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per of mind, he brought to the bench very ample attainments in the science of the law, a large and varied experience in practice at the bar, and a certain sinewy common sense which added to his other attainments a practical working value that nothing else could have given. He had a large measure of what is known among lawyers as judicial wisdom, that supreme endowment of a judge.

He was married August 5, 1830, to Miss Lucy Morris Woodruff, a daughter of General Morris Woodruff, a citizen of Litchfield, and sister of his law partner. He died at Litchfield, August 12, 1881.

CHARLES IVES.

Born September 18, 1815. In early youth he prematurely developed latent rheumatic tendencies, and as the result of this and a carriage accident he was bed-ridden for nearly seven years. He finally came back into the world of active life, and applied himself vigorously to obtaining an education. While confined to his bed he managed to prosecute his studies, and among other things, to write various short poems, many of them of undoubted merit, which, in 1843, he collected and published in a book entitled "Chips from the Workshop." He commenced his legal studies before he could leave his bed, and finally was able to enter the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1846. The same year he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of law in New Haven.

He represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly of 1853, and the town of East Haven, where he resided since 1860, in the General Assemblies of 1855, 1867 and 1868. In 1867 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1868 was speaker of the House.

The physical infirmities of the man, his bent figure, his face, refined and intellectual, yet indicating the ravages of physical suffering, courageously borne long years before, his slow and difficult walk, with the aid of his inseparable canes were well known to most lawyers throughout the State. The cases in which he was engaged in the Supreme Court, scattered through more than twenty-five volumes of the Connecticut Reports, and the public positions he held, have made him known to the bar of the State as a man of professional ability, and large and extensive practice.

He was thoroughly honest and candid in dealing with his clients. He never encouraged a spirit of contention. He was not always able to control or restrain it, but he always made a client feel that he was

as truly working for him as if he had himself been the client. He remained in a full and laborious practice to the end, yet, in order to attain the rest required by advancing years he spent a portion of the winters of 1879 and 1880 at Nassau, in the island of New Providence. He wrote a series of bright and sparkling letters describing the place and its inhabitants, to a New Haven paper, and the favor with which they were received gave an additional impulse to his natural literary enthusiasm, and the result was a charmingly-written book entitled "Isles of Summer, or Nassau and the Bahamas."

He was married in 1857 to Catherine M. Osborne, of New Haven. He led a consistent Christian life, and was from his early manhood and through life a communicant in the Congregational denomination. He died December 31, 1880.

LAFAYETTE SABINE FOSTER.

Born in Franklin, Conn., November 24, 1806. He was a direct descendant from Miles Standish, the eminent Puritan leader, and of Doctor John Sabine, a citizen of this State, and a prominent early settler. His father was Captain Daniel Foster, of Franklin, who distinguished himself in several battles of the Revolution by his gallantry and efficiency as a military commander. He entered Brown University and was graduated in 1828, with the first honors of his class. He was many times sent to the General Assembly, from 1839 to 1854, and was three times chosen speaker of the House. He was quick, self-possessed, firm of purpose, had an iron control over his temper, and thoroughly understood those parliamentary rules that clothed him with authority and commanded the obedience of the House.

In 1855 he was chosen a senator of the United States, and remained a member of that body twelve years. He was elected its president in 1865, and held the position until his retirement in 1869. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he became the acting vice-president of the United States, the only citizen of Connecticut who had ever reached that high office. As the presiding officer of the Senate he maintained the same reputation for great ability that he had earned as speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and by firmness of purpose, and personal dignity, commanded the respect and won the esteem of the members of that body.

As a scholar, a lawyer, and a statesman, he ranked among the most distinguished members of the Senate, and the record that he made dur-