## MGNTHLY SUMMARY.

## EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty sixth Annual Report of the Board of Education in Massuchusetts, for 1862, contains some 300 pages and is replete with valuable statistics, suggestions and observations on the schools and school system of the old "Bay State."

Number of children between five and fifteen years of age, in 

By far the largest pertion of the volume is filled with abstracts of Reports from different counties. These are model reports of mosel schools. Notwithstanding the demands for money on account of the war, the pay of teachers has not been diminished; but the teachers in Recton officead a partial of their salaries amounting to \$13,000 as a con-

war, the pay of teachers has not been diminished; but the teachers in Boston offered a portion of their salaries amounting to \$13,000 as a contribution to carry on the war. But the city government declined the offer The Report from Suffolk county closes as follows:

"Education is for the whole mass. It is a preparation for life, its temptations, cares and duties. It forms the character, and gives a right direction to divinely implanted powers. While it is engaged with the mind it must not neglect the will, the temper, and the heart. It fails in the performance of its noble work if it does not show the young how to govern themselves, for the glory of God and the good of mankind. It govern themselves, for the glory of God and the good of mankind. It cannot accomplish this mighty task without asking aid from above, and carrying the hopes of man beyond his mortal life."

—The common schools in the State of Maine are in a flourishing condition, having suffered very little during the operations of the war. The academies and colleges have been seriously disturbed, and the classes thinned by the devotion of patriot scholars to arms instead of books. Teachers of all ranks by hundreds have gone to the battle field, thus showing that intelligence and patriotism go hand in hand; but their loss showing that intelligence and patriotism go hand in hand; but their loss has been supplied in part by new teachers and especially by enlisting educated ladies, who have conducted the schools with eminent success. The Legislature is urged to make provision for the professional education of her teachers. In this respect the state is evidently in the back ground. The subject of English pronunciation is treated at length and with much research.

We rejoice to learn that this State is to have two Normal Schools. A We rejoice to learn that this State is to have two Normal Schools. A bill was passed by the last Legislature making provision for the establishment of one school in the eastern part of the State, and one in the western, and a special committee was appointed to decide upon locations. We congratulate Superintendent Weston and the friends of education for the spaces which has arounced as engagesfully their garnets. cation for the success which has crowned so successfully their earnest efforts in behalf of the schools of Maine; and we congratulate the friends of public schools in having at the head of educational matters a gentleman so eminently fitted for the duties of the office as Mr. Weston has

The number of schoolhouses, in Connecticut State, reported in good condition, was, in 1852, 240; in 1862, 1341. Number condemned by school visitors in 1852, 420. Number of permanent teachers in 1852, 270. in 1862, 250. Vecally length of schools in 1862, 250. 270; in 1862, 750. Yearly length of schools in 1852, 281 weeks; in 1862, 35 weeks.

In 1852 a property tax was laid by 3 school societies and 17 And the district tax to ...... \$179,000 Total tax for annual support of schools ...... \$179,000

Income from school fund ..... 

Total from town and State funds...... \$177,000

Population of State in 1850, 370,000; in 1860, 460,000; an increase

of 90,000, or nearly 25 per cent.

The population of the State has never increased so rapidly at any other time, as in the time when there was the greatest expenditure for the control of the increase in the value of common schools. The same is true of the increase in the value of

The town of Holyoke has just finished two spacious and admirably arranged schoolhouses costing about \$14,000. The one erected for the High School, in its architectural beauty and internal arrangement is superior to any other in the Connecticut val'ey.

— Hon. F. W. Ricord, Superintendent of Education in the State of New Jersey, in his Report for 1862 states that the schools are in an unusually flourishing condition; and adduces as evidence of this state. ment, that more money has been raised and appropriated for their support than during any previous year; that school taxes have been cheerfully paid and school officers elected with special reference to their fitness for

Teacher's Institutes have been held in every county, and their influence is felt far and wide in awaking an interest in the schools and in elevating the standard of education.

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|--------------------------|--|---|-----|
| Number of schools i      | n the state                            | and 18 years                            |     |
| " children               | between 5                              | and 18 years                            | 17  |
| 1 " (6                   |  | 100                                     | ,,, |
| Average daily atten      | dance ut c                             | attended school                         | 0   |
| " number of              | mantha t                               | 58.72                                   | เก  |
| Terms of tuition per     | aunitae                                | ools have been kept open                | 9   |
| Amount raised and        | ed. \$1.4<br>\$562,529.2<br>oyed. 1,10 | 8                                       |     |
| Number of male tend      | \$562,529.2                            | 3                                       |     |
| " female                 | mera emin                              | oyed 1.10                               | 4   |
| Salary of male           | 66                                     |   |     |
| Salary of male<br>female |  | \$38                                    | Γ,  |
|                          |  | *************************************** | 2   |
| — Under the abla         | mono man                               | Ant -0.0                                | -   |

- Under the able management of Superintendent Wells, the public Schools of Chicago have attained a very high degree of excellence.—The Monthly Institute of Teachers has proved a complete success.—The punctuality of pupils is remarkable being 92.4 per cent. of all the

The number who were neither absent nor tardy in a single instance during the year was 86.

Number not absent a single half day...... 118 " ... \*\* 11 44 " \*\*

Journal of E. for U. C.

## NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The death of the Hon. Captain Elmsley took place on the night of the 8th instant, at his residence, Clover Hill. The deceased gentleman was in his 62nd year. Sir Francis Bond Head, in his "Narrative," published by authority of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, makes mention of the lamented deceased as follows:—"The Honourable John Education Lieutenant of the Boxel Many is a consector former Chief Inc. mention of the lamented deceased as follows:—"The Honourable John Elmsley, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, is a son of a former Chief Justice of Upper Canada—from whom he inherited a large property in the Province—and nephew of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell." Ho was born in 1901, in the old Government House, in this city, which was built by his father, and called "Elmsley House." At an early age he entered the British Navy. After his retirement from the service, he took a leading part in the public affairs of the province. The Hom. 'aptain Elmsley was also a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada—and, although a consistent liberal Conservative, he was looked Canada—and, atthough a consistent liberal Conservative, he was looked upon by Sir F. B. Head as "perhaps the most ultra Reformer in the Legislative Council." Simultaneous with the right Rev. Bishop Mac. donell, he received his appointment to the Legislative Council, in 1830.

Mr. Elmsley was always distinguished for remarkable uprightness and sincerity of character. This he inherited from his father. As an instance of the punctilious regard the Chief Justice had for the exact discharge of the punctilious regard the Chief Justice had for the exact discharge of his judical functions, we may relate that on one occasion he made an adverse decision. Several year, afterwards he discovered that he had been wrong. The law did not require him to make any reparation. Nevertheless in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, he made restitution to the amount of £500 sterling for an error which he had inadvertently committed. While Mr. Einsley remained an adherent of the Anglican Church, he was considered a very fervent christian. He married the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Levius Sherwood, an anniable Catholic lady. To enable him to defend her church he began to study ried the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Levius Sherwood, an amiable Catholic lady. To enable him to defend her church he began to study its doctrire. His search was earnest and uninterrupted. A poignant affections covered his mind. After two years of constant research, study, and prayer, he joined the Catholic Church. Then commenced that career of practical benevolence and wide-spread usefulness which has rendered his name venerated and his memory endeared by the Catholics of Canaof plactical benevolence and wide-spread usefulness which has rendered his name venerated and his memory endeared by the Caffiolics of Canada. His care of the poor, of the widows and orphans of those who were swept away by fever, were incessant. To provide for this eorphans he founded an asylum on Nelson Street, from which our noble charitable institution, the House of Providence, has sprung. To his goodness and hounty, many persons in Toronto and elsewhere—who now enjoy a bounty, many persons, in Toronto and eisewhere—who now enjoy a comfortable position—are indebted for their rescue from poverty and indigence. As a member of the Board of the House of Industry, he was enabled to accomplish a vast amount of good for the poor He was one of the first as he was one of the most active and practical members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. We cannot need over the poly again. the St. Vincent de Paul Society. We cannot pass over the nob'e exertions of the illustrious deceased in the cause of Catholic education. It was he who established the first Catholic school in Toronto. The teachers were paid out of his own resources. He taught the chi'dren not only of the city but of Hogg's Hollow—six miles distant—their Catechism of the city but of Hoggs Hollow—six miles distant—their Uatechism every Sunday, for a long time. Up to the time of his last illness he was agent for nearly all of the Separate Schools in Upper Canada. The College of St. Michael's, erected upon the ground donated by him. stands a splendid monument of his zeal in this direction. Then as to his munificence. What charitable or religious foundation is there, not alone in Toronto but throughout the discress that her not hear largely on in Toronto, but throughout the diocese, that has not been largely endowed by him. He it was who, on the anniversary of his death, the 8th of May, 1845, following the example of the great Constantine, dug the first sod of the foundation of our splendid Cathedral. When that sacred