

"The Superintendent of Common Schools may designate and appoint any one of the Clerks employed by him to be his General Deputy, who may perform all the duties of the Superintendent in case of his absence or a vacancy in his his office." *Passed in 1841.*

"The Superintendent of Common Schools may appoint such and so many persons as he shall from time to time deem necessary, to visit and examine into the condition of Common Schools in any county where such persons reside, and report to the Superintendent on all such matters relating to the condition of such schools, and the means of improving them, as he shall prescribe; but no allowance or compensation shall be made to said visitors for such services." *Passed in 1839.*

"Any County Superintendent may be removed from office by the Superintendent of Common Schools, whenever in his judgment sufficient cause for such removal exists; and the vacancy thereby occasioned shall be supplied under his hand and official seal, until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county in which such vacancy exists. A copy of the order making such removals, specifying the causes there-

of, shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to be by him laid before the Board at their first meeting thereafter." *Passed in 1843.*

"The Superintendent of Common Schools, from year to year, shall be authorized to subscribe for so many copies of any periodical published at least monthly in this State, exclusively devoted to the cause of Education, and not partaking of a sectarian or party character, as shall be sufficient to supply one copy to each organized School District in the State; in which periodical the Statutes relating to Common Schools, passed at the present or any future Session of the Legislature, and the general regulations and decisions of the Superintendent pursuant to any law, shall be published gratuitously. The said periodical shall be sent to the Clerk of each District [Trustee Secretary—Treasurer] whose duty it shall be to cause each volume to be bound at the expense of the district, and the same shall be preserved in the District Library for the use of the district. The expense of such subscription, not exceeding *twenty-eight hundred dollars annually*, shall be paid out of the surplus income arising from the moneys deposited with this State by the United States." *Passed in 1841.*

We need scarcely say, that not one of these powers is possessed by the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, who instead of expending two thousand eight hundred dollars of public money per annum for a monthly periodical, has gratuitously undertaken the labour of editing one himself, and publishing it upon his own responsibility. Were it necessary, other provisions of the New-York State Law might be quoted to the same effect with the above. It will thus be seen how groundless are the objections which have been made to the comparatively limited powers of the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada. It is painful to reflect that while our republican neighbours are gradually (as is shown by the dates of the several sections of their School laws quoted above,) building up their Common School system in all its departments, by stringent provisions of the law and ample Executive authority, there are not a few in Canada who profess to admire the educational institutions and intellectual progress, as well as general prosperity, of the United States, and yet are opposing those very provisions of our School Law to which the American people are so much indebted. We say American people; for the School Law of the State of New-York is the model of the School Laws of the other Northern States from Maine to Michigan—with two exceptions. Four out of six of the New-England States have lately provided for a General Superintendent or Commissioner of public Schools; and his powers are similar to those of the Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New-York. In the newer States those powers are still more general and