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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Who is Mr. McGinnis?

It is a considerable time since we asked this question, briefly but explicitly, and although our recollection is also considerable, we do not yet know who is the illustrious obscure man appointed to reside as our Minister at Stockholm.

There have been changes, of course, all round the circle; but we apprehend there has been no change in the position or aims of the Republican party at all comparable with the change in the President's surroundings, as at this time of the anniversary of the death of Mr. Lincoln.

There is another theory, which we consider to be about as good in its way as poor Miss Bacon's notions of Shakespeare's plays. This asserts the identity of the John Tyler administration and the John McGinnis of Mr. Johnson's John Jones is so common a name—in fact, so near no name at all—that we suppose a man would have a right to change it without application to the authorities.

The President and the Democracy. We cannot congratulate President Johnson upon his imitation of the Jacksonian example. The electric force of the old toast, "The Union; it must and shall be preserved," is not found in the sentiment offered by the President on Tuesday evening.

It is the habit of the Democracy to impute to Congress an intention to degrade the Southern people by reducing their States to territories. But the President knows that nothing of the kind has been enacted, nor even approved by either House.

It not occurred to him that his own title to dictate the terms under which the present organization of the South were formed is at least as good to criticize as anything else law-making branch of the Government has done or may do? If it be unconstitutional to legislate adversely to his views, may he not have acted most unconstitutionally when he defined the conditions that should regulate the restoration of the Rebel States to the Union?

The Movements of the Bourbon Democracy.—The Contest of 1868. The Democracy in various places have been celebrating the anniversary of General Jackson's victory of New Orleans—a victory to which the party is indebted for its successful debut under Old Hickory.

On the same day the Democracy of Connecticut had a grand mass convention at New Haven, at which a long string of rattling resolutions was adopted, strongly in favor of the old Democratic leaves of State rights, glorifying the Supreme Court of the United States and the President, denouncing Congress, and urging a National Democratic Convention without delay.

So much, then, for this Connecticut Democratic Convention. Brooks has spoiled it. Of the same State rights staple as the Connecticut resolutions were those of the glorious 8th of Ohio Democracy at Columbus, including a recommendation for a national convention. But there is something of the Vallandigham virus in the Ohio resolution referring to the radical majority of the so-called Congress at Washington.

The Articles of Impeachment. The articles of impeachment of President Johnson, of which Mr. Ashley was delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, look well on paper; but we fail to see that they would not have applied with greater force to the late lamented Lincoln, whose honesty few have ever disputed.

President Lincoln, if we recollect aright, upon his accession to office removed every honest official in the country who did not agree with him in politics, and it is generally believed that the head of an important bureau at Washington was given his position shortly after presenting the President with a silver tea-service. It is also believed that he appointed a person to the office of Chief Justice in order to dispose of him as a rival for the succeeding President, and to secure in the Supreme Court a political client of a partisan stamp.

There have been reports that, during Mr. Lincoln's occupancy of the White House, a number of articles of plate and furniture mysteriously disappeared, which reported Mr. Thaddeus Stevens gave public utterance to in the House of Representatives, and more than intimated that the said reports had substantial foundation.

During President Lincoln's term of office, it was generally understood that elections were interfered with by the direct connivance, if not by the direct instigation, of the President. It is a matter of history that soldiers were thrown into Maryland pending an election, who prevented duly qualified citizens from voting for Democratic candidates, thereby securing the election of Republican candidates.

To make this point complete, it is only necessary to add that, had a member of the House of Representatives proposed to impeach the President during Mr. Lincoln's administration on such slight pretexts as those upon which Mr. Ashley has now proposed to impeach the President, he would have been hurried off to the Old Capitol Prison within twelve hours afterwards, if not sent out of the country.

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