

Lawrence mansion. She united with the North Church of Hardyston, January 21st, 1827, and continued her membership in it until her death, which occurred in New York city, May 5th, 1852. Of earnest piety, she was a most useful woman. By her conversation, and the gifts of books and tracts, she led many to Christ. Beloved by all who knew her, few could come within the circle of her influence, without recognizing the power of religion as exemplified in her life and character.

DANIEL HAINES was born in New York city, January 6th, 1801, and died January 26th, 1877. His father was Elias Haines, and his mother was Mary, daughter of Robert Ogden. He graduated at Princeton, in 1820, studied law with Judge Thomas C. Ryerson, and was made Attorney, in 1823, Counsellor, in 1826, and Sergeant-at-Law, in 1827, being one of the latest to receive this distinction. He settled at Hamburg, in 1824, and soon gained a lucrative practice. He married, in 1827, Ann Maria Austin, daughter of Alanson Austin, Esq., of Warwick, N. Y. who died December 8th, 1844. He married again, in 1865, Mary Townsend, of Newark, N. J. He had belonged to the Federalist party, but espousing the cause of General Jackson, carried for him the solid vote of his township. He entered public life as a member of the Council, (now called Senate), and in 1839 and 1840 took an active part in what was known as the Broad Seal War. He opposed the proceedings of the Governor and the majority of the Legislature, and bore the principal part of the discussion against them. In 1843, his party having a majority in the Legislature, he was chosen Governor and Chancellor for the usual term of one year, but continued in office for a number of months longer until his successor was installed. His efforts in behalf of education, and a new Constitution have left their impress in the State Normal School, first proposed by him; and the present Constitution of the State, which he advocated, and as a Commissioner assisted in making. His decisions gave general satisfaction, and are recorded in Green's Chancery Reports. He declined the nomination under the new Constitution, because it would violate its spirit, as he was Governor when it was adopted, and one of its provisions

was that thereafter no Governor should be re-elected to a successive term. In 1847 he was re-nominated and elected; by the weight of his character re-instating his party. In 1852, he was placed upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and served for two successive terms of seven years each. His circuit included Newark and Elizabeth. Later in life he was placed by both parties upon judicial commissions relative to State boundaries and the municipal affairs of Jersey City and Paterson, his great probity, judicial fairness and ability gave entire satisfaction. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the Union cause. One son, Captain Thomas R. Haines, laid down his life on his country's altar. The other son became Chaplain and served three years. A son-in-law, Major Frank H. Tucker, also served in the army. Judge Haines was otherwise very active, both in securing victory while the war continued, and after it was over in healing the wounds it had caused.

He became a member of the North Hardyston Church in 1831; was made an Elder in 1837, and was often sent by the Rockaway Presbytery to represent it in the New School General Assembly. He was one of the committee for the re-union of the two branches of the church, and several times, at critical junctures, saved that project from defeat. He was connected with the establishment of the Asylum at Trenton; the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Newark; the Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents; the National Prison Reform Congress at Cincinnati, and one of the Commissioners to organize an International Congress on Discipline and Reform, which met in London. He was made Vice-President, and presided over some of its sessions in Middle Temple Hall. While abroad he received marked attention from English Judges, and other distinguished men, of different countries.

He was the oldest Trustee of Princeton College at the time of his death, having been first appointed in 1844, resigned when made Governor in 1847, and re-chosen in 1850. One of the foremost of New Jersey Jurists wrote as follows:

“What a beautiful exemplification of the Christian gentleman he was!

“As a Judge he was unequalled in personal influence. His reputation for purity and integrity was such that juries followed his opinion whenever they could discern them. Had it not been that his common sense made him almost always right, his very excellence of character might have worked occasional wrong.”

“The consolation of his family can be partially found in the sense of the estimate which all good people have of the lifetime and beauty of his character.”

His remains were borne to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. Impressive addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Stearns and Dr. Craven of Newark, giving very just tributes to the memory of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Fairchild, venerable in age and appearance, once Judge Haines' pastor at Hamburg, closed the services. Governor Bedle issued an order that the National flags on the State buildings should be displayed at half-mast, and at 2 o'clock on Tuesday the day of the funeral a salute be fired at Trenton.

Dr. Iræneus Prime spoke of him in the *New York Observer*:

“It has been our pleasure to enjoy the personal acquaintance of Gov. Haines for a long term of years, and to be often associated with him in philanthropic labors. Of a remarkably quiet, gentle and devout spirit, modest and unobtrusive always, yet firm, patient and persistent in well-doing, he was upright and efficient in every public and private relation. A man of God, hating covetousness, a magistrate above reproach or suspicion, an Elder ruling well in the Presbyterian Church, he adorned every station to which he was called, and by his just, generous and kindly manner, won the regard and respect of all who came into contact with him. He had recently been appointed a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance to meet in Edinburg, Scotland, next July, but he declined on account of the state of his health. He had filled the measure of his days with usefulness and honor, but we need such men more and more as their places are made vacant.”

The *Presbyterian Encyclopædia* says of him:

“Useful and honored as Judge Haines was in political life, he was even more useful and greatly beloved as a pious man. He was a man of prayer and constant study of the Divine word. He was very conscientious in the observance of the Sabbath, and had an ardent desire for the conversion of souls. During all the years of his public life he continued to take an active part in the prayer meeting. When he was Governor, a physician of Trenton re-

marked: 'I have seen a strange sight to-day—the Governor of this State go into the room of a man, a stranger, and kneeling at his bedside pray for his salvation.'

“Governor Haines had great influence in private conversation, and thereby led many to the Saviour, some of them members of the Bar of New Jersey. On his last Sabbath afternoon he made a list of families and persons to be prayed for and visited that week. He was a Sabbath School Superintendent for nearly half a century, and generally taught a Bible class. For forty years he made the offer of a copy of the Bible, or of some standard religious work, to every scholar committing to memory the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. About the year 1837 he was engaged in a Sunday School work near his home, where, upon a mountain, men, women and children from the charcoal burners were gathered in a log house for religious instruction. The last Sabbath of his life he superintended his Sabbath School, taught his class and attended public services twice. He proposed to conduct a meeting in a private house on the last evening of his life, but before the hour came he was stricken with death. Thus he brought forth fruit in old age, passing away in the still, calm beauty by which his life had been adorned.”