of Baltimore City Court are paid by that city \$1,500, each,	3,000
The Judges of the sixth district receive, in addition to their salaries, in equal shares, the amount of certain taxes on proceedings in their courts; amounting, according to the Treasurer's estimate, to \$800 to each,	2,400
	\$41,500

Such is the amount paid by the State for the support of the present judiciary system. Is the amount thus paid extravagant? Is it larger in proportion to the population of our State than the expense of the judiciary in the other States of the Union? If it be found that justice is as well administered in our sister States, at a less expense, we may then fairly infer that our system is unnecessarily costly.

As to many of the States, it is difficult to ascertain the amount paid to their Judiciary; because other compensation is allowed in