HON. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

LEGAL HONORS IN ENGLAND TO THE CONFEDERATE EX-SECRETARY OF THE STATE.

From the English Solictor's Journal, August 3.

"The Lord Chancelor has conferred 'silk upon Mr. J. P. Benjamin, barrister-at-law, of the Northern Circuit. Mr. Benjamin was born in 1811, in the British West Indies, and commenced the practices of the law in New Orleans between thirty and forty years ago. During the twelveyears which preceeded the breaking out of the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, he was United States Senator of Louisiana, and during the same period, or the greater part of it, he led the bar before the Supreme Court at Washington. In those days to be a Senator was a high distinction. He became, as is well known, Secretary of the State Department to the Government of the Confederate States, under Jefferson Davis; he afterward became War Secretary, and held that office at the time of the battle of Bull Run; eventually he became Secretary of State Department again. In the latter position he conducted all the correspondence and negotiations with other countries. He was with Jefferson Davis at the end of the war, and after numerous hair breadth escapes * * arrived in England in 1865, and entered at Lincoln's inn. He was called to the bar in 1866, *ex speciali gratia*, waiving the usual period of studentship on account of his high legal knowledge and experience. His progress toward the attainment of a practice at the English bar was at first slow, and though his abilities and experience fitted him for leading, his position at the bottom of the junior bar prevented leading business from being given to him. He gradually, however, obtained and increased a practice, principally in Liverpool and Manchester cases. His arguments in these cases were noticed at the time as combining strict legal accuracy with a persuasive adroit rhetoric, two attributes which comparatively seldom run together, the latter being, indeed, a somewhat scarce commodity at the Equity Bar. About this time he employed the time which hung on his hands in composing his now well-known book on the *Contract of Sale*. About three years ago Mr. Justice Hamen, recognized his abilities and the difficulty of his position, gave him, (as a Justice in Evre has a right to do.) Palatine 'silk' for Lancashire. Mr. Benjamin's position as one of the first advocates and lawyers at the the Common Bar is now fairly recognized. It is understood that he applied for a 'silk gown at the last creation of Q. C.s; his application, however, was not at that time successful, probably on account of the short period of his England practice. It is stated that he now receives his silk gown in consequence of the Lord Chancellor having been so impressed with the ability of his recent argument before the House of Lords in the case of "Potter vs. Rankin,' as to consider that it would be unjust to withhold from him the precedence of a Q. C."

The New York *Herald*, ordinarily obsequious enough to the powers that be, thus exhorts the Administration. Referring to what Mr. O'Conor describes as General Grant,s persistence in inflicting "misery" on the South, it says:

"We warn the president of his danger. The people are tired of the incesent excitement kept up by the politicians, and they say, with Senator Sumner, 'the war is ended; there must be an end also of beligerent passions, and the freedman assured of his righte, must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity.' The violent tirades of Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, Boutwell and others, who pour into the ear of the ignorant negroes the poison of suspicion and hate, and who urge upon them a resort to civil war rather than a submission to reconciliation, are revolting to the public mind. Sensible men cannot fail to see that the doctrines advocated by Greeley must lead to peace and happiness, while the doctrine preached by the Radical supporters of Grant must lead to bloodshed and suffering. If Greeley is elected arm, concentrate, conceal your property; but organize for defence, is the advice of Wendell Phillips to the negro. 'Black men, be not deceived by this cry for reconciliation. Your old oppressors will never be reconciled to you, nor should you be reconciled to them,' cries Gerrit Smith, and Boutwell, Harlan and the rest echo the words. To what can such teachings lead but to continued discord and hatred, and eventually, perhaps, to a bloody and cruel war of races? Are the financial interest of the country safe under such heated appeals to the passions of ignorant men. If General Grant is re-elected it will be by the support of the moneyed and business classes of the country, and it is time for them to make it a condition of their support that this reckless playing with fire shall no longer hazard the safety of their lives and property. It is time for the people to let all parties understand that whatever candidates may be successful the Administration of the next four years must give constitutional freedom to the Southern States, take the iron hand of military rule from the throat of that section of the Union and let the whole nation have peace."

The Approaching State Fair.—The officers of the the State Agricultural Society are making every possible arrangemen for the approaching Fair, to commence on the 10th proximo. They have every reason to believe that the exhibition will equal if not surpass any held since the war.—*News.*

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

The other day in Chicago a prisoner was tried and convicted of murder in twenty minutes.—This was quick work. The cause of this unwonted expedition is to be found in the terror produced by the murder mania that prevails in that city. The community has been greatly excited over the unusual number of murders recently committed. The case thus summarily disposed of was a peculiarly aggravated one, the murderer having malignantly shot a policeman in the performance of his duty.

The state of the public mind is such that the State attorney has deemed it expedient to make a publication reciting the law and detailing the efforts of the courts to protect life and limb. He says:

In order that people may know the exact state of the cases now pending, I deem it my duty to give the facts relative to the present condition of them. By the law, as it has existed in this State since 1867, the jury are obliged in their verdict to fix the punishment of the prisoner, which may be that he suffer death by hanging, or that he be confined in the penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years, or for any number of years greater than fourteen, or for his natural life. I believe it is an unsafe law. The punishment should be death in all cases of unprovoked murder, and the judge should fix the punishment; but the law is otherwise. Since this law has been in operation, juries have generally done their duty in this city boldly and fearlessly. The recent cases of murder which have so justly aroused the people have all occurred since the 5th of last month. The first session of the Grand Jury since these cases occurred was convened a week ago yesterday. It has found true bills of indictment against Rafferty, Schweigert, and Hurley. Rafferty, for the murder of officer O'Meara, is now on trrial. Schwigert, for the murder of Kane Higgins at Winetka, is to be tried next Monday. Hurley, for the murder of Patterson, is to be tried one week from to-day. The Grand-Jury have one or two other cases to investigate, and if they find indictments the accused will all be tried this month. So the public will see that all these cases are to be tried in about thirty days from the date of the killing. I believe that everybody will say this is prompt, efficient, and speedy action by the criminal court and the officers thereof.—I believe in prompt, speedy justice to all criminals, and will do all I can to secure that desirable end.

There would be fewer murders and few crimes of all kinds if summary justice was more generally dealt out to offenders. In almost every American community criminal cases are allowed to drag on until they literally wear themselves out. Meanwhile witnesses die off, remove to other localities, or allow themselves to be tampered with. Give the worst criminal time enough, and he will find some mode of escape from punishment. To an innocent man a prompt trial is a blessing.—*Richmond Whig.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

1st district—Currrituck, Camden Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans, C W Grandy, Jr.' John L. Chamberlain Republicans.

2nd district—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde John C Respess. H E Stilley, Republicans.

3rd district—Northamhpton and Bertie, G D Holloman, Republican.

4th district—Halifax, Henry Eppes, col'd Republican.

5th district—Edgecombe, Alex McCabe, Republican.

6th district—Pitt, J McCotter, Republican.

7th district—Wilson, Nash and Franklin, Wm. K Davis, Jno W Dunham, Conservatives.

8th district—Craven, A S Seymour, Republican.

9th district—Jones, Onslow and Carteret, James G Scott, Conservative.

10th district—Duplin and Wayne, W A Allen, L W Humphrey, Conservatives.

11th District—Greene and Lenoir, R W King, Republican.

12th district—New Hanover, Geo L. Mabson, col'd, Republican.

13th district—Brunswick and Bladen, G N Hill, Republican.

14th district—Sampson, C. T. Murphey, Conservative.

15th district—Columbus and Robeson, John W Ellis, Conservative.

16th district—Cumberland and Harnett, W. C Troy, Conservative.

17th district—Wake, James H Harris, col'd, Republican.

19th district—Warren, John A Hyman col'd, Republican.

20th district—Orange, Person and Caswell, John W Norwood John W Cunningham, Conservatives.

21st district—Granville Bourbon Smith Republican.

22nd district—Chatham, R J Powell, Conservative.

23rd district—Rockingham, J T Morehead, Conservative.

24th district—Alamance and Guilford, Jas T Morehead, Jr., W J Murray, Conservative.

25th district—Randolph and Moore, J M Worth Conservatives.

26th district—Richmond and Montgomery, R T Long, Republican.

27th distract—Anson and Union C M T McCanley, Conservative.

28th district—Cabarrus and Stanley, J C Barnhardt, Conservative.

29th district—Meckledburg, R P Waring, Conservative.

30th district—Rowan and Davie, Charles Price, Conservative,

31st district—Davison, John T. Cramer, Republican.

32d district—Stokes and Forsythe, J M Stafford, Conservaitve.

33d district—Surry and Yadkin, A C Cowles, conservative.

34th district—Iredell, Wilkes, and Alexander, Thos A Nicholson, Phineas Horton, conservatives.

35th district—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, W B Councell, conservative.

36th district—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Michell and Yancey, W W Flemming—Gudger, conservatives.

37th district—Catawba and Lincoln, James R Ellis conservative.

38th district—Gaston and Cleaveland, W J Milller, conservative,

39the district—Rutherford and Polk, Martin Walker, republican.

40th district—Buncombe, and Madison, Jas. H. Merrimon, conservative.

41st. district—Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania, W P Welch, conservative.

42d district—Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, W L. Love, conservative.

Republicans 18; Conservaties 32.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance—Grant. con.
Alexander—J M Carson, ind
Alleghany—
Anson—R T Bennet, con.
Ashe—Squire Trivett, rep.
Beaufort—Samuel Carson, rep.
Bertie—F C Miller, rep.
Bladen—A F Perry, rep.
Brunswick—
Buncombe—T D Johnston, ——
——, con.
Burke—Pinkney Warlick, con.
Cabarrus—Shinn, con.
Caldwell—Ed Jones, con.
Camden—Simeon A Jones, rep.
Carteret—Silas Webb, con.
Caswell—T J Foster, Geo W Bowe, reps.
Catawba—R B B Houston, con.
Chatham—J M Moring,—Hanna, cons
Cherokee—
Chowan—John L Winslow, rep.
Clay—Anderson, con.
Cleaveland—John W Gidney, con.
Columbus—V V Richardson, con.
Craven—I B Abbott, E R Dudley, reps.
Cumberland—G W Bullard, con., T S Lutterloh, rep.
Currituck—James M Woodhouse, con
Dare—Oliver N Gray, rep.
Davison—J T Brown, John Micheal, reps.
Davie—Charles Anderson, con.
Duplin—Jno B Standford, ——
——, cons.
Edgecombe—W P Mabson, Willis Bunn, reps.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, rep.
Franklin—John H Williamson, rep.
Gaston—William A Stowe, con.
Gates—Robt H Ballard, con.
Granville—Rich G Sneed H, T Hughes reps.
Graham—
Greene—
Guilford—Joseph Glimer,—Wiley, cons
Halifax—Jno Bryant,—J J Woodwyn, reps.
Harnett—J R Grady, con.
Haywood—H P Haynes, con.
Henderson—James H Blythe, rep.
Hertford—James Sharpe, rep.
Hyde—
Iredell—Williams, Stevenson, cons.
Jackson.—
Johnston—Wm. H Joyner, Jesse Hinnant, cons.
Jones—Jacob Scott, rep.
Lenior—Stephen Lassiter, rep.
Lincoln—A J Morirson, con,
Macon—J L Robbinson, con,
Madison—
Martin—
McDowell—
Mecklenburg—Jno E Brown, S W Reid, con.
Mitchell—J W Bowman, rep.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan, rep.
Moore—Dr John Shaw, con.
Nash—Lindsey, con.
New Hanover—James Heaton, William H McLaurin, col'd, Alfred Llody, col'd, reps.
Northampton—Burton H Jones, rep.
Onslow—J W Shackleford, con.
Orange—Pride Jones, Jones Watson, con.
Pamlico,
Pasquotank, F M Godfrey, rep.
Perquimans, J R Darden, rep.
Person, Montfort McGehee, con.
Pitt, Wm P Bryant, Guilford Cox, reps.
Polk, N. B Hampton, rep.
Randolph J W Bean, Harrison Frazier, reps.
Richmond, Robert Fletcher, col'd, rep.
Robeson, W S Norment; T. A McNeil, cons.
Rochingham, David Settle, A B Jones, cons.
Rowan. F N Luckey, Kerr Craige, conservative.
Rutherford, Eli Whitsnant, rep.
Sampson; J R Maxwell, — Bryant, cons.
Stanly——
Stokes, J G H Michell. con.
Surry, Harrison M Waugh, con.
Swain——
Transylvania——
Tyrrell, Bertlet Jones, con.
Union——
Wake, Richard C Badger, John C Gorman, Stewart Ellison, col, Rob't S Perry, reps.
Warren, Goe H King, J Wm H Paschall, reps.
Washington, D C Guyther, rep.
Watauga——
Wayne, J C Rhodes, E. G Copeland, reps.
Wilkes, A C Bryan, T J Dula, reps.
Wilson, H C Moss, con.
Yadkin, J G Marler, con.
Yancey,——