Grening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

The Fruits of Victory. THE beneficial effects of the Republican victories achieved at the polls in the elections held last week, are already making themselves manites. There is a more confident and cheerful tone of feeling among business men. They now know pretty much what to rely upon for the future. The uncertainty and doubt which hung over the flual settlement of the question of reconstruction are passing away. Threa ened usurpation has been rendered impracticable. Order and stability are measurably assured, and men may enter upon business enterprises with renewed confidence in the peace and prosperity of the country.

But, to be more specific, the e lections just beld show, first of all, that the people still adhere in elligently to our popular form of government. This issue was really at the bottom of the late contest, though, in deference to the patriotism which we must always believe resides in the bosoms of the great masses of the people, we cannot suppose that our opponents generally so regarded it. But the claim of the Executive to exercise legislatice functions was really a claim to overthrow the form of government bequeathed to us by the fathers. That form of government leaves the legislative power soleiv with the people, to be exercised through their Representatives in Congress assembled. This is the sheet anchor of our republican system. Au established precedent overriding this great fund mental principle of the Government would have been more dangerous to us than any other event that has happened since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The fact that, under all the disguises and pretenses of the campaign, this vital issue was so clearly apprehended by so many of the people, and their voices so unmistakably enunerated in favor of strictly adhering to the constitutional division and assignment of powers in the Government, must be to a I thoughtful men a cause for heartiest congratulations over the results of the elections of the 9th instant.

At the first giance this may not seem to bave any immediate connection with the peace and material prosperity of the country; but follow out the successful usurpation of legislative functions by the Executive into all its necessary consequences-its continual contentions with the representatives of the people, its fanning the fires of a fierce and embittered agitation, its degrada ion of the character of the laws from the expressed will of the people to the mere tlat of one man, its inevitable oppression and imquity, all resulting flually in the most terrible form of civil war, in would have been swept away, and from which constitutional liberty might never have emerged-end we shall see how vitally all of the great interests of the country were involved in the struggle.

Secondly, the result of the elections shows that we may assume the policy of the people towards the late Rebel communities to be settled. They have endorsed the Congressional plan of restoration as embodied in the Constitutional amendment. The South may now regard this as the ultimatum of the nation. They have been again deceived and misled by the Democratic party as to the temper and convictions of the Northern people, just as they were before the war. The very same class of politicians-and in many cases the same men-who told them then that the people of the North would never endorse or tolerate a war to subdue secession and rebellion, and who during the war itself held out corstantly the false hope to the Rebels that the Northern masses were ready to overthrow the National Administration as conducted by Mr. Lincoln, and put the political power of the country into the hands of the peace Democrats, have again on this subject of reconstruction deceived and misled the : outh with the vain and foolish idea that the North was ready to admit them to power upon the terms proposed by the Democratic party. The Southern people must at last see that they are following blind guides, and that their real interests are being sacrificed by these Democratic politicians. They must perceive that their true policy is to fall in at once with the just and generous terms offered by the people through the National Congress.

It is to be hoped, and there are some rumors to that effect from Washington, that the President will no longer oppose the popular will, but that he will himself recommend to the Southern States the adoption of the amendment as a final settlement of the question. But whether he shall do so or not, the popular judgment will stand. The Constitutional amendment, already adopted by New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennes ee, and Oregon, will be ratified by all the remaining Northern States during the coming winter. The Southern States will one after the other adopt it and be admitted. Such, at least, is the present appearance of things.

A third cause of congratulation over the October elections is the fact that the scheme of organizing a bogus revolutionary, usurping Congress has been defeated. The thing is now utterly impracticable. The teeling elicited by the despatch of the Ledger, last

such a coup d' etat would be received by the people. The scheme would have been no less wicked and infamous had we been defeated, instead of successful, in the elections. but in that case it would probably have been attempted. The business community can see from what a yawning gulf of confusion, discord, and bankruptcy a Republican triumph has saved them. The people at large, too, can see how barely we have missed a mortal

The situation, then, is hopeful, buoyant, promising. The integrity of the Government in its constitutional division of powers has been vindicated. A wise and statesmaulike policy of reconstruction has been adopted. A deep and execrable plot for disturbing the peace of the country has been defeated. Confidence is restored. Men go about their business with a great load taken from their minds. The whole country breathes freer now that freedom and justice have triumphed.

Who are Representatives of the American

Soldiery? THE 7th Regiment of New York city intend to visit the Paris Exposition, and show to assembled Europe what a fine-looking set of fellows the American soldiers are; how flerce they look, and how scarred with the wounds of many battle-fields, covered with the glory of a hundred well-fought fields, bearing on their banners the names of the engagements in which they won fame; how, with all their glorious record in the past, they can lay aside their flery spiri s, and calmly present themselves for the plaudits of the Old World, The board of officers of that renowned fighting regiment state that they would not think of going to the expense for pleasure, but merely to reflect "glory on our city, our State, and our nation." They desire to march through the streets of Paris, preceded by the shouts of the crowd, smiled upon by the republican ladies of the world's centre, crowned by the Madame Rolands of our day; and after a glorious reception, after being lionized and looked upon with awe as the terrible heroes who conquered the coutherners at a score of places with unpronounceable names, to return to our land and tell us all "what we saw when we were abroad." They think that as we have a model of a cotton-gin, of a patent gas-burner, of a superior and entirely original coffee-mill, and of an excelsior hair-brush, that we should also contribute some models of American soldiers, and send th se war-worn veterans as relics of our bloody strife, to be gazed upon and wondered at by all the civilization of the Old World In the modest document which was published on Saturday from the officers, we are told that both the "Governments of France and England have unofficially signified their desire to have us make a visit, and the consent of the State and Federal Governments can be easily obtained." Now all this sounds very fine. But we really cannot see what the State or general Government, or yet the monarchies of France or England, have got to do with the matter. Who are the members of the 7th Regiment, that they must get the consent of which the accumulated capital of all our past | the authorities at Washington, in order that they may leave the country? Will not the land be safe for forty days while they are away? In truth, there are a number of private citizens who desire to go abroad at somebody else's expense, and who need a number of passports for the purpose. As to the foreign Governments, if they knew as much about the 7th Regiment as we do, they will not fear the kid gloves and gilded swords

> But laying aside all the vain-glorious pomp which pervades this report, let us look at the project so far as our nation is concerned. The first idea which strikes us is, Who authorized this 7th Regiment to represent the soldiers of America? We can imagine but two ways in which they could be thus authorized-either by request of the General-in-Chief, or by such pre-eminent services in the field as to place them, beyond all question, in the foremost rank of American sol liery. It is certain that the General has not detailed them, so that either their representation is an assumption without precedent for its insolence, or else their record during the war has been such as to make them safe against all contesting their claim. Now, what has the 7th Regiment done? We have no hesitation in saying that the smallest drummerboy who beat the tunes for the last colored regiment mustered into service, has done more for his country than has the 7th Regiment as the 7th Regiment.

of these carnet knights.

When the war first broke out, and all the North viewed the conflict not as a bloody series of contest, but rather as a holiday picnic, the 7th Regiment offered itself for three months, and was accepted. It marched down Broadway with colors flying, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the presentation of innumerable bouquets. They went forth-to bloody fight?-not much. They guarded a ra'lroad for several weeks, then returned and guarded something else at Washington until their term was up, were mustered out, and were never heard of again until after peace had once more been secured by the bayonets of the true American soldiers.

The 7th was never in a battle, was never under fire, was never exposed, never did anything for our country, never merited the name of soldiers; and now when the war is over, they intend to go abroad and represent the soldiers of the American conflict! This is a little too much even for New York assumption. For 'a regiment of fops and dandles, who have never smelt gunpowder, to go thousands of miles to secure the cheers which belong to our scarred and worn vete-

week, shows how the first movement towards | dence that has ever fallen under our notice. The people of America, and especially the real soldiers of the war, will not stand being thus represented by those who flared not act as a military organization while the war lasted, lest they should be called upon to do something for their country. If these men go abroad we will let our brothers of England and France know that they never were in a battle; that they are 600 Munchausens; that they stayed at home, and are no more entitled to the name of soldiers than is the Board of Brokers. True, it is probable that a number of the members were officers of other regiments, but that has got nothing to do with ic. They go as the 7th Regiment, to represent the army of the United States; and in so going, exhibit an impudence without parallel, an audacity without precedent, and, in their triumphal career will have, as they deserve, their stelen laurels torn from their brows. Let us have a company of the real fighting men of the war - men who have tattered banners; care-worn faces, and walk with crutches. They merit the applause of the world. They won the fight; they proved themselves brave. They were not autocrats of wealth; they were patriots of true worth. They would be received and honored, while the kid-gloved dandles of the 7th will bring contempt on our army and cover themselves with ridicule.

Henry Ward Beecher.

THE Reverend Henry Ward Beecher made a great speech last evening to an immense concourse of citizens at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He fully endorsed the Republican party, sustained the justice of the Constitutional amendment, and maintained the supreme jurisdiction of Congress over the entire subject of reconstruction. He avowed his intention to labor in the Republican party, and though in some matters of policy he might differ with the majority of its members, he still regarded it as the only party devoted to human freedom and advancement, and the only one to whom the destinies of the nation could be safely committed. The speech throughout was in a strain of lofty and commanding eloquence. It will be found in full in our columns to-day.

An Answer.

"Wno and what is Mr. H. T. Flint, who boasts of his intimacy with men in office? Is he connected with the Department himself? Is he not a radical ready to manufacture news, if by doing so be can injure the President or his Attorney-General? Let us know all about him."

-We will tell our neighbor who A. M Flint (not H. T.) is. He was the Rebel correspendent of the New York World at Baltimore during the war. He also was the author of the letters to the World signed "Druid," which were all strongly Democratic. He is at present connected with the New York News. He always was a conservative, and we cannot imagine why he should abuse the Presiden', except that he has not got office.

The Italian Opera.

DEBUT OF CIORCIO RONCONI AS "URISPINO." Ricci's Grispino e la Comare was performed last evening at the Academy of Music for the first time. It is a fine work, which, without being exceedingly comic, is, nevertheless, pleasant throughout, and abounds in sparkling musical gems and characteristic expressions. It is just such a comic opera as will prove pleasing to a vast number of people-to the masses as well as to those who may be denominated connoisseurs de musique. Without being intensely funny in itself, it is capable of being rendered in a very jocose way, and herein lies the success of last evening. If Max Maretzek had the whole world to select from, we doubt if he could obtain artistes more suitable to their respective roles. This is no idle compliment, as every person who witnessed Crispino last evening with

The Academy was not crowded as we expected to see it. The parquette and parquette circle were filled with a very brilliant and critical audience, but the balcony was but sparsely invested with people. In the upper tiers there were many persons, but no portion of the Academy was over-crowded. This is a pity. We assure our friends that Mr. Maretzek is giving these magnificent representations of operas by the greatest masters with the most admirable casts, at an expense nightly of nearly fifteen hundred dottars, and any one can calculate the pecuniary loss or gain to the management by a casual glance over the house. Last evening the receipts were but a trifle beyond the expenses, and we hope this may not be said of any other performance.

What the audience lacked in dimensions it made up in well-defined enthusiasm, and the most flattering reception was given to each artiste upon his or her appearance, and the applause, though gererous, was of that soit which stamped Crispino a perfect success, both as to composition and execution, and we trust that it will be repeated during the season.

Of the great Ronconi we have scarcely room to speak to-day. As an actor he is unapproachable. His homor is most unctuous and delicate, and even while executing the most difficult musical passages, he never loses his presence of mind, but forces his facial changes through the music without marring a single note, or even in the slightest manner disconcerting the artistes supporting him, except where the irrepressible hilarity of the audience takes audible expression in bursts of laughter. Throughout the entire work last evening, Ronconi kept his admiring sudience in a good humor, and the more we saw of him the better he pleased us.

Ronconi has not a powerful voice, but his management of it is wonderfol. This was best appreciated in the grand wrangling trio in the third act, where Bellint and Antonucci, throwing in their powerful voices in a most exciting and difficult scena, did not render the clear and well-chosen tones of the debutant the least indistinet. Indeed, so delighted were the people with the singing of these three distinguished artistes, that the audience rose and shoutel their "braves" and "encores" in a manner that made the house resound again. The trio was topeated, and the applause seemed to gather rans, is the most audacious piece of impu- strength by the repetition. We have never

known such a furor in any opera house as that exhibited in our Academy last night. The "farewell" of Adelina Patte at the New York Academy in 1859 was not equal to it. In respect to Ronconi's general acting, nothing is left to be desired. In this, as well as in his singing, there is no straining after effect. He neither spoils the music by the use of sustained notes, cadenzas, or appogiaturas which are not in the score, por does he mar his acting by any outre or grotesque efforts. He has a certain character to personate, and he does it perfectly. Everything else is of minor importance. In the first act we see and hear not Ronconi, but a poor, illiterate, and half-starved cobbler. The unctuous and homely humor, the varied expressions and rapid changes of countenance, and the miser-like avidity with which the poor wretch who, but the moment before, had been contemplating suicide, seizes upon the treasure given him by the "Fairy," has not been equalled upon the stage since the days when Burton and fun were syl onymous.

Miss Chara Louise Kellogg was excellent in her role of the cobbler's wife, and received a perfect ovation at the hands of her countrypeople, who, in their admiration for Ronconi, did not forget their duty to encourage native talent by generous applause. Miss Kellogg's voice has gained timbre since she was heard here last, and she is now a real prima donna.

Miss Stockton, as the "Fairy," executed her part with great care. The music is classical and difficult, but bardly approaches brilliancy, and hence Miss Stockton could not make a great impression in the part.

Antonucci, Bellini, Testa, and Banfi were especially good in their roles, and the entire cast was one of such excellence that no fault could be found with any of the selections. This a great compliment, but is deserved, Since writing the above we learn that, at the

bave determined to repeat Crispino e ta Comare on next Friday evening. Tc-night Il Trovatore will be presented, with a powerful cast. Signora Carmen Poch, the great lyric tragedienne, will make her debut.

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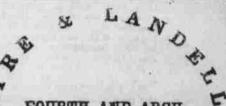
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