THE CHIFFONIER.

And fragrants broken, stained, and torn. I gather up, and make my store Of things that dogs and beggars scorn. I am the poor Chiffonier

You see me in the dead of night Peering along with pick and light, And while the world in darkness sleeps Waking to rake its refuse heaps; I scare the dogs that round them prowl. And light amid the rubbish throw, For precious things are hid by foul Where least we heed and least we know. I am the poor Chiffonier

No wretched and rejected pile, No tainted mound of offal vile, No drain or gutter I despise, For there may lie the richest prize; And oft amid the litter thrown A silver coin-a golden ring Which holdeth still its precious stone, Some happy chance to me may bring, I am the poor Chiffonier

These tattered rags, so soiled and frayed. Were in a loom of wonder made, And beautiful and free from shame When from the Master's hand they came, The reckless world that threw them off Now heeds them only to despise; Yet, ah ! despite its jeer and scoff, What virtue still within them lies!

I am the poor Chiffonier Yes! all these shreds so spoiled and torn, These rained rags you pass in scorn, This refuse by the highway tossed, I seek that they may not be lost; And, cleansed from filth that on them lies, And purified and purged from stain, Renewed in beauty they shall rise

To wear a spotless form again. I am the poor Chiffonier -Blackwood's Magazine.

The Friendship of Brothers and Sisters. BY REV. W. E. ALGER.

Two of the most distinguished in the long roll of eminent astronomers are a brother and sister-Sir William and Caroline Herschel. The story of their united labors-how, for thousands of nights, side by side they sat, and watched, and calculated, and wrote-one sweeping the telescopic heavens, the other assisting and noting down the results-how with one spirit and one interest they grew old together, and illustrious together-their several achievements both at home and in observatories on strange shores to which they voyaged, always associated -with what affectionate care she trained the favorite nephew who was to burnish into still more effulgent brightness the star-linked name of Herschel-the story of all this is full of attractiveness, and forms one of the warm and poetic episodes in the high old annals of science.

The union of John Aiken and his sister Lætitia, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld, in life, tastes, labors, was uncommonly close and complete. The narrative of it, so warm, substantial, and healthy was it, leaves a pleasing and invigorating influence on the sympathies of those who read it. While Mrs. Barbauld was tarrying at Geneva, her brother addressed a letter in verse to her:-

'Yet one dear wish still struggles in my breast, "Yet one dear wish still struggles in my breast,
And paints one darling object unpossessed,
How many years have whirled their rapid course
Since we, sole streamlets from one honored source,
In fond affection as in blood allied,
Have wandered devious from each other's side;
Allowed to catch alone some transient view,
Scarce long enough to think the vision true!
Othen, while yet some rest of life remains,
While transport yet can swell the beating veins,
While sweet remembrance keeps her wonted zeal,
And fancy still retains some genial heat,
When evening bids each busy task be o'er,
Once let us meet again to part no more."

The evening came. In the will are of Storme

The evening came. In the village of Stowe, Newington, they spent the last twenty years of their lives in that close neighborhood which admitted of the daily, almost hourly, interchanges of hand and heart.

There was a friendship of great strength between Goethe and his sister Cornelia. She was only a year younger than her brother, his companion in plays, lessons, and trials, bound to him by the closest ties and innumerable associations. While she was yet in the cradle he prepared dolls and amusements for her, and was very jealous of all who came between them. They grew up in such union that, as he afterwards said, they might have been taken for twins. The sternness of their father drove them into the more confiding sympathy. When be became a young man, and was accustomed to make Irequent excursions, he says:-"I was again drawn towards home, and that by a magnet which attracted me strongly at all times: it was my sister." Cornetia had superior endowments of mind, great force and truth of character, but she keenly felt her want of beauty, "a want richly com-pensated by the unbounded confidence and love borne to her by all her female friends." And yet, Goethe says, "When my connection with Gretchen was torn asunder, my sister consoled me the more warmly because she felt the secret satisfaction of having got rid of a rival; and I, too, could not but feel a great pleasure when she did me the justice to assure me that I was the only one who truly loved, understood, and esteemed her."

At twenty Cornelia was married to one of Goethe's intimate friends, Schlosser, and in four years she died. In one of her brother's frequent allusions to her, this striking trait is recorded:-"Her eyes were not the finest I have ever seen, but the deepest, behind which you expected the most meaning; and when they expressed any affection, any love, their glance was without its equal." In his autobiography, written long after her death, he says:- "As I lost this beloved, incomprehensible being but too early, I felt inducement enough to picture her excellence to myself. and so there arose within me the conception of a poetic whole, in which it might have been possible to exhibit her individuality; no other form could be thought of for it than that of the Richardsonian romance. But the tumult of the world called me away from this beautiful and pious design, as it has from so many others, and nothing now remains for me but to call up for a moment that blessed spirit, as if by the aid of a magic mirror."

A relation of a more absorbing character than the foregoing existed between Jacobi and his sister Leua. "For a long series of years," Steffens writes, "she lived one life with her brother, even ennobling and exalting him by her presence. She took part in all his studies. all his controversies, and changed the still self-communion of the lonely man into a long conversation." There are many accounts of her minute carefulness for him and unwearied devotion to him, given by contemporaries. Some make the picture a little comic from excess of coddling, but all agree as to the unfailing and affectionate sincerity of their at-

There was an uncommon friendship between Chateaubriand and his younger sister Lucille, a girl of extreme beauty, genius, spirituality, and melancholy. He says of those years:-" grew up with my sister Lucille; our triendship

constituted the whole of our lives." Hers thoughts were all sentiments. Her elegance, sweetness, imaginativeness, and impassion sensibility presented a combination of Greek and German genius. "Our principal recrea-tion consisted in walking, side by side, on the great Mall, in the spring on the carpet of primrose, in autumn on beds of withered foliage, in winter on a covering of snow. Young like the primroses, sad like the dry leaves, and pure as the new-fallen snow, there was a harmony between our recreations and ourselves." Lucille first persuaded her brother to write. After he says:-"We undertook works in common; we passed days in mutual consultation in communication to each other what we had done, and what we proposed to do." lamentation he breathes over her grave when she died is one of the most affecting passages

in his long autobiography.

Ernst and Charlotte Schleiermacher were a choice and ever faithful pair of friends. The life and letters of the great preacher, recently published, reveal the full beauty and importance of this relation. Their correspondence is equally filled with the manifestations of varied intelligence and of congenial feeling. Sharing all their experience in affectionate intercourse, or in full and cordial letters, they appeared thus to find their pleasures heightened, their perplexities cleared, their trials alleviated. To this noble divine, so celebrated for his profound scholarship, his enthusiastic plety, his exalted, almost romantic sensibility, and his heroic aims, Charlotte was knit by affinities of character and life even more closely than by those of blood and name.

THE NAMES OF COINS.

At the present time, when the acts of the International Committee for a uniform currency," now sitting in Paris, excite so much interest in all parts of the world, and particularly in the United States, perhaps a few words in reference to the names of the coins now or formerly in use may be of interest.

The American dollar is derived from the German "thaler" (literally, "Valley piece," the first thalers having been coined in Goachimsthal, in Bohemia, where there are ex-tensive silver mines). The same name is also used in Sweden and Denmark, where the unit of currency is called a rixdale or royal dollar. As for the sign or abbreviation of dollar (\$), authorities are divided as to its origin, but it is generally admitted that \$ was originally written with the S on the U; but for the sake of celerity it was considered to be expedient to change the U to two strokes through the S, which has remained the accepted sign.

The American mill, cent, and dime, the French centime and decime, the Italian centesimo, the South American centaro, are terms derived from the Latin, denoting the thousandth, the hundredth, and the tenth part of the unit of currency. When the Italian cities were at the height of their power in the middle of the sixteenth century, their coins naturally spread over the world, and their names were taken for the coins of many other countries; thus the world-renowned Florentine florin (in Italian florino, so called from the flower, the lily of Florence, being on the reverse of every coin) was adopted by the French and English, who alse give the same name to the German coin gulden-derived from gold money. The Venetian sequin, in Italian zecchino-from zecco, a mint-was adopted by most of the Oriental countries with which the Venetian merchants trafficked.

The Milanese ducat was taken into France and Naples when the armies of these countries overran Milan. The Neapolitan carlino is a small coin, with the head of Charles on it. The Roman sendo-in French-took écu its name from the shield originally placed on this coin.

Another Italian coin which spread ever Europe was the Roman grosso, called in England a grote, in France a gros, in Bremen a grote, and still retained in Prussia and Saxony as a little groat or groschen. The French sou is evidently derived from the Italian solde, or piece with which one can solde or pay one's

debts. The Hanseatic towns also furnished coins. witness the mark, so called from the Government mark, that it was of good weight. The schelling of Hamburg was adopted in England. where it is called a shilling, and also by Denmark and Sweden, where they call it a skel-

Many coins derive their names from the marks or signs, printed on the reverse, and retain the name although the sign may have been disused. Thus, a coin which has a crown on the reverse was called an écu in French, a crown in English. A piece which has a cross on it is called a kreuzer in Germany (from the German word kreutz-a cross); although no signs of a cross can be discovered on the modern kreutzer.

The English "pound" was originally a pound of money; but it has been gradually reduced to its present form, and called a "sovereign," from the sovereign's head being on its face.

In France, during the reign of Louis XVI, there was a coin called a livre, or pound, which the republic adopted as the unit of currency, changing the name to that of franc, which it still retains.

When the Kingdom of Italy, and more recently the Papal States adopted the French system, they retained the old name of livre-in Italian, lira, and made that the unit of currency, so that the franc of France and the lira of Italy are of exactly the same value.

The "Napoleon" or "Louis" of the French is simply a conventional name given by the French to a twenty franc plece; in the same manner as the Americans call a ten dollar piece an "eagle," and as the Prussians have a "Frederick." The English guinea derived its name from the fact of the gold from which the first guineas were made came from the Guinea Coast. The English farthing is so called from its being the fourth of a penny; the derivation of the Spanish cwario is the same, the cwarto

being the quarter of a real or royal piece. The names of the South American coins are mostly of Spanish or Portuguese origin; the peso, or Reru, is a piece that weight, from pesar to weigh; the centaro is the hundredth part of the unit of currency, and the rei of Brazil is a royal piece. From the above-mentioned facts it will be seen that the tendency of all nations has been to adopt the coins of other nations; witness the great which travelled from Italy to

England, France, and Germany. Sometimes the value was altered, for instance there is a florin in Bavaria worth 40 American cents, and divided into 60 kreutzers, while in Austria there is one of the value of 50 American cents, divided into 100 kreutzers.

To give an idea of the difficulties a merchant doing business with Germany has to encounter, it must be remembered that there are five distinet coinages in use in that country, namely:-Prussia and Saxony, who use thalers, worth 75c., divided into 30 grosshen; Hamburg, marks of 30c., divided into 16 schillings; Bremen, with its groten, and Austria and Bavaria before mentioned.

In Italy the same state of things existed until the establishment of the Italian king-dom, in 1860. Several years ago the French Government proposed to the States whose coinage was the same as hers—namely, To elgium, Switzerland, and Italy—that the

coins of one should pass without diminution of value in the territory of each of the others. This proposal was immediately accepted by these countries, and by Rome some time after. It is this arrangement, called in Europe "La Convention Monetaire," which it is proposed to extend so as to make a universal currency. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

Memorial Church to Christopher Coinmbus.

From the Boston Pilot. The Bahamas form a numerous group of islands, cays, and rocks, lying on the east coast of North America. There are 29 islands, 661 eays, and 2387 rocks. The principal island is New Providence, the chief town and port being Nassau. The population of the Bahamas in 1861 was 35,287, including whites and free colored. The reputation of this island for its salubrity and the charms of its climate, annually attracts to Nassau numbers of invalids from the United States and the British Provinces. The mean temperature during the winter months is 66 deg.

There is no Catholic church in these islands, which, in 1859, were placed by the Holy See under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Charles The Very Rev. Dr. Neligan, V. G., of the Bahamas, is at present soliciting the alms of the faithful to enable him to build a church at Nassan, N. P., which will serve as a memorial church to Christopher Columbus, and afford the Catholics the consolations of our holy religion. The Rev. Doctor has met with much success in his appeal to the generosity of the Catholics in the British Provinces. It is to be hoped he will meet with similar success in On the Island of St. Salvador the cross was

first planted, and there it is said the holy sacrifice of the Mass was first offered. The Catholics of America cannot be forgetful of the blessings which they owe to the Church being established in this country, and we are sure they will aid in this work of true charity.

The following letter has been written to the Very Rev. Doctor Neligan by the Right Rev. Doctor Lynch, Bishop of Charleston:-

Doctor Lynch, Bishop of Charleston:—

Very Rev. Dear Sir:—I have been much moved by your account of the destitute condition of the Catholics in Assau, and of the good that may be done by proper exertions. I cordially approve of the plan you propose for erecting a small Church and pastoral residence, and trust you will be able to carry it out speedily, and that your hopes of ald from your friends in New York and eisewhere may be fully realized. May Almighty God guide and direct you in this work for His glory and the extension of His Kingdom, and may those islands which were the first discovered by Columbus, and where the Cross was first erected by him on American soil, be no longer unblessed by the celebration of the Divine mysteries and the ministry of the Catholic Church.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant in Christ,

P. N. LYNCH, D. D.,

Bishop of Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1867.

The Countess and Her Critic. The Countess de Gasparin has recently published a volume entitled, "By the Seashore: Reverles of a Traveller," of which an English translation basjust appeared, which is described as an agreeable sentimental book for the people who like sentiment. who like sentiment, and wish to bring it to the seaside with them. The Countess de Gasparin, says one of her critics, "writes well, and the translator has executed his task with care and taste; but what a troublesome thing it must be for a woman to bave such a soul! A steamer drives her into rhapsodies, the wind suggests

unutierable things, which, nevertheless it takes time to write, are unutterable, Countess has every wish to be a poet, without the power. She is nice and gloomy at one moment, nice and gay at another, feminine and ladylike always. Her volume would be a far pleasanter companion on the sands than the mustard-colored novel or small treatises on the private affairs of shrimps and other common

This, and more to the same purpose, may be wit, but it is certainly not criticism.

"Cresarism" and a Roman Critic. Napoleon said at Arras the other day:- "You are right to feel confidence in the future; it is only feeble goverments which seek in foreign complications a diversion from home embar-Tacitus wrote of a certain perturbed period in

'Invention framed the lie of the day, and Credulity stood ready to receive it."

CHINESE PROVERES .- What is told in the ear is often heard a hundred miles. Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches.

Who aims at excellence will be above mediocracy; who aims at mediocracy will fall short Old age and faded flowers no remedies will

One lash to a good horse; one word to a wise A truly great man never puts away the

symplicity of a child. He who toils with pain will eat with plea-A wise man forgets old grudges.

Modest Tompkins .- Fair Consin-And who is the best shot in your Corps? T-Well, present company always excepted,

Fair Cousin-And present company always excepted, who is the worst?

A CON FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE,-Why are Photographers like Dock Dues Collectors? Because they live by taking port-rates!

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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Stpt. 10, 1867. The Navy Department will offer at public

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AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The NORTH CAROLINA-2633 tons, a sailing ressel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel The AUGUSTA—1310 ton s, side-wheel steamer. The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw

The ESTRELLA-438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer,
The DUMBARTON-638 tons, iron side-wheel

steamer.
The TAHOMA-507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fast ned, viz:—
WYALUSING-974 tons.

WYALUSING-074 tons.
SONOMA-974 tons.
PONTIAC-974 tons.
OSCEOLA-974 tons.
OSCEOLA-974 tons.
MATTABESETT-974 tons.
MASSASOIT-074 tons.
EUTAW-975 tons.
EUTAW-975 tons.
TIGGA-819 tons. TIOGA-819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPRIA, ON THURSDAY, OUTO-TOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The FLORIDA-1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET-820 tons, iron side-wheel the BOXER-444 tons, iron side-wheel

Steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastenee, viz.:

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CHENANGO-974 tons.

MENDOTA-974 tons.

MINGO-974 tons.

MINGO-974 tons.

MACKINAW-974 tons.

GENESEE-803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League

the Navy Yard, and the others at League

AT THE U.S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS. ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. The BIENVILLE-1538 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS-700 tons, sailing sloopof war, live-oak, copper-fastened.

The VINCENNES-700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U.S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. The TALLAPOOSA-974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, bull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, bull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer. The TEXAS—captured Rebei ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

mandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

9 12thstl0t ARGE PALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of Octover next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

cles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPACE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.
16,111 Uniform Coats.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.
5.460 Uniform Jackets.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.
20,600 Sacks Coats, lined.
21,000 Sacks Coats, lined.
22,000 Sacks Coats, lined.
25,732 Great Coats, infantry.
17,303 Great Coats, mount ed.
Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within tendays of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

ferms-Cash, in Government funds. By order of the Quartermaster-General. 911 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold by public auction, by direction
of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot,
on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing
at 10 o'clock A, M:—
100 Horses.

100 Horses.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.
100 Worn.
100 Worn.
100 Worn.
100 Worn.
100 Worn.
100 Worn. 100 Worn. 100 Wagon Saddles, worn. 100 Saddle Blankets. worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.
100 Spreader Chains,
100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.
100 Saddle Blankets,
worn.
100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Saddle Blankets,
100 Saddle Blankets,
100 Saddle Blankets,
100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Single Trees, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.
100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.
100

Mules, being very to barness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General,

byt. Brig.-General, U.S. A. G O V E R N M E N T S A L E
AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold
at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton
Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867,
commencing at 10 A. M.:

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.

244, " Loaded Shell,
" 244, " Loaded Shell,

About 450 net tons of Snot and Shell.

"244 " Loaded Shell,
"1854 " Canister, filled.
"1854 " Scrap Cast Iron.
"10 " Scrap Wrought Iron.
"10 " Scrap Wrought Iron.
"10 " Scrap Wrought Iron.
"11 " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (Iron.), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (Ironed.), 89 Wooden Chassis and Slides (Ironed.), 890 Saddles (McClellan.), 34 Saddles (Artillery.), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1830 Bridles, 862 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards. 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1697 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun B. Ings. 2332 Waist Belts, 239 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensio. —42 feet front by 35% feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of Sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of page 100 principally of page 100 principall

States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not re-moved will revert to the Government. By authority of Chief of Ordnance. M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R., 96 lbt In charge of Ordnance Depot.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expression for family see. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 722

COAL.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING. ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

MO. 122; SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

there I to see a less had another mystal a see a story much

NO. 519 RACE STREET, HOUSE