

tion with other officers named in this bill, a large patronage to bestow. He has to see that the whole system of this machinery is made to work with perfect uniformity and perfect harmony. He is above all others responsible for the successful working of this entire machinery. I regard this as the first and most important step, that we are now about to take in inaugurating this institution. If we fail here of commanding eminent talent with a view of the embodiment of a proper system of public education, if we fail here in the inception to hold forth sufficient inducements to men of ability and capacity to take this place, the whole system will fail. Here is the foundation, the basis, the selection of a man of eminent qualifications for this place; and I am satisfied you will not obtain one for a less sum than \$3,000 a year.

Mr. PUGH. I only rise to say I indorse every word of the view presented by the gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. Ridgely.) I believe that there cannot be in the State a more important office; and that we should be more careful in selecting a man to fill that office than any other in the State.

But I wish to object to the idea that was presented by the gentleman from Howard (Mr. Sands.) I do not know that he presented it in full, but it was an idea suggested by his remarks, that the only kind of a man necessary for a position of this kind, would be one who would take it as a God-send at a salary of \$2,000, and would go to work, and from the records of the school systems adopted in other States, make up a system which would do very well for the State of Maryland, who could get along very well in his position by following the path laid down by other men before him, who would play, as it were, second fiddler, in this matter.

We want no such man for the State of Maryland. My idea is, as the gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. Ridgely) has suggested, that the man we desire in this State, shall be capable of handling the whole subject fully, and who would be qualified to inaugurate a system of public education in the State, even if there never had been any system established in other States. And I wish to say, having that idea of the kind of man suggested by the gentleman from Baltimore county, that such a man in my opinion cannot be secured for \$2,000 a year.

That raises the question, what makes the difference in the value of men. That is a matter about which we have nothing to do.— It is a matter that depends altogether upon the God who made man. There is a great difference in men. We experience it in other walks of life. We see it all around us. In the business which I in part manage in the town of Port Deposit, among forty or fifty men, there is scarcely two in the whole establishment that receive the same wages. You may say that it is not right. I suggest that it

is right. If one man labors better, more successfully, he is entitled to higher wages, and will receive them. If one man by devoting his whole time and attention, or more time than other men, gets through with a greater amount of labor, upon the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, he is worth more money.

How does this apply, not only to mechanical branches of industry, but to other branches of industry? You may see that a certain man superintending a railroad company gets \$5,000 a year; an immense salary. Why does he get it? Here is another man, every way as worthy a man, who cannot get \$1,000 a year, who would in the language of the gentleman from Howard (Mr. Sands,) take it as a God-send to get \$2,000 a year. Why do you give the other man \$5,000 a year? He tells you, "I can make \$5,000 a year; that is not your fault or mine, if I can make it and you cannot; if I am industrious and attend to my business, and go to work in such a way as to be able to make \$5,000 a year, that is my value."

Every man has his value in the market, just the same as every commodity has its value in the market. If you come to me and offer me work, at \$1,000 a year, and if I can make \$1,500 a year, I will not take your work.— But if I cannot make \$1,000 at anything else, I will take your work and be glad to get it. It is so in the intellectual walks of life. It is so in literature. Some great authors receive immense sums of money for a single work. Why do they receive them? Because that is their value in the market. Some men are better calculated for business than others, and can make more money than others; and they have a perfect right to make more money. It is nobody's fault in particular; but it is the difference in men. It has been suggested, and I indorse the suggestion, that the kind of man required for this position, should be one who is in our estimation worth at least \$3,000 a year. I say he should be a man who is capable of going to work and introducing a new system into the State. It is generally expected that it will be an entirely new system, and it requires more than an ordinary man. For that reason, I think the public will not expect us to hire an ordinary man. The gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. Ridgely) has suggested that we cannot get such a man as we require for any less sum than \$3,000 a year.

How is it with ministers of the gospel?— One minister of the gospel is just as good as another. We see with amazement a minister in New York receiving \$5,000 a year. It is an outrageous price to pay. Why does he receive it? God has given him an intellect which makes him worth that amount per annum, if you put him anywhere else. It is no fault of ours. It is no unjust discrimination we make. It is because he has the intel-