

Highness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. That this object will be effected by the means proposed, is no longer a question of doubt. The business of the Sailors' Home has already commenced, and is now in active operation.—During the last 15 months, in premises hired for the purpose, the characters of 60,000 seamen have been registered, and 5,000 have been shipped on voyages, and in vessels of their own selection. The wages of a still greater number have there been paid, and a safe deposit for their money has been provided. The savings' bank, in addition to the bank of deposit, forms an important part of our plan, and the success of this arrangement already presents a fair prospect of inducing those improved habits which arise out of a feeling of prudence and independence. In no place is such an establishment more needed than in this great port; and although we regret that it has been so long delayed, we find satisfaction in the knowledge that we have now received the most zealous support from all classes of the community. Our beloved Sovereign has been graciously pleased to become the patroness of this institution; and for the management of its affairs we have on the committee, combined with the principal shipowners of the port, the valuable practical aid of several who have themselves experienced the various and arduous duties of a sailor's life. Under such auspices, we are confident that, when this building shall be completed, we shall realize our most sanguine expectations, and that the Liverpool Sailor's Home will prove not unworthy the patronage of Her Majesty, and of the support and countenance of your Royal Highness.—Allow me most respectfully and most sincerely to congratulate Your Royal Highness for having endeared yourself to the people of this nation, by associating your illustrious name with institutions formed for religious, scientific, and philanthropic purposes; by these means securing the triumphs of peace and the blessings of Christianity; and for having this day added to your well deserved popularity. It now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to your Royal Highness this trowel, for the purpose of enabling your Royal Highness to lay the first stone of our Liverpool Sailors' Home."

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

"I return you my best thanks for this loyal address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this institution and its future prospects. I join with you in fervent prayer that the realization of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shown such liberality, may be further ensured by the solemn act we are about to perform, and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

His Royal Highness then deposited the several articles in their places, and the stone was lowered amidst the loudest acclamations of the assembled multitude.

"Rule Britannia," was sung by the party of glee singers, the band and whole of the company joining in the chorus.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND,

*From the Morning Post, Aug. 1.*

A Message has been transmitted by the Governor to the General Assembly suggestive of the mode in which, he thinks, the Contributions received for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire, would be most advantageously appropriated.

Viewing all contributions received, as public property, to be accounted for to the whole community, His Excellency proposes that all monies so received should be paid into the office of the Assistant Commissary General, to be deposited in the Military Chest, and that contributions of other descriptions should be vested to the Committee of Relief.

These preliminary arrangements disposed of, His Excellency next proposes that the pecuniary fund should be thus disposed of, viz:—the whole amount to be divided into three parts, the first to be devoted exclusively to the relief of destitution among the lower class, embracing the whole period of that relief from its commencement on the day after the fire, for one complete twelve months—say to the 10th June, 1847.

With a second portion, continues His Excellency, and which is to be considered quite irrespective of the Building Loan Fund, I will form a "Loan Fund" for the especial object of affording relief by loans to distressed tradesmen and others of even higher position in society, to aid them in renewing their stock in trade, furniture, clothes and other such articles of comfort and necessity as they have heretofore enjoyed, but in sums not exceeding One Hundred Pounds; this fund to be administered by the Executive Government—Obligations to be taken for the loan and an account duly kept and rendered, but not published.

These loans or advances to bear a very low rate of interest, and the repayment of the principal in no case to be insisted on, so long as interest is paid or the known circumstances of the party preclude such payment.

The remainder, whatever its amount, to form a portion of the general fund in aid of the great object in rebuilding the town, and of compensating the owners of ground for land taken in widening the streets, fire breaks, and for other improvements.

These propositions will of course require much consideration, and, if not adopted in their original shape, will probably form the

groundwork of the plan which will be adopted in the distribution of the pecuniary funds supplied by the kind sympathies of our fellow Colonists, and the people in England, and other places, towards our relief. The concluding part of the message we here subjoin, as we think the opinion of His Excellency that the stated loss of property has been underrated, is supported by the facts, while the sentiment with which it closes is perfectly correct and strictly applicable to the great resources of this colony.

"I am so far from intending to admit that the actual amount of property destroyed by that calamitous event has been exaggerated, that I am under a very strong impression that it will be found to have been much underrated in all the statements emanating both from official and private sources which have been put forth. The reduced amount of assistance which I apprehend will be required in the reconstruction of this City, and in rendering it second to none in British America in security and beauty, is founded upon my estimate of the wealth and resources of its mercantile establishments, which enables me to say of this city, as I said of its namesake in a neighbouring Colony, under circumstances not dissimilar—"I regard it as possessing such a degree of elasticity, of upward tendency, arising out of local advantages of site, staple, enterprise, &c. as, humanly speaking, to put it beyond the power of any calamity, however severe, wholly to repress."

*From the Morning Post, August 4.*

#### A PUBLIC MEETING

Was held in the Factory, yesterday afternoon, which was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the Message sent down to the General Assembly by the Governor, to which we alluded in our last, suggestive of the mode of disposing of the funds contributed towards the relief of the sufferers here by the late fire.

On arriving at the Factory, we found the proceedings had been commenced, Thomas Williams, Esquire, being in the Chair, and Mr. Alexander M'Auslan then being engaged in addressing the meeting on the subject of the first Resolution, which we understand had been proposed by Mr. Patrick Mullowney. In such parts of the remarks of the speaker as we were in time to hear, he dwelt emphatically, and, we think, very correctly, on the injudicious and ill-advised proposition of appropriating to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended, the several contributions which the sympathizing friends of this Colony in various places had sent to our relief. He took occasion also to animadvert in strong but not undeserved terms on the extraordinary act of the Legislature in voting to themselves and their friends a large portion of the public Revenue for their services in the present short session, which had been called for the purpose of alleviating the prevailing distress, and not with the view of adding to the hardships under which the people were already suffering.

The second Resolution was moved by H. T. Winton, Esquire, and seconded by Mr. Strafford.—The mover remarked that in appearing before that meeting as a fellow sufferer with those who composed it, they could shake hands at least on that score, as it was one in which their common interests were involved. He said that though not *officially* authorized to state that His Excellency had merely thrown out the suggestions contained in his Message, for public consideration, and not with a view or a desire that they should be enforced, yet he was instructed by a high authority to say so; and he felt confident that the opinions of the meeting would have due weight with the Executive on the several points of which they disapproved. The third Resolution was moved by Mr. Creed.

The Meeting was also addressed by Mr. P. Mullowney, who forcibly insisted on the interest at stake which the great body of the people had in the measures which were then under consideration, and the claim they had, as well as the higher and wealthier classes, to be cared for in any arrangements which might be made. The Meeting, which was largely and respectably attended, having unanimously passed the Resolutions which are here subjoined, then closed in harmony and order.

1st.—Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that the appropriation of any portion of the funds already contributed, or that may yet be contributed in aid of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire, to the rebuilding of this town, improving our streets, or compensating parties for ground taken, is contrary to the prompt and benevolent intentions of the generous donors.

2d.—Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that within the period of one month from the present date, a rateable per centage of the funds which shall have been contributed from the various sources in aid of the sufferers by the late fire, shall be distributed, and that in the meantime, measures should be taken for correctly ascertaining the losses which have been sustained by individuals, and for that purpose it would be desirable that the town should be divided into six sections, and that five Commissioners be appointed for each section, who shall be required to present their report to the Executive Department, within three weeks from the present date.

3d.—Resolved,—That an humble address be prepared in accordance with the above Resolutions, and that the same time be respectfully presented to His Excellency by a Committee for that purpose, and that the following gentlemen compose the said Committee:—

Messrs. Thomas Williams, R. Perchard, Patrick Mullowney, Patrick L. Power, Peter Duchemin, Alexander M'Auslan, and Cullen.