

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

From Mr. Henry C. Lea's article on "Monks and Nuns in France" we quote the following account of the case of Annabella Kohrsch—

If the career of the *Petites Sœurs des Pauvres* shows that Christianity has lost nothing of its beneficent and self-sacrificing fervor in the lapse of ages, the case of Annabella Kohrsch proves that the fanaticism which kindled in the hearts of St. Dominic and Conrad of Marburg is still as active as of old.

Within a month after this Annabella was converted, secretly baptized in the Catholic faith, and a fortnight later was admitted to communion.

Annabella received a visit from her brother, and the neophyte was taken to the publishing office in order to meet his commission, and in May, 1857, he withdrew his sister from the convent. Her spiritual director, Pierre Gerard Bogaerts, curé of St. Augustine in Antwerp, and the principal instrument in her conversion, dispensed her from the observances of her religion, in order that she might continue its observance.

Annabella disappeared, leaving behind her a most loving letter, in which she bewailed the necessity of separation. Richard, suspecting that a religious sister was at the bottom of the mystery, applied to the Prussian Consul, who set the authorities actively to work in search of the missing girl, but their efforts were vain, and for nine months all trace of her was lost.

Leaving her brother's lodgings at five in the morning of the 14th of May, Annabella went to the house of Marie-Jeanne Lauterbaen, who had served as god-mother at her baptism. There she was disguised as a servant girl, and was taken thence to Marie Vandermolen, a dealer in embroideries.

Under the name of Eugénie de Marie, and with a false passport, Annabella was accordingly conveyed by a steamer to the house of St. Joseph in Paris, where she remained at the expense of Bogaerts until September. For some unexplained reason, Rosalie was then sent to Paris to bring her back.

Thus far the plot had been successful; and if the object of these ceaseless cares had gratefully persevered in preferring heaven to earth, as advised by her ghostly counselors, she might never more have been heard of among men. Unfortunately for her salvation, she was human.

The Chinese.

Edward Atkinson, Esq., gives in the Boston Post the following explanation of the contract system whereby so many Chinese have reached our shores, and it is proposed to bring so many more to work on the cotton lands of the South. He says:—

The system was established by a gentleman now in San Francisco, who explained it to me himself. I give it from memory, at the risk of some errors.

He went to Hong-Kong, and there found a Chinese merchant of great wealth who was willing to attempt to induce the voluntary migration of laborers and to become responsible for the fulfillment of contracts made by them; and if my memory serves me, he sent out over twenty thousand men.

He was assisted by the gentleman who made these arrangements that each laborer gave his note for such amount, with his neighbor's as surety, these notes were endorsed by the contractors for fifty to the merchant in Hong Kong, and he executed a mortgage on real estate for their fulfillment.

The gentleman who made this statement to me returned to San Francisco a few weeks since to enter into the business of furnishing other laborers upon the same terms. If such contracts can be made with men sufficiently educated and trained to make them and able by them, they cannot fail to be economically valuable as laborers.

In fact, nothing but arbitrary legislation, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese labor, can possibly prevent it. Take only the State of Arkansas, covering over fifty thousand square miles, one-half of which is cotton land of the best quality, mostly river bottom. The Chinaman is fitted in every respect to settle this region, of which only about one acre in a hundred has ever yet been cultivated in cotton.

Here are the conditions of demand for labor, and sixty days time, with about \$100 in money, will bring an unlimited supply. If such contracts can be made as were laid before me by my informant, such demand and such supply cannot fail to meet.

The Pacific Mail Company can move about twelve thousand per month. One hundred thousand such laborers would add eight hundred thousand to one million bales to our annual crop of cotton, and would place under cultivation, in Arkansas, we will say, only two or three acres more out of each hundred in addition to the little patch now under cultivation.

PROPOSALS FOR BEE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC. NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 45, Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2369, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therewith, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Loin, delivered free of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to G. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay, and Rye Straw to be of first class throughout the country required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay; and two hundred tons of Rye Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third in proportion to the supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance. Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 500 CHESTNUT STREET.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, \$2,677,372 1/3

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 251 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME. Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 500 CHESTNUT STREET.

INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 50 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 251 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

INSURE AT HOME. Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 500 CHESTNUT STREET.

INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 50 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 251 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

INSURE AT HOME. Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1844—CHARTER PERPETUAL.