

with him he felt that his influence in the State Senate was increased by the stand he took.

At the beginning of the war he was made the mustering officer for Kentucky, and he mustered into the United States service the soldiers enlisted under the first calls. He was a close friend and adviser of the military officers in command in Kentucky, and his influence was very great upon the Union sentiment throughout the State.

In 1864 he became Attorney-General of the United States in Lincoln's Cabinet, in which office he continued until 1866, when the political difference between himself and Andrew Johnson led him to resign.

In 1866 he presided over the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia which protested against the policy of Andrew Johnson. In 1868 he received the vote of the Kentucky delegation in the National Republican Convention for the office of Vice-President on the ticket with General Grant.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876, and each time served on the Committee of Resolutions. He favored the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and the reconstruction measures.

Upon his retirement from the Cabinet in 1866, he entered at once upon his law practice in Louisville and continued to be an active worker until his death, 1887. His distinguished ability caused him to receive employment in many important cases, which gave him constant and profitable occupation. In 1872 he became professor in the Louisville Law School, which position he had formerly filled from 1856 to 1858. He loved to teach law and loved the companionship of young men. He often talked about the students, detailing the fine traits of promising young men. His kindness to the students and young lawyers was proverbial. He would put aside any business to talk to them and render them assistance.

His patience and equanimity of temper were perfect. I was intimately associated with him more than twenty years, and I never saw him get angry with anybody or about