THE NEW YORK PRESS.

MOSTORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS OPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED RVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TREEGRAPH.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the mississippi Injunction Case. From the Herald.

The decision of the Supreme Court, deivered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Missis ippi injunction case, will be universally approved. The Court refused leave to file a bill to enjoin and restrain the President and his subordinate officers from carrying out the Reconstruction acts of Congress. It is unnecessary to restate the argument of the Chief Justice, and we will only remark that the South itself has reason to rejoice at a decision which sweeps away the obstruction that Sharkey, Walker, and other impracticable State rights theorists would have thrown in the way of restoration.

With regard to the Georgia bill of complaint for a similar purpose, though upon somewhat different proceedings, the Court decided to allow a bill to be filed. But further proceedings in the case are postponed till the regular term of the Court in December. From the progress of the work of reconstruction, and the prospects before us, we have reason to hope the Southern States will be prepared for restoration before the case could he heard. If this be accomplished, and Representatives and Senators from those States take their seats in Congress, as now seems probable, the Supreme Court may be relieved of the trouble of hearing the Georgia complaint; for what will Georgia have to complain of when restored, and she shall have the privileges accorded to her which are enjoyed by all the other States? It would be like a man suing for his property after it had been restored to him. But whether the work of restoration be so far advanced by December or not, we have no fear of the action of the Court. It is now evident that this high tribunal is not going to do anything that might obstruct reconstruction under the acts of Congress. It will not perpetuate disorganization and its consequent evils by technical abstractions. It knows that Congress is the supreme power, and that if the Court itself should stand in the way of speedy restoration, that body has the power to remodel the Court. We see, then, all branches of the Government, as well as the people of the South themselves, assisting in the work of reconstruction as marked out by the acts of Congress. Such being the case, we may safely hope that we are approaching the end of our sectional diffi-

The Last Struggles of Imperialism in Mexico-Prospects of the Republic. From the Times.

Though Maximilian is besieged at Queretaro by a Republican army twice the strength of his own, it is yet possible that he may hold out for some time, and may even be able to escape with his troops to the capital of Mexico, where he can stand another siege. In a large view of the situation, military and political, his prospects are utterly desperate: but while he has even ten thousand troops immediately around him, and as many more in his service in other parts of the country, he cannot, under existing circumstances, be considered in imminent deadly peril. It is quite likely it will yet be discovered that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, is in greater fear of his personal safety than is necessary. Here and in Europe he seems, and has seemed, in extremest peril; and if it were precisely true that he was under close siege, with leaders, without money or supplies, without a purpose or a plan, or the means of carrying out either, his case would be as bad as it is regarded in Vienna. But the Republican army does not keep up a close siege of Queretaro, nor is it able to break up his communications with the capital and other important points yet in his hands. His army is of poor material and discipline, and would not be of much account in great regular military operations; but it is quite as good as its opponent for such fighting as is going on in Mexico. It is better commanded, too, than the Republican army; and if Miramon and Marquez continue to co-operate with Maximilian, they are capable of doing something more than testing the generalship of Escobedo, who, notwithstanding his vacillation, ferocity, and outrageous violations of the laws of war, is retained by Juarez in chief Liberal command. Maxamilian is assuredly very bad off for money for his army; but that is a chronic state with all parties in Mexico; it is something to which Mexican troops are accustomed, whatever flag they may fight under; and if he can make a levy now and then on some place of a few thousand dollars, he will do quite as well as the adversary on the other side of the line.

We have no doubt, in short, that, desperate as the whole case appears to outside observers, both with regard to immediate operations and ultimate results, Maximilian and those around him entertain some sort of hope either of gaining their ends in prolonging the existence of the Empire, or else of securing for themselves terms different from those which the Liberal leaders have thus far held out. We have little doubt that if they fail in one, they will succeed in the other of these ends. The Juarist chiefs, including the commander of the army, have declared their determination of outlawing and executing all the "traitors" in Maximilian's service; and as this includes foreigners as well as natives, private soldiers as well as Generals, civil as well as military officers, they are sure to meet with a resistance as determined as their threats are desperate. They have proven, too, by the recent wholesale massacre of Frenchmen at San Jacinto, and by numerous other executions which are reported, that the threat is not an empty one, and that no consideration of the laws of war, the opinion of other nations, or the claims of humanity, will stand for a moment in their way. So far as they are concerned, we have no doubt that the apprehensions of the Emperor of Austria are justifiable, and that Maximilian, on falling into their hands, would share the fate pronounced against other traitors; and we believe that, if saved at all, it will only be by his own power and our remonstrances. Maximilian has the means of carrying on the war long enough to make it a very unprofitable business for Juarez -that is to say, if the latter persists in prosecuting hostilities until the Imperialists surrender unconditionally. Maximilian can hardly do less, moreover, than maintain himself until honorable terms are secured; and were he shabby enough to desert his upholders under present circumstances, Miramon, Mejia, and Marquez would doubtless carry on war in their own defense and in the name of the Church. If Juarez possesses any qualities that fit him for the duty of governing, he will not only put an immediate stop to the execution of Imperialists, but he will offer a general am-

nesty to leaders and followers, and will offer terms to Maximilian himself such as are de-

neaning to neither party.

If, therefore, the most recent developments lead us to the conclusion that the Mexican empire may not fall quite as quick as has lately been expected, the certainty of its fall is as fixed as ever, and is but a question of weeks or months. With a small measure of skill on the part of the Juarist Generals, and a small measure of statesmanship on the part of Juarez himself, he may very speedily be established in the capital, with the machinery of republican government again in opera-He must resume his position amid great difficulties. The country bankrupt as well as the exchequer; the States disorganized as well as society; the old contention between the Church and the Government still unsettled; the chiefs of faction eager as ever for their work; industry prostrated, commerce annihilated-it will require genius and force to succeed under such circumstances. Anxious as we are to find grounds of hopeeager as we ever have been to see republican institutions work successfully in Mexico, we confess that we are always seized with something like despair when we witness the state of things that there exists—exists under all leaders and parties, through all times and cir-We were in hope that the discipline of foreign intervention would work out good for Mexico; that at least it would unite the people in upholding a strong and orderly independent Government, and in suppressing factious leaders. It is grievous to see so many reasons to fear that it has not even effected this. The question will yet be forced upon us whether we have any duty in the premises. It will probably be irresistibly forced upon Congress at its next session.

American Enterprise and the Paris Ex-From the Herald, Position,

We have information by cable that the American yachts Fleetwing, Vesta, and Henrietta were all ready for sea on Tuesday at Southampton. We do not know where they are going, whether to run a channel race round the British islands, or to start on a voyage for the discovery of some new territory in which the United States Government can invest its capital. However, it is not unlikely that this little transatlantic American squadron will be largely reinforced during the coming season; for we observe that there is great activity in the yacht business. Two or three fine schooners of three hundred tons are being built in this city, which will be very fast, trim boats, and there are a few more in construction at Boston. We should not be surprised to see a squadron of such yachts as the Alarm, the Phantom, the Halcyon, the Widgeon, and, perhaps, some of the new boats, making a cruise or running a sweepstakes across the Atlantic This summer race may not be as exciting or as risky as the winter race of last year, but no doubt it will be quite as pleasant, and may obtain in enjoyment what it lacks in novelty It appears that the American part of the great show in Paris is a little meagre so far in the matter of machinery, shirts, pianes, and Indians. But we are not very particular about these things. Our machinery is good enough for all domestic purposes; so are our shirts. Our pianos are as familiar as household tunes in every dwelling in America; and as for our Indians, of whom only a small specimen has gone to France, we have plenty more left of the same sort on all our Western prairies, and we do not know what to do with them. The Paris Exposition can have as large a variety in the greatest number that may be required. They might make a very exciting whirl in the American department, particularly if they were to indulge in a musical war

There are some things, however, upon which we do pride ourselves, and they are probably only a disaffected army under turbulent as well known to the European people as to us. We can put down civil war as quickly, raise as large armies, build as good iron-clads, as fast yachts, kill as many men in battle, construct as fine railroads and as bad ones burst more boilers, get up bigger fires, and create as large a national debt as any other nation on the face of the earth. have now on hand in our various Atlantic ports and on the Mississippi river a number of superflous iron-clads and monitors which we can dispose of to Spain, if she should get into trouble with England, or to Russia, in case of an unpleasant complicity with the East. The interest on the money invested in them would go a good way towards buying foreign real estate, into which business we are going so extensively. When our yachts and iron-clads go over to Europe, they may make up the deficiency which now exists in the Inited States branches of industry at the Paris Exposition—the machinery, shirts,

The Duty of the Party to the South. From the Tribune.

pianos, and Indians.

In the organization of the Republican party in the South, one thing is to be rememberedthat the principles of Republicanism forbid any attempt to control and use the colored vote, as something dependent upon the party. Except in ordinary political calculations which are based on population, the Republican party knows no colored vote. It knows the people only, and between white and black can make

no distinction. Thus far the Southern Republicans have acted upon these principles. The North Carolina Convention did not acknowledge any difference of the races, and divided the offices equally between them; at the Arkansas Convention, April 2, it was resolved that the terms white and black should not be used, though colored delegates were present; the call of a Republican Convention in Tennessee said " we do not appeal to whites or to blacks -we appeal to Men." It is only upon this honorable and just basis that the party can hope to establish itself permanently in the South. The colored voters do not intend to be patronized by any political organization; they expect equal rights, full representation in party councils, and the power they are entitled to, not only by intelligence but by numbers. Therefore, any attempt to organize a "Black Party" will be defeated by the colored voters themselves. In the war they were

willing to fight in separate regiments, but they The Republican party needs only a platform of absolute equality to embody—not attach or annex—the majority of the colored voters in itself. It, as the party which freed the slave, and gave him the ballot, has a claim upon his confidence which no sophistry can destroy. The colored men universally understand this, and nothing but local interests will cause them to vote against Republican candidates. But this advantage is counterbalanced by the want of thorough organization in the Southern States—a want which, unless speedily supplied, must lose the Republican party thousands of votes. True, there is not a State in which good Union men have not taken some steps towards State organization, signally in Alabama and North Carolina; but the great defi-

ciency is in the counties and districts. A Republican Convention in Raleigh or Little Rook oes not necessarily imply that the Republican party, as a living, working organization, will be carried into every corner of North Carolina and Arkansas. That machinery of local committees and Union Leagues, which in New York or Pennsylvania disseminates a knowedge of men and principles throughout the State, does not exist for the Republican party in the South, but it does exist for our opponents there. They have the State Govern ments, the county officers; the leaders hold all civil authority; they have three-fourths of the newspapers; and this machinery which was used to accomplish secession and sustain rebellion, is equally valuable to oppose the progress of republican principles. It yet remains to be seen whether the Reconstruction law itself may not be used against us; it provides for the appointment of Boards of Registration to determine who are legal voters, but it does not prescribe the manner in which these boards shall be formed. We hold that it is the duty of the District Commanders, independently of all parties, to see that both white and black citizens are intrusted with a work

Thus deficient in organization, though with ample power in number and enthusiasm, the success of the Republican party in the South depends very much upon the energy of the Republicans in the North. We must give them what we have—speakers, newspapers, labor, money, organization. We must begin at once with this work; the loyal men of the South will do the rest.

Insurance-The Jews and Jew Risks. From the Heruld.

It is proverbial that when a man is overtaken by any great sorrow he suddenly attempts to tear all his hair out by the roots, as if baldness were a remedy for grief. But a heavy heart is quite consistent with a shining poll, and the connection between this common line of conduct and ill fortune is not so obvious as that between cause and effect ought to be. We find the same fault with the course taken by some very respectable Israelites of our city with regard to insurance. We think the gentlemen are taking up the cudgel in a case in which, if they are concerned at all, it ought to be on the other side.

No insurance company, we believe, has yet refused to insure any respectable merchant of this or any other city, be he Jew or Gentile. But it seems that there is a class of swindlers who get large insurance on small stocks, and then are conveniently burned out; and the companies say that an unusual proportion of this class are men of Jewish race. We suppose that the most respectable Jews do not deny that there may be Jewish as well as Christian rogues, and this, perhaps, is the development that roguery has taken in that financiering race. This is not at all improbable; and, supposing it to be true, how does it concern that large number of our citizens who are Israelites, and who yield to none in their high integrity, in their ability as merchants and brokers, and in the whole purity of their lives? Not at all, we should say, unless it might stimulate these gentlemen to assist the companies in the exposure of these rogues for the credit of their class, and lest even temporary odium should be brought on better men.

This, it seems to us, should be the true position of our Jewish citizens in this case. There cannot be any question now, and in this city, of a persecution of a sect as a sect. But as this is purely a matter or business it must arrange itself on business principles, and there will be a discrimination against dishonest dealers. Some of these perhaps, do not live far from Chatham street. If so, exalted protests against the discrimination on the part of those who live in better quarters will be absurd, and like the tearing of the hair, more laughable than effective,

The Reconstruction Law in the Supreme Court. From the World.

Our remarks on Tuesday on the late decision, were founded on the inaccurate Washington telegrams of the evening papers of the preceding day. The views then expressed require revision. The Court did not refuse permission to file the bill on the simple ground that it could not, in any case, enjoin the President (a point which the Court left undetermined), but on the ground that the application confounded ministerial and executive functions, and that although the Court might in some cases (at east with regard to subordinate officers) enjoin the performance of a strictly ministerial act, it could not interfere with duties which are in their nature executive. The Court then proceeded to argue that the duties required of the President under the Reconstruction act are executive, not ministerial, and the application was denied on the ground that the judiciary department of the Government cannot restrain the executive department in the discharge of executive functions. A decision resting on this ground clearly foreshadows the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Georgia case. For if it be settled that an injunction can be issued only in relation to ministerial acts, and that the things required to be done in enforcing the Reconstruction act are not ministerial, it logically follows that the subordinates of the President can no more be restrained by injunction from executive acts than the President himself. The reasoning of the following passage, if attentively examined. will be seen to be equally applicable to the President and his subordinates:-

President and his subordinates:—

"A ministerial outy, the performance of which may, in proper cases, be required of the head of a department by judicial process, is one in respect to which nothing is left to discretion; it is a simple, definite duty, arising under conditions admitted or proved to exist, or imposed by law. The case of Marbury against Madison, Secretary of the Treasury (I Cranch, 137), furnishes an illustration. A citizen had been nominated, confirmed, and appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia, and his commission had been made out, signed. his commission had been made out, signed and sealed. Nothing remained to be done but delivery, and the duly of delivery was imposed delivery, and the duly of delivery was imposed by law on the Secretary of State. It was held that the performance of this duty might be enforced by mandamus issuing from a court having jurisdiction. So in the case of Kendali, Postmaster-General, against Stockton and Stokes (12 Peters, 527), an act of Congress had directed the Postmaster-General to credit Stockton and Stokes with such sums as the Solicitor of the Treasury should find due them, and that officer refused to credit them with certain sums so found due. It was held that the crediting of this money was a mere minis-terial duty, the performance of which might the crediting of this money was a mere minis-terial duty, the performance of which might be enforced in each of these cases. Nothing was left to discretion. There was no room for the exercise of judgment. The law required the performance of a single spe-cific act, and that performance, it was held, might be required by mendamus. Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws the acts named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign generals to command he is required to assign generals to command in the several military districts, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the law. By the supplementary act other duties are imposed on the several commanding generals, and their the several commanding generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President, as Comman-der-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial; it is

purely executive and political. An attempt on the part of the judicial department of the Government to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President might be justly characterized, in the language of Chief Justlee Marshall, as 'an absurd and excessive extravagance' It is true that in the instance before us the interposition of the Court is not sought to enforce action by the Executive under constitutional legislation, but to restrain such action under legislation alleged to be unconstitutional. But we are unable to perceive that this circumstance takes the case out of the general principle which forbids judicial interference with the exercise of Executive discreerence with the exercise of Executive discre-

After the positions thus taken, and in view of the consequences to which they lead, any further expectation of relief from the Supreme Court seems over-sanguine and base Nothing could be delayed or omitted by the South, which would not be equally delayed or omitted if these fruitless applications to the Supreme Court had not been undertaken.

It may not perhaps be amiss to point out, as betokening a great change Southern opinion since the war, that the fundamental postulates of the nullification and secession doctrines. as expounded by Mr. Calhoun, was that the Supreme Court has no authority to settle controversies between the States and the general Government relating to the boundaries of their powers. The argument was, that the Supreme Court being a department of the Federal Government, consisting of judges appointed by it, to allow it to decide on the extent of the Federal authority would put the States at the mercy of the central Government. The reserved powers, it was claimed, were reserved not merely against the encroachments of Congress, but against the encroachments of Government as a whole, and all its departments. If the Federal Government, through one of its departments, could mark the limits of the reserved powers, it could, through that department, contract them at pleasure. The consequence would be that all State rights would be held at the discretion of the Federal authority. The doctrine was therefore set up that, not the Supreme Court, but each State for itself, was, in the last resort, the sole judge of infractions of its rights, and of the mode and measure of redress. The South has heretofore refused to recognize the Supreme Court as the ultimate arbiter between the States and the Federal Government in disputed questions respecting the boundaries of their powers. The present applications ought, therefore, instead of the reprobation they have called forth in some quarters, to be accepted in a spirit of congratulation, as a signal token of the great change public opinion has undergone in the South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 15. HAY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held
at the Library on TURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 8
o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers
may submit a report of their action in the purchase of
a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGEB,
41514t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

In accordance with the provisions of the National
Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this
Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital
Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000).
Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares aliotted
to them in the proposed increase will be payable on
the second day of May next, and will be received at
any time prior to that date. A number of shares will
remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockbolders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashter.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 UHES NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES DAY, the 36th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage." approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitts, to the Stockholeers for their action in the premises.

Hy order of the Eoard of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH,
Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1887.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in
Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867,
at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
329
Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 60c CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockboders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the

par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuthstm1 M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE MENT COMPANY, No.16 PHILADELPHIA
EXCHANGE April 2, 1807.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the
TIEGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUE-DAY, the Seventh day of May, 1887.
4 11 th 8 tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its failingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD 35 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.-THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & NOTICE,—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT A. B. ALGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.

The audersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the SUJE of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. the style of J. W. SCOTT & Co. 1 and Style of J. W. SCOTT & Co. 1 and Style of J. W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, WILLIAM N. JAMES, SCOTT, JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, 4 12 6t

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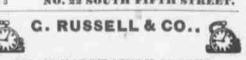
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