

EDITORIALS.

THE return of the Emperor William to Berlin from the battle fields of France, was made the occasion of probably, the grandest triumphal display seen this century. The whole people seemed crazy with joy, and as if the glorious peace and triumph had been gained without effort or cost of any kind, every trace of mourning, death and suffering seemed banished, and all that the wealth, fashion and power of the great city of Berlin could do, was done to make the occasion of the most joyous character, and to do honor to the Emperor and the celebrities who had taken part with him in the campaign.

The celebration fairly commenced on the 18th ult., and continued for several days. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing on the 18th and 21st ult., gives some idea of the tremendous scale on which the proceedings were conducted.

He says that on the 17th the Emperor, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the Imperial Prince, and Gen. Count Moltke, arrived in Berlin. The journey thither from the western border of the Rhine province had been one continued ovation; but on reaching Berlin everything by way of display previous to that point was infinitely eclipsed. A special train of superb cars had been sent to bring on the party and on its arrival at Berlin it was completely covered with wreaths and bouquets of flowers and evergreens. The royal party alighted at the Potsdam railway station, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The platform was ornamented with rich crimson drapery tastefully embellished with shields, groups of flags and green garlands. The Iron Cross, surrounded with gilded laurel wreaths, was suspended over the entrance to the reception room, and at the sides of this entrance two young girls dressed in white and impersonating "Sedan" and "Metz" held up garlands of victory. The ceiling of the room was draped in crimson, and from it was suspended a chandelier of colored lamps forming an immense crown.

On reaching the city, the party was welcomed by the Count and Countess Bismarck, the foreign ambassadors, generals and other officers of the army, the rector and deacons of the university, and all the great ladies of court, besides an immense concourse of the people, who continually cheered.

On the route of the party from the depot to the palace the houses were beautifully decorated with flowers.

The Emperor and Empress led the procession in an open two-horse carriage. He was dressed in the uniform of a landwehr officer, and was kept busy along the whole route with helmet in hand gratefully acknowledging the cheer after cheer with which the exulting multitudes greeted him. As the royal carriage passed the residence of the actor Von Lavallade, twelve white pigeons, each bearing under its wing a slip of paper containing an inscription in verse, were let out of the window. Some fell in the royal carriage, others among the people.

The illumination at night was gorgeous in the extreme, magnificent transparencies of various kinds, in various colored flame, were everywhere seen, in which the Emperor, Germania, Prussia, pyramids of colored lamps, and the flags of all nations, were woven and interwoven into gorgeous and brilliant designs, illustrative of the progress of the Prussian arms during the war. The arsenal had its gable and front delineated in characters of flame, while groups of trophies were exhibited on both sides. Over the bust of King Frederic I. a gas sun shone with dazzling beauty, its white beams mingled with and beautified by red Bengal lights. Deep-red pitch torches flared from the roof of the building.

"The large transparency that formed the centre figure for the huge mass of trophies at the Kriegs Ministerium displayed a portrait of the Emperor, under which an escutcheon bearing the Prussian eagle was raised above a group of defeated French warriors, at whose side stood a Prussian and a Bavarian soldier. 'Germania' held the imperial crown over the head of the Emperor, while 'Borussia' had her right hand stretched out in blessing over the group. The laurel-wreath border that encompassed this painting displayed the names of all the battles of the late war from Weissenburg to Amiens.

The various foreign ministers seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to add to the brilliancy of the occasion, their several palaces being beautifully decorated and illuminated; and the appearance of the whole city was such as

to seem more like the fabled splendor and beauty of fairy land than aught less ethereal. The royal family rode around the city, to view the grandeur of the illumination, and at every stage of their progress were saluted with hosannas and acclamations of the most joyous character, by the people.

On the evening of the 22nd ult., the scene at the opera house, visited on that occasion by the Emperor and Empress and the great men of the nation, transcended anything previous. The entire dress circle was reserved for the royal party and invited guests only; and tickets to every other part of the building sold at fabulous prices.

Upon the entry of the Emperor, he stepped to the front of his box, and while the most profound stillness prevailed he saluted the entire company, bowing repeatedly to the right and left. The people immediately arose, returned the salutation, and then burst forth in acclamations of "Long live our Emperor-King!" which made the very chandeliers rattle, and sent the blood of the happy old monarch up to the very roots of his gray hair.

After the overture the curtain rose and disclosed the entire opera company standing in a semi-circle under a Grecian triumphal temple. The ladies were dressed in the national colors of the German empire, and the gentlemen in full evening costume. The favorite prima donna, Paulina Lucca, stood in the centre and sang the solo parts of Handel's famous hymn—

"See, he comes, with glory crowned!
Clarions clang and cymbals sound!"

While the powerful chorus—which on this occasion was largely composed of the "stars" of the troupe—took up the refrain at the close of each verse with fine effect.

After the close of the hymn the singers withdrew when several walls of the mimic temple opened and revealed the figure of Germania and Prussia, holding the imperial crown over the head of an excellent representation of the emperor-king. This tableau brought the royal audience at once to its feet, the band struck up the national hymn of Prussia, and cheer after cheer for the Emperor and fatherland rolled up from that vast assembly to the ear of the delighted king, who bowed his acknowledgments again and again on all sides.

The next part of the performance was an act of one of Wagner's greatest operas, which was followed by a portion of Meyerber's "Camp in Silesia" which recalled the times of Frederick the Great, and gave an opportunity for a magnificent military spectacular display. Great masses of troops marched and counter-marched about the stage, a genuine piece of artillery, drawn by four horses, figured prominently in the manoeuvre, and near the close a body of cavalry, with horses of real flesh and blood, to the number of about forty deployed across the scene.

The performance closed with the singers and people joining in "The Watch on the Rhine," the national hymn of the Prussians at home and on the battlefield during the late war.

Thus terminated the rejoicings and festivities tendered to Emperor William on his return home, after the most victorious campaign on record. Had the fortunes of war been against him, how different might have been his reception. The people are fickle, as none knew better than Emperor William. The festivities commenced on the 18th of last month; and rumor says that on that day twenty-three years, during the political storm of 1848, his majesty, now so honored, had to make his escape from his loving subjects in Berlin disguised in female apparel.

DIED.

In the Eighth Ward of this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, JULIA A. daughter of Samuel L. and Mary A. Ensign, aged 9 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of the parents, at 8 p.m. to-morrow. Friends are invited to attend.

At Farmington, April 15th, 1871, after a lingering illness of five years, MARY C. SMITH, wife of George Smith, and daughter of Levi and Eliza Ann Thornton, aged 25 years and 21 days.

Beloved by all who knew her.—Com.

At Ogden, April 18th, CHARLOTTE JOHN-SON, born July 16th, 1811.

The funeral obsequies of deceased took place on the 20th inst. A large number of relatives and friends attended, and suitable addresses were delivered by Elders F. D. Richards and W. W. Burton.—Com.

Mill. Star, please copy.

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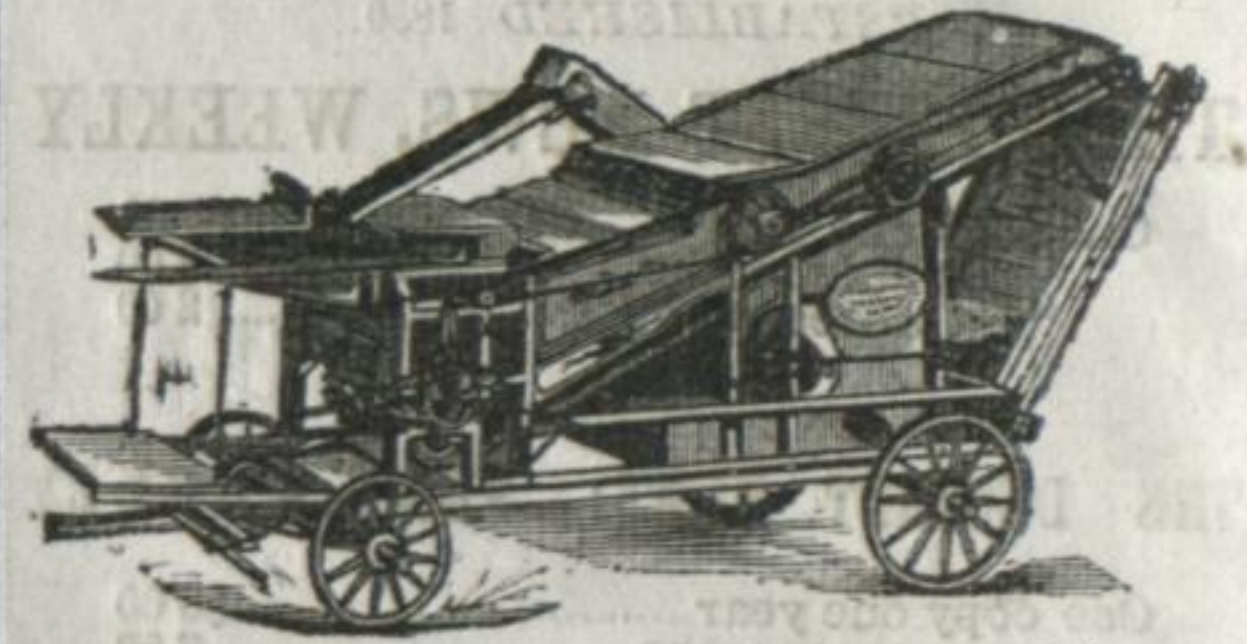
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