

duty. I have known many, and I could not to-day say I know of one man who is fit for the office. If any one of these men who would take this as a God-send had the intellect we require, he would certainly have brought more in the market than the salary proposed.

The gentleman from Anne Arundel (Mr. Miller) has, I think, stated fairly and impartially what in his own mind is the actual comparison between the Northern States and ours. It is notorious as a matter of fact that all salaries are lower there than here. It is also a fact that the position of president or of professor in one of these large colleges gives a man a social position in that community that compensates for a deficiency of pay; that that position puts the man at the head of the social ladder; that there is no honor more to be coveted by a literary man and a scholar, than to be put into one of those exalted literary positions. That is not the case here. Your State superintendent is not to be at the head of the social ladder in this State; nor will he be until you have educated our people to a much higher appreciation of the advantages of education than they now entertain. Your presidents of colleges, and your professors in England are lifelong. Their salary is but an infinitesimal part of their endowments. The position in the community given to one of these men, if he is a man of talent, will enable him in the community in which he lives, by lecturing alone, to quintuple the salary he gets from his office. He may get \$2,500 for his office, and \$7,000 to \$10,000 from his lecturing.

The duties of this superintendent will not be light after he has gotten this system into operation. In the first place, he will not get the system into harmonious action in one year, or in two years, or possibly in the four years of his term. He is to fight men at every turn. He is to be a man who will throw the whole force of his nature into the work he has to do. He is to be a man who will task every energy, however great. He is to have the constant supervision of every department, and of the economy and prudence with which the whole thing is to be conducted. He is to control a great interest, a great corporation so to speak, with an infinitely greater number of threads to be controlled by one master hand, than in employments for which you pay other men the highest possible salary.

I object to leaving it to the legislature; but whoever may be appointed, I want the person so appointed to know at the outset, whether the salary will be such as to justify him in taking the post. The legislature of Maryland has never hitherto been particularly favorable to common school education. It has consistently and uniformly thrown its decisions against free education in Maryland. I object to putting this into the constitution

to render the system of education in Maryland dependent upon the legislature.

It was for this reason that the committee in another part of their report, not only in the 1st section of this article, made it the duty of the superintendent to report a system to the legislature, but provided in the 5th section, that if the legislature should fail to act upon that report, it should become a law.

I do not think that this salary is any too high; nor do I think it is wise to leave it to the discretion of the legislature. I have heard no reason assigned which has struck me as in the slightest degree, proving that the salary as at present fixed, is too large. On the contrary, some other officers, who will not have a tithe of the labor to perform, will receive a salary of \$2,000 or \$2,500.

Mr. SANDS. I should not have arisen a second time, had I not deemed it necessary to reply to one or two remarks that fell from the gentleman who succeeded me. I want to talk to the common sense of gentlemen here; and not to go off to Henry Ward Beecher, with a salary of \$10,000, while some little country curate, who is as good a man, and perhaps as good a preacher, gets \$300; because if there ever was false logic in the world, that logic was false. Do you want to give a man \$3,000, because he is worth that in the market somewhere, perhaps as a ship-builder, an engine builder, a merchant, a lawyer, or something else? Henry Ward Beecher, as a preacher, is worth \$10,000, and therefore he gets \$10,000. Because God stamped a man all over with genius, you make him a nabob. There is no logic in that, no sense, no common sense.

What sort of a man do we want? I cannot agree with my friend from Baltimore county, that we do not want a learned man. I say we do. Would you make a judge of a man unlearned in the law? Would you trust a physician unlearned in physic? Would you put a man at the head of a manufactory, unskilled in the peculiar duties of that position? It is perfectly absurd. You do want a man learned in every branch of learning taught in your schools, or he has got no business there. If he does not understand exactly what is to be done there, and all that is to be done there, from the bottom to the top, from the lowest branch to the highest, from A. B. C. to the classics, what business has he there? If he is unlearned in these things, he ought not to teach others, or superintend other teachers, himself being ignorant. It is folly. He must be a learned man, and learned in the trade of teaching.

Every one knows the practical operation of this business, how our popular schools are managed all over the State. Some one has capital to begin with. He sets up a young ladies' boarding school or an academy, over which he presides as principal, merely because