

ter of mind was that of great directness and simplicity. This quality enabled him at once to see the controlling point in a cause and to divest it of all extrinsic and superfluous considerations. His judgments, though generally the result of much study and reflection, appeared so obvious and natural when finally matured, as to command ready acquiescence. The nine volumes of COWEN's report and the first fifteen volumes of the reports of Mr. WENDELL, contain the evidences of his judicial labors, and together form a lasting monument to his memory. Among the opinions which exhibit his strong powers of judicial reasoning upon constitutional law, there is now recollected the one delivered in the Court for the Correction of Errors in the case of The Steam Boat Company vs. Livingston; as also one exemplifying his admirable faculty of analysis upon recondite doctrines of the common law in the case of Patterson vs. Ellis.

The resignation of Judge SAVAGE was occasioned by the illness of his wife, which in his opinion demanded his personal care, and which resulted soon afterwards in her death. The only public employment in which he afterwards engaged, was a short term of service as a Clerk of the Supreme Court in this city, to which he was appointed by the Judges of the Court in which he had presided. He afterwards removed to his farm at Salem, and again, after a few years, returned to this city, where he has spent his declining years in the tranquil enjoyment of domestic life, and under circumstances of as much comfort and happiness as his failing health and the infirmities of age would permit.

Judge SAVAGE had some marked peculiarities of character. He was reserved and diffident to a degree quite unusual in one who had mixed so much in public life, and had associated so largely with his fellow men. To a common acquaintance his manner would be considered cold, and he would be thought to lack enthusiasm of character and vigor of purpose. The contrary of all this was certainly the fact. Among intimate friends—and when not distracted by business and care, no man was more genial or interesting; and under a somewhat dry exterior he possessed genuine warmth of heart.— Scarcely any person had greater tenacity of purpose where questions of principle were concerned and his opinions had been formed, and they were usually made up upon subjects which affected society or the country. In common with all good men he was greatly affected at the condition of the nation in the present crisis; and he saw no safety for the Union and for the preservation of free government on this continent, but in a steady support of the constituted authorities, and a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

It only remains to be stated that he died in a firm belief in the truths of Christianity and in a humble trust in the merits of the Redeemer. *

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.