



The Jeffersonian,
THURSDAY MARCH 8, 1866

MASON TUCK, sold his house and lot, situate on William St., in this Borough, to THOS. C. PHILLIPS, for \$1,150.

The young ladies and gentlemen of Miss Malven's School will give an entertainment, consisting of Chorus, Music and Tableaux, at the Court House, on Monday and Tuesday evening, March 12th and 13th. Admission twenty-five cents. Tickets to be obtained at the Drug Stores and Messrs. Brown & Keller.

GREELEY'S "AMERICAN CONFLICT" is generally pronounced the best and most interesting history of the Great Rebellion which has yet been written. Its statements are candid, liberal, and impartial. Its success is unparalleled, 125,000 copies having already been sold. No library will hereafter be complete that does not contain this work, and no family should be without it. See advertisement in another column.

We have given two articles on the "one branch" system, from "A Customer," and, as we with everybody else, can see it would be a good thing for all concerned, we would show our colors and declare ourselves in favor of the move. We are often asked by customers where they can find the best assortment of various articles needed. We always try to answer but as often find it a difficult matter. In a place doing the amount of business which Stroudsburg does there should be a better classification of wares, and store and shop-keepers should confine themselves to the branch of their choice. This thing would be fair to all and a benefit to all—the buyer and the seller.—When a disease is deep seated it requires effort and skill to remove it; when a bad habit is formed it requires resolution to break off and change into a new course, and wisdom suggests that we make such effort.

When would there be a better time to center into this "presto change" than with the business of this opening spring?

The Copperheads want Revenge.

In memory of Forts Lafayette and Warren, and smarting under the recollection that the "leaders" of their party boarded in those public institutions during the war at the expense of the Government for their treason to the Union, the Copperheads begin to call upon the President to make arrests out of the ranks of their "opposing" party. Hear what the Chicago Times says on this subject:—"We do not hesitate to declare that it is the solemn duty of the President to follow his words by deeds. We do not hesitate to declare that it is the solemn duty of the President to command the arrest of Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and their confederates in Congress and all over the country for the crime of treason. In no other way can this Northern rebellion be promptly quelled and the public quiet restored."

And if the rump Congress shall not speedily abandon its seditious, revolutionary and lawless practices—if it shall persist in excluding the representatives of eleven States from their rightful seats and in exercising the powers of the Congress of the United States—we do not hesitate to declare that it will become the solemn duty of President Johnson to constitute himself the Cromwell of the time and dissolve the rump by military power."

This is the paper which during the war made all the bluster it was capable of about "illegal arrests," cursed Abraham Lincoln, and pronounced him a tyrant for arresting men on account of their "opinions," and was during the rebellion, the particular champion of "Free Speech."—"O' consistency thou art a jewel!"

Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, pithily says: "If the people are with the President in his policy, it is the Southern people, who fought four years to destroy the government, and who clamored for the capture of the President, that they might have the pleasure of hanging him." He adds:—"The party denounced in Congress as radicals, abolitionists, and as a 'faction,' comprises two-thirds of both houses, and they are the representatives of large majorities in all the loyal States, who will stand by them even in a conflict with the President, and the new-born friends, galvanized loyalists, and armistice patriots, who now crowd out from the White House all the tried loyalists of the country. Those who labor to bring on a conflict between the President and Congress are not the friends of either, as the future will show. For if the 'people' ever did plant themselves firmly on any platform now occupied by the so-called radicals or 'faction,' constituting the majority in the present Congress. We go with that 'faction' of radicals; we approve their principles and policy; and, live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, we risk our life, our fortune, and our sacred honor on board of that ship. It is a large sailing under the banner of beauty and glory, the stars and stripes of the country—a banner that the conflicts of the last eighty years have never seen conquered. Always victorious, because always in the right, it is not to be disgraced by the combined assaults of home traitors or malignant foreign foes."

The Debt of England.

The London Times says that the present rate of reduction of the English National debt will be extinguished in about four hundred years: under these circumstances it is doubtful which will be extinguished first—the nation or the debt.

The Redemption of the Public Debt.

It is computed from the official data that since the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th of October last, he has reduced the aggregate amount of the public debt \$29,000,000, and has paid \$29,000,000 of currency interest on the Seven-thirty bonds, and \$30,000,000 coin interest on gold bearing bonds, making an aggregate of currency and coin interest of \$59,000,000 paid.

In addition to this he has paid all the current expenses of the Government and a large amount of requisitions from the War and Navy Departments, covering war expenditures incurred previous to his report, but not before added, and not included in the statement of the public debt. On the 1st of November his coin balance was \$31,554,987 15; his currency balance, \$33,800,591 54—making an aggregate of \$65,355,578 69.

On March 1st we had in coin \$55,736,192 12 and currency \$69,282,767 12, making an aggregate of \$116,918,181,104 97, and an increase in currency of \$26,482,175 58. Total increase of money in the Treasury in gold and currency \$47,663,180 55. In brief, the public debt has been reduced \$29,000,000 since November 1st, whilst there are in the Treasury over \$57,500,000 of specie and currency more, than at the first named date, showing an improvement in the finances of the Treasury on the debt and credit statement, of over \$76,500,000.

There are still further encouraging features presented. This reduction of the public debt is entirely in the short date obligations and interest-bearing and plain legal tenders, all of which have more or less an inflating tendency. On November 1st the outstanding Seven-thirties were \$830,000,000. On March 1st they were \$818,014,000, showing a reduction of Seven-thirties of nearly \$12,000,000.—The increase of compound interest notes during the same period has been only \$1,000,000, while the decrease of one and two-years' legal tender notes has been \$24,000,000, and of plain legal tenders \$4,376,196.

The legal tenders of all kinds in circulation on the 1st of November were \$333,709,611; on the 1st of March \$305,984,197, showing a decrease of \$27,725,417. These results may be summed up as follows:—Since November 1st the debt has decreased \$29,000,000; balance in the Treasury increased over \$47,500,000; contraction in the value of legal tender circulation \$27,725,197, and contraction in short date obligations of the Government \$12,000,000 more. The argument is advanced by skillful financiers, judging from the exhibit made above, that "the process of contraction of the currency can go on without any of the anticipated evils which have been predicted, the healthy condition of the currency being a sufficient proof of the correctness of these impressions.

A correspondent informs us that Richard H. Janney, of Sablebury, has a sow which on the first of March, 1866, had a litter of 9 pigs. Four of them, which were killed about New Year, for his use, weighed jointly 1319 pounds, averaging within a fraction of 330 pounds each.—The remaining five were slaughtered on the 6th of February, and weighed jointly 2117, an average of nearly 423. In August, 1865, the same sow gave birth to 12 pigs, eleven of which were slaughtered on the 29th of February, and weighed, with the addition of the twelfth, which had previously been killed for market pork, 2119, summing up the snug total of 5617, and amounting at 144 cents per pound, the price obtained for these sold, to the handsome sum of \$814.46. At the present writing (February 22) the same sow has a litter of eleven pigs, about two weeks old, making in all an interesting family of 32 porkers within a space of little over eleven months. If any township or county in the State can bring forth a more prolific or profitable specimen of the porcine race, we should be glad to have the figures.—Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

Some of the shining lights of "Democracy" are beginning to express their disloyal sentiments with a good deal more freedom than they have hitherto thought expedient. Thus Garret Davis, the garulous Senator from Kentucky, seriously advises President Johnson to set up an other Congress, to consist of Rebel claimants and Northern copperheads, and to ignore or depose the bodies duly elected by the loyal people. And we are informed by the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph that a week or two since, at a regular meeting of the "Democratic club" of that city, the health of "Jefferson Davis, the greatest statesman of America," was proposed by William B. Reed, and drunk by the club. Only a single member—the veteran Josiah Randall—resented the insult by resigning from such an openly traitorous association. With such facts as these before us, what faith can be placed in the rapid professions of patriotism which are constantly issuing from the mouths of other leaders of the party?

The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. Browne, requesting Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from this State, to resign his seat, on the ground that he has not represented and does not now represent truly the majority of the people of the patriotic State which elected him. The correctness of this arraignment will not be disputed by the Unionists of the State, for Mr. Cowan long ago ceased to hold fellowship with his loyal colleagues of the Senate. But as he has constantly disregarded the popular sentiment of his State, in his Senatorial career, it is scarcely to be expected that he will gratify it now by tendering his resignation.

In Richmond, Indiana, a man insured his wife's life for \$50,000. He then sent her away, and having procured a corpse which resembled her, represented it to be that of his wife, had a funeral and claimed the insurance money. The fraud was for some time undiscovered.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.
—Heister Clymer Nominated for Governor.

Harrisburg, Monday, March 5, 1866. The Democratic State Convention met this afternoon. Hon. W. Hopkins, of Washington County, was elected permanent President. He spoke of the favorable prospect of the Democratic party in influencing a speedy restoration of the Union, and opposing the doctrine of negro equality, which has become a characteristic feature of the Republican party. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the Convention took a recess till seven p. m.

Second Dispatch.

The following is the result of the first ballot for Governor.

George W. Cass 30 Heister Clymer 53
John D. Stiles 9 Daniel M. Fox 8
Richard Vaux 18 Charles Dennison 2
W. A. Galbraith 3 Asa Packer 5
W. P. Jenks 2

Third Dispatch.

Heister Clymer was nominated for Governor on the fourth ballot. Resolutions were adopted returning the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to our Senators and member of Congress who have supported the President's restoration policy.

General Butler and the Gold Seizure at New Orleans.

It has been generally announced that Major-General Butler has settled with the parties who claimed \$50,000 in gold seized by him as property of the United States, while he was in command in New Orleans. General Butler has received much obloquy upon account of the original transaction, it being assumed that he had converted the coin to his own use. When he was sued to recover possession of the sum, he pleaded that the seizure was on behalf of the United States, the money being suspected to be a portion of the sum abstracted by secessionists from the United States Mint at New Orleans, on the breaking out of the Rebellion. The recent payment to the parties claiming was made, it is now announced, upon their declaration that they were satisfied that General Butler had acted upon information which he believed, and as the agent of the Government.—The only thing that they required was proof that the money had not been appropriated to the use of General Butler, and yet remained intact. Upon being satisfied of that, they offered to withdraw the suit upon the payment of the original sum, without claim for interest, damages or costs. This evidence was furnished them, the money having been on special deposit in a bank at Boston, ever since it had been sent from New Orleans. General Butler said, that for three years he had defended the claim, in the interest of the Government; but as the latter had not taken possession of the money, and had refused to assume the responsibility which he had undertaken upon its account, he felt himself at liberty to relieve himself from an unpleasant position. The money was therefore paid to the claimants, just as it had been seized, and the suit was withdrawn. General Butler has been a much abused man, on many accounts, particularly for his public measures. It is but just that in this instance, in which his private integrity was attacked, his justification and discharge from all accountability for the gold seized at New Orleans should be known.—Inquirer.

A \$25,000 Tree.

In the month of January, 1866, a remarkable tree was brought to New York from a western State, which is considered by the best judges to be worth \$25,000. No foreign tree was ever brought here of so great value. This was a black walnut tree 70 feet long, measuring board or inch measure, 4,500 feet; but when cut into veneers, it would be worth 30 times that, making 135,000 feet, which at 20 cents would be \$27,000. The cost of cutting, carting and placing in store for sale, would be about \$700.

There are other kinds of trees also in this country which are valuable for manufacturing purposes, as well as for fruit and shade, of which black walnut has for the last six years been gradually taking the lead of mahogany, and its worth now as much as mahogany was formerly. The figure most sought for at present is a stripe which seems to be formed by the saps, casting dark and light shades alternately through the tree, which, when worked, makes the most beautiful furniture that is manufactured. A tree worth \$10,000 is not often found; but one worth \$25,000 is harder to strike than oil.—Our forests abound in trees of great value, and the wealth that is in them is scarcely yet begun to be developed.

Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy, has recently made a speech to the Legislature of Georgia, in which he counsels patience, forbearance and a full submission to the authority of the Government. He also recommends kind treatment of the emancipated blacks—the passage of laws protecting them in all essential civil rights, and the institution of schools to instruct and improve them. This speech has been approved by the Legislature, and its general circulation cannot fail to do good, in bringing the South up to that point of loyalty which will enable it to co-operate harmoniously with the North.

According to our latest intelligence from Ireland, the Fenian conspiracy in that unhappy country is rapidly coming to a point. No fewer than four ammunition factories have been discovered in Dublin, in which the manufacture of hand grenades, Orsini bombs and other weapons of warfare has been carried on upon a most extensive scale. Nearly half the available forces of the British army are stationed in Ireland. In Parliament notice has been given of a question as to the complicity of American citizens in the conspiracy.

Three hundred persons have recently joined the churches in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

An Ohio magistrate lately issued licenses to two young men to marry the same lady.

An old German in New York lately got a thousand dollars for leaving, three months before the expiration of his lease, a house which he only paid eight hundred dollars a year.

For The Jeffersonian.

MR. WHACKHAMMER'S LECTURES.

NO. XI.
OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Our Common Schools, that is the text, but just as well might you expect To drive a wind-mill without wind As these without money and mind.

Our common schools are just about as common an article as the very plainest muscull of a friend of education could well desire. They are so very common that quite plain people hesitate long to decide between the two evils, whether to keep their children at home and lose their school tax or to lose the tax by sending them. As the arguments on both sides of this question were like the auctioneer's "too tedious to mention," my wife proposed that we decide it by tossing a copper, which we did, and the children went to school.

But before any one gets angry I might just as well say here, that I do not purport crying down the "profession" or denouncing the "faculty," nor yet to touch "character." In short I shall not find fault with our "teachers" at all. Money is a medium of commerce, and where there is but a very trifling sum of this medium in one scale I expect but very little in the other. If a young man can't find anything better to do than teaching a common school, for twenty-five dollars a month, with board thrown in by "father," why, I say, let him do it. It will be less laborious for his physical self and give time for his mental self to write literary essays on "education" and expatiate generally on the powers of the mind. I say it may even be good for a young man to have an opportunity to thus expatiate, as will thereby be impressed with the idea that there is a difference between mind and matter, and also between man and beasts, birds and fishes. It is really astonishing how soon young "teachers" arrive at these conclusions after they have been installed behind the only four-legged desk in a schoolhouse and have a dozen light haired linseys as subjects!—Wherever they may hit the young linseys they are sure to hit these conclusions on the head; man has an intellect and is quite superior to all other animals. Perhaps the "teacher" receives this knowledge as a perquisite to be added to the salary. If he does he should thank somebody, and as the Directors get no pay and not even thanks, I would suggest that such thanks be given unanimously to them.

But, seriously, friends of education, and humanity,—our school system has a noble purpose and it fulfills that purpose in localities where men are willing to do their local duty, and in no other. We don't pay enough to obtain a good article and then grumble because it is worthless. Taxes nearly choked all the Dutch-Americans to death, in our State, before the war, and what can we expect now?—A real silver half dollar would, just now, completely cover all the "education" in half a dozen sons, to say nothing about the "gals." No matter what the boys write compositions about, the old man says, money is better than "learning."—A great many who are not Dutch act on the same principle, though they do not express the sentiment. I wish the commonwealth would take these hard-fisted customers in hand and pass a State law that there shall be four times as much money raised for school purposes as what we have now; that we have half as many paid directors; less "form" in the "board" and more duty. After we get the thing "greased up," and in running order, I rather think it would pay to send one of our "Institutes" over to see how the Scots do this thing. The schoolmaster, in Scotland, is a fixed institution, but he is not thus installed until there is no doubt of his qualification. His support is sure; he is a gentleman on a par with the clergy and welcomed and respected everywhere. Teaching is indeed his profession, and the children of rich and poor sit side by side whilst he teaches reading, writing, English Grammar, Latin, Greek and mathematics. He is not forced to dig esculent roots from a farm during one season of the year to deal out square roots during another.

Great assistance has been given to the common schools of Scotland by bequests. When will we see the like in this country? We often hear of endowments to seminaries, colleges and Universities, but who so eccentric as to bequeath money to our common schools? Girard meant to do something of this kind, but those who had the control of the matter did the thing just as much unlike the original purpose as they dare. Several years after the old man had been in his grave a crafty set of "heirs" tried long and hard to appropriate the endowment to their own private purposes.

We might do well by copying some of the methods of some of the Germanic states, in regard to a full and free education, but we could do well enough with our own arrangements if somebody would

hoist the money-gates and give us the propelling power we so much need.—Whilst there is so much penuriousness and close-fistedness our public schools, in country places, will be but a mockery, a shell with nothing in it. The hopeful views given by County Superintendents do not bring the remedy. They wish for the success of their schools and the picture they paint, in most cases, is but of hope. I fear we—at least in the county—will have to wait long to see that hope fulfilled. Every person is ready to acknowledge the need of a general education to prepare every American citizen to act his part in a free Republic, but oh, how reluctantly he contributes to carry out this object! Not "Teachers Institutes" will gain the end, though these may to a harmless purpose tend;—And Legislators have performed their part: We need the People's purse, the People's heart.

Let those "appointed" fearless lead the way. Then coax or force each one his part to pay. ICIIABOD WHACKHAMMER. Somewhere, March 5, 1866.

Swindling Through the Post Office.

The Paterson Press, in commenting upon the bill recently presented to Congress, designed to prevent swindling through the Post Office, says:—Few persons have any idea of the enormity of the swindling projects for which the U. S. mails are made use of as forwarders. There are dozens of insignificant post offices through the country where these swindlers locate, and which do an immense business with the thousands of letters dispatched, and the hundreds received. We have not very long since exposed fully one class of these swindlers, but there are varying types equally rascally constantly coming to our knowledge. It is not more than a week since we received a long advertisement of a "gift enterprise" in which—mark the barefaced swindle.—many thousands of prizes were promised to be given away not one of which was worth less than \$5, while some were worth \$700, and yet the price of a share was only \$5 to each buyer, a prize being guaranteed to every one!

What made us most indignant at this particular swindle was that the rascals engaged in it proposed in a private note that we should become participants in it by editorially endorsing it as an honest, bona fide affair, and their "house" as they loftily phrased it, as an honorable and high-toned concern! In consideration of this "kind office" which aid them in "doing a large business in your community" we were to receive a share in the gilt enterprise which they "would guarantee should draw a splendid heavy hunting-curse silver watch." Now how could they "guarantee" in an honest lottery—if the phrase can be used in that connection—that any particular number should draw a particular prize? They must find some greenhorns and knaves among editors, or they would not try such a game.

We earnestly hope that Congress may be able to devise a law which will cripple, if it cannot destroy, this business of lottery swindling.—It is not creditable to the common sense of the American public that such a law is needed, but it is the duty of the Government to prevent even fools from being fleeced.

The Louisville Journal having published a paragraph stating that "Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Kentucky, have twenty two children," a correspondent writes:—"The remembrance of the above paragraph in your paper some time ago induces me to tell you of an old man whom we see coming to Knoxville about once a week. We call him Grandpa Davis. He is upward of ninety years old.—His wife has given birth to twenty-nine children, twenty-eight of whom are living. They furnished the Union army in the late war with twenty five recruits.—Is there an other man who deserves the appellation of "loyal" to a greater extent than Grandpa Davis? Does he not deserve a pension at the hands of a government to which he has contributed so largely to save?"

One day last week a monster seal weighing four hundred and fifty pounds swam up Tanner's Creek, at high water, and in his frolics remained too long on the shoals. When the tide ebbed it left him on the flats near the house of Mrs. Duke. A gentleman of the neighborhood took his gun and shot him.

The Bangor Whig says:—"A letter was mailed in one of our post offices, the other day, that had no postage stamp on it, but in place of the stamp had the following written on one corner of the envelope:—"Mr. Postmaster, don't charge no postage on this; the stamp wouldn't stick, so I tore the thing up."

Coal continues to fall in price, a fact which will be gratifying to the mass of the people. At the regular monthly auction in New York on Wednesday, twenty thousand tons were disposed of at prices which show a fall as compared with the January sales of \$1 to \$2.50 per ton.—Stove coal at \$8 50, and chestnut at \$6 87 1/2 per ton of 2240 pounds. We have not learned that the decline has affected the business in this part of the country.

A little boy recently died at West Bethel, Me., in consequence of another boy piling stones, while at play, on his stomach, while lying down, so that he could not rise.

A shoemaker in Leeds, England, undertook, lately, for a wager, to eat an un-docked rabbit, fur, skin and all. He succeeded, but immediately went into convulsions, which continued for an hour, when he died.

Population of Ohio, 2,514,974.

The losses by fire last year in New York amounted to \$8,000,000.

A needle that was broken off in the right hand of a man in Chicago, six years ago, was cut out in his left hand a few days since.

During St. Valentine's day and the day following, 63,000 letters in addition to the usual mail, were conveyed to their destination by the letter carriers of the city of New York.

There is a woman in Charlestown, N. H., who has a collection of tame toads in her yard. They know their mistress, follow her, and hop in her lap to be fed, and are tenderly cared for.

An "old resident" of Fall River, Mass., has decamped, leaving behind him for the admiration of his victims \$30,000 worth of forged paper.

It is estimated at the Fenian headquarters in New York that nearly a million men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland.

The month of February, 1866, which is now gone, will be marked in the astronomical calendar as the month which had no full moon! January had two full moons, and March will have two! but February had none.

The thermometer in San Francisco ranged about 60 degrees above zero all winter. On the 14th it reached 78.

The Chicago Journal says the trial of Jeff. Davis is delayed because Surratt has not been captured. The latter has been tracked to Liverpool.

A Dozen Virginians, in Page county, lately seized Mr. G. H. Haulin, teacher of a freedmen's school, ducked him in the Shenandoah, and threatened his life if he did not leave within three days.

New Orleans now has a population larger by six thousand than ever before; Galveston and other Texan cities are full of overflowing, and the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, and all the towns of the South-west.

A woman in Binghamton, N. Y., recently stole \$1400 and hid it in her waterfall. It was several days before the constable could find it.

Fifty dollars fine was what a man paid for kissing a lady in Buffalo the other day. A dear kiss.

The total amount of gold and silver ore extracted from the earth up to the present time, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to about \$22,000,000,000, of which only about one-half at present remains in existence.

It is estimated that the amount of wine made the past year on the lake shore and the vicinity of Cleveland will reach 279,000 gallons, which is valued at \$600,000. Had the entire grape crop of last year been made into wine the product would have been 2,000,000 gallons.

Suicide of a Bank President.

Mr. Wolf, President of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, shot himself on Monday morning with a pistol. A letter, dated some morning, to his friends, gave as a reason, the circulation of slanders against him which no doubt caused depression of spirits under which he labored at the time. He was without family.

Death of Prominent Philadelphian.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1866. Dr. David Jayne died this afternoon in his 67th year. Robert Lynn, sr., a prominent ship-builder, died yesterday. He was the builder of the "Tuscarora," Tonawanda, Wyoming and Saranac.

Dan Duncan, a landlord in Indianapolis, called on a poor tenant to collect his rent. He found the poor woman toiling at the wash-tub, with the evidences of destitution all around her. Duncan took a look around, and concluded he didn't want to collect rent as bad as he thought he did. He gave the woman a receipt for the two months due, and two months in advance, and then calling on some friends sent her a load of provisions to see her through the winter. Will not some other landlords emulate Duncan's example.

Total Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of March 30th.—It begins at five minutes past nine o'clock, and begins to disappear at fifty one minutes past eleven. It is visible throughout the United States.

The Cleveland Herald reports that on Friday night the earth in the vicinity of East Cleveland, Ohio, cracked open with a loud, dull report, like an earthquake.—The fissure was two or three inches wide, and extended into the ground several feet. It damaged several houses, and alarmed the people generally.

Chu Pak, late President of the Shee Yup Company of San Francisco, died in that city a few days ago. Mr. Chu Pak was a very wealthy gentleman of the Chinese persuasion, and died at the mature age of sixty-nine. His funeral was a splendid affair. Long tables were spread in the streets which were loaded down with sheep, goats and hogs roasted whole and decorated with flowers, feathers, &c. Incense was burned, bands played, prayers were made, dirges sung, and the deceased enjoyed all the honors of a Celestial funeral.