

destined to become one of the most important designs grand; churches, a college, an hospital, cities of America, and perhaps of the world.—he undertook all, he commenced all. His lordship, situated at a few miles below the mouth of the Missouri, it is the emporium of the fur-trade, and of his predecessor: the diocese has assumed under his administration the noble attitude that it this day exhibits.

And now, during his absence, while he is detained in Europe by important negotiations and premature infirmities, owing to his labours and travels, his lordship, Dr. Kenrick, shows himself worthy of his two predecessors. His voice has already touched many hearts; his Lenten conferences have opened the eyes of many Protestants.

It is not only in St-Louis and in the State of Missouri that religion thus gives high hopes: all the valley of the Upper Mississippi presents as consoling a spectacle. The north of the State of Illinois, the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, are still, it is true, thinly peopled; nevertheless, nearly half of their inhabitants profess our faith, and emigration continues to favor in regard of religion these beautiful countries. Every day new troops of emigrants arrive, of which two-thirds are Catholics, and for the most part sincerely attached to their religion. This fact, which has been attested to us by a great number of observers, demands the attention of the ecclesiastical superiors. Many persons here think that, if America ever rallies to orthodoxy, the movement will commence with the valley of the Upper Mississippi.

Bishop Borgh, from Agra, shall next speak on behalf of his flourishing establishments in the North of Hindostan:—

“When I landed for the first time in India, four years ago, I had only six priests as fellow-laborers; sixteen churches, if I can give the name to such ruins, the greater part built of mud, and covered with thatch, were the only temples in which I could then celebrate the holy mysteries. I need not tell you how insufficient was this small number of sanctuaries and apostles for a mission of forty millions of souls. Hence all the infidels died in their superstitions; our separated brethren, about thirty thousand, remained out of the bosom of the Church; our Catholic population, which amounts to more than twenty thousand souls, scattered here and there throughout those immense countries, were almost deprived of the sacraments. It was too heart-rending a sight not to oblige a Bishop to turn immediately his eyes towards Europe, asking of it a little of its superfluity; towards you, members of the Association, supplicating you to give us a share in the distribution of the gifts of your admirable society. You have heard my voice, you have opened to me the treasures of your charity, and new fellow-laborers

A Catholic takes pleasure in thinking of the future prosperity of this beautiful city, because everything justifies the belief that the true faith will always flourish here. Religion has done everything to help its first development: it has given it a university, which will hereafter, no doubt, rival the ancient universities of Europe; it has enriched it with a magnificent hospital, where the Sisters of Charity, as at Paris, administer relief to the infirm and the poor; it has, in fine, established for the humbler classes free schools, where hundreds of children receive instruction.

The citizens of Saint-Louis show themselves, on their part, grateful for all these benefits; they pay to the Catholic clergy a respect which is honorable to both sides: many conversions augment the flock, which exceeds already all the sects in numbers; amongst the merchants, at the bar and the profession of medicine, are to be found many fervent Catholics.

God has also given to Saint-Louis pastors worthy to erect there the edifice of religion. His lordship, Dr. Dubourg, only appeared there; he knew how, nevertheless, to lay solid foundations; the bases of his operations were broad, and his