

## CONTINUING CONFLICT OF PRESS AND GOVERNMENT, AUCKLAND, 1842\*

UNTIL RECENTLY GOVERNMENT RECORDS have been neglected as a source for the study of newspapers in New Zealand. My explorations among the papers of the New Zealand Colonial Secretary's Office held at New Zealand National Archives in Wellington were inspired by an enquiry from a Queensland genealogist whose ancestor had set off from Sydney to Auckland to fulfil his obligations under New Zealand's first government printing contract, which he signed in March 1841. This enquiry led to a methodical search through all surviving records of the Colonial Secretary for the first eight years of colonial government in New Zealand to locate any documents about printing. The search yielded over a hundred pages of transcriptions and abstracts of correspondence. The documents that I located do not change the story of the first Auckland newspapers as it has been written thus far. They do, however, shed a light that softens the tones of what are substantially newspaper-based accounts of the trials and tribulations of the newspaper publisher.

The title of this paper carries with it the assumption, perhaps unrealistically, that its readers are fully acquainted with the conflict that was to continue. My intention is to carry on from where G.M. Meiklejohn left off in his book *Early Conflicts of Press and Government*.<sup>1</sup> Meiklejohn had set out to study the press in Auckland during the first decades of colonial government; he limited severely the scope of his study to the first twelve months once he became aware of the complexity of the task he had set himself. His book is an impressive study of Auckland's first newspaper, the *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette*, which ran from 10 July 1841 to 6 April 1842. The *Herald* was published by a joint stock company, the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company, presumably registered in Sydney (if, indeed, registration was required). More than half of the twenty shareholders of the company were government officials, as were four of the five trustees of the company.

Editorial declarations that the paper would be independent and not a government paper were published in the first issue. But in maintaining this independent spirit criticism of government officials (chiefly of their excessive and privileged acquisition of land) was inevitable. When S.M.D. Martin, editor of the *Herald* from November 1841, attacked the Government in his leading articles the trustees of the company withdrew their support for the newspaper. The company was wound up in March 1842 and its assets advertised for sale by auction in April. The assets were sold to the Government before the auction date, much to the distress of those in the town who had hoped to buy the types and press (one of only two in Auckland at the time) and to set up a truly independent newspaper.

Meiklejohn relies heavily on surviving copies of the newspapers of the time, where the angry (in the Auckland paper) and almost gloating (in the Wellington papers) editors give a less than dispassionate account of the conflict. He bemoans the lack of Supreme Court records for those early years. In the Colonial Secretary's papers there is little that adds to Meiklejohn's account of the first conflicts between press and government. There is some significant material about the arrangements made between

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\*A revised version of a paper read to members of the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand at their annual conference, 29-30 September 1989.

the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company and the Government during April and May 1841. Correspondence with the New South Wales Colonial Secretary reveals that the formation of the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company was preceded by an advertisement, in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 23 and 26 February 1841, calling for tenders for a twelve-month government printing contract in Auckland. It attracted one reply, from John Moore, a printer employed by the *Sydney Monitor*, which was to cease publication in December 1841. His co-tenderer was a clerk from the *Monitor* office, Abraham Dombain, supposedly Moore's financial backer.

One other tender was received by the Colonial Secretary in Auckland. It was placed by Geoffrey Eagar, the printer of the first Bay of Islands newspaper, but is unfortunately not among the Colonial Secretary's papers now and seems not to have been considered. In April and May Moore was in Auckland, where he arranged to be a shareholder and employee of the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company and requested that the newly-signed contract, between Moore and his partner and the New Zealand Government, for government printing be transferred to the new company. Moore went back to Sydney to collect his family, his business partner Abraham Dombain, equipment and manpower, arriving in Auckland on 1 July 1841. I leave the rest of the story of the *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette* to Meiklejohn and press on with what the Colonial Secretary's papers reveal about subsequent skirmishes between pressmen and governors.

The purchase of the press and materials by the Government in April 1842, following the dissolution of the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company, was heavily criticised. A letter to the editor of the *Bay of Islands Observer* (which ceased publication six months later because of disputes among its shareholders about whether it should publish articles critical of the Government) reveals:

An advertisement accordingly appeared, intimating that the whole concern would be sold by auction on a certain day, and some were making arrangements for purchasing the property, in order to establish an independent paper, when, a day or two before the time appointed for the sale, it was made known that a private sale had been made. And who, Mr Editor, do you imagine were the purchasers? You will, of course, say, not the bankrupt Government!!! Yet, Mr Editor, that Government, poor and bankrupt, though it be, still contrived to buy the printing materials through its Secretary . . . <sup>2</sup>

In the Colonial Secretary's papers are the calm negotiations between the Trustees of the Auckland Printing Company and the Government: the offer of the Trustees of 29 March 1842, a week before the appointed auction date, to sell the whole concern to the Government for £1500; the Government's offer on 6 April to buy the establishment for £1425; and the acceptance of this offer by the Company six days later.

As well as purchasing press and equipment the Government took over the employment contracts of the men who worked the press: the printer, John Moore, with whom the very first government printing contract had been signed in March 1841, and his two compositors, two pressmen and messenger. Moore's contract was guaranteed until 30 September 1842. From late February Moore had been printing the capital's

second newspaper, the *Auckland Standard*, while he was still the printer of the fast-fading *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette*. The *Standard* was edited by the Attorney-General William Swainson and was printed with the administration's full approval on equipment which from April was entirely government-owned. There is colourful criticism of early issues of the *Standard* in the final issues of the *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette* and cogent comment on its closure in the Wellington paper *New Zealand Spectator and Wellington Gazette*:

So much opposed do the Auckland settlers appear throughout to the Colonial Government, that any attempt to give it support seems to have proved fatal to the existence of the paper.<sup>3</sup>

Moore's plea to the Colonial Secretary for his contract with the Government to be renewed beyond its September expiry makes very plain that his intention in publishing the *Standard* was to support the colonial administration. Moore addresses the Colonial Secretary on 26 August:

The *Standard* newspaper I started on behalf of the government as I had no desire to engage in such a pursuit and it was run under the control of the government as I would never have given publication to a single line at my dictation, or at my deed had you supplied me with matter for its columns — at any moment you might have stopped the publication or have directed its tone as you thought proper. I consider, in fact, I was merely acting as your agent except in the heavy loss I sustained, by ever printing the *Standard* which will fall on my own shoulders . . .<sup>4</sup>

Three days after Moore had written that letter, and the day after the death of the *Standard*, he again became the agent of the Government's critics by printing the newest Auckland newspaper for newcomer Henry Falwasser. The first ten issues of the *Auckland Times*, a newspaper which was staunchly and entertainingly anti-Government from its early issues, were printed on the government press by the once-faithful agent of the Government using government equipment (see Plate 1).

Dr Hocken's comment on the death of the *Auckland Times* has been accepted by Meiklejohn and also by Patrick Day in his 1985 thesis on the political and organizational concerns of New Zealand newspapers.<sup>5</sup> Hocken wrote firmly: 'It is certain that Lieutenant Willoughby Shortland . . . speedily stepped in and stopped the paper somewhere about the tenth number'.<sup>6</sup> However, on piecing together relevant documents from the Colonial Secretary's files one finds that there was rather more to the matter than the attempted silencing of an outspoken editor.

There is copious correspondence from mid-1842 onwards, much of it pre-dating the appearance of the anti-Government *Times*, about the printers' contracts and about whether private jobbing printing should be accepted at the government printing establishment. Throughout this correspondence one can observe a deepening dissatisfaction, on the part of the Colonial Secretary, with Moore as government printer, leading to his unwillingness to extend Moore's contract. There is also a steady stream of letters and memoranda, which runs on well into 1843, about the printing materials and the press. Much of this was generated by the fact that the Government's

Super Royal Stanhope press was one of only two presses in Auckland suitable for newspaper production at that time.<sup>7</sup>

All this strengthens my contention that Shortland did not simply step in and stop the publication of the *Auckland Times*. He was more preoccupied with terminating Moore's contract for other reasons that are well-documented in the Colonial Secretary's papers, which record simmering disagreements before the expiry of the contract. These disagreements quickly became much more heated as Moore tried to claim payment for printing done for the Government in the weeks after the contract had expired, and led to total denial of access to the government printing press. The effect of denying the town's most experienced and competent printer use of the facility he had himself set up was, of course, a matter much more worthy of comment by the angry editor of the *Times* than the *circumstance*.

After Moore was denied the use of the government press, on the expiry of his contract on 30 September 1842, Henry Falwasser was permitted to use the government facilities for three further issues. From the eleventh issue, that of 18 October 1842, Falwasser resorted to printing the *Auckland Times* on a mangle. Whether he still had Moore's assistance is unclear, but there is much to suggest that he did. There is an obvious shortage of the letter k in the mangled issues of the *Times* (see Plate 2, which illustrates the 11 November issue). When one measures this against letters that Moore wrote in November to the Colonial Secretary in an attempt to reclaim twenty-four pica ks from his own fonts, which he had left in the government printing office after printing the second September issue of the Maori-language gazette, *Te Karere o Nui Tirenī*, it is not hard to accept that Falwasser was, at the very least, using type that Moore owned.

During the last few months of 1842 Falwasser and others wrote cap-in-hand letters to the Colonial Secretary in an attempt to make use of the underoccupied press. Although I can find no clear statement of the fact, the Colonial Secretary must have decided that once Moore had vacated the printing establishment he should move more strongly to restrict the activities of the government printing establishment to government printing alone and to sell any printing materials that were surplus to the requirements of government printing. Late in September one of the warriors in the 'early conflict', S.M.D. Martin, erstwhile editor of the *New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette*, wrote to the Colonial Secretary seeking information concerning the disposal of printing-office type and asking that he be allowed to use the government press to print a newspaper until he could get a press from Sydney.<sup>8</sup> The reply told him that the sale of any types would be advertised in the government gazette in due course; Martin's other question did not warrant an answer.<sup>9</sup> He asked the other question again a week later and received a tersely negative reply.<sup>10</sup> Martin's newspaper, the *Southern Cross*, eventually began in April 1843 after press and printing materials had come from Sydney.

We find Falwasser writing to the Colonial Secretary the day after Moore was removed from his position as government printer, pointing out rather desperately:

the great disappointment not to myself only but to the public, besides the serious injury to the character of the settlement which must be the result of stopping the issue of the *Times*. Some officers on your part have already come in to take

possession of the materials and there is no one here who has authority to extend to me the facilities you promised me in respect of Monday's number. With respect to the future I am desirous to make a purchase from Your Excellency of so much of the material as will enable me to carry on the *Times* till I can make established arrangements from Sydney . . . Since writing the above Mr Leech has been here and by Your Excellency's kind permission afforded me the means of getting on with my Monday's impression . . .<sup>11</sup>

And just four days later, supported by a petition signed by fifteen Aucklanders, he wrote:

I have had the honor before, in a personal conversation with Your Excellency to explain how entirely unprepared I was for the event of your taking possession of the press and all the printing materials, and thereby interrupting publication of the *Times*. I am perfectly sensible also, now, that you have every right to do so, and that Mr Moore could not reasonably have expected that you would do otherwise, nevertheless, I do hope for the sake of the public interests of Auckland that Your Excellency will afford a facility for the continuance of my publication; the circumstances of a fourth journal ceasing, in so short a space of time, will be eagerly seized by those who are watching every opportunity to stab at the place. By the return of the *Shamrock* from Sydney I shall be in the possession of a press of my own, so that my intrusion upon your kindness will not be of long duration — and one hours occupation of the press twice a week, and one copy of proofs is all the trouble I shall impose upon your officers — of course the labour I should provide and pay for.<sup>12</sup>

The following day, disappointed that no advertisement of surplus type had appeared in the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of 5 October, he stated his precise requirements and how much he would pay to meet them.<sup>13</sup> A further, rather desolate, plea from Falwasser followed on 15 October<sup>14</sup> and the types were advertised in the *Gazette* of 19 October 1842.

From mid-October Falwasser broadcast his dissatisfaction with the Government in less gentlemanly and exaggerated phrases in the *Times*:

Although the Government have got the whole printing capacities of the colony in their possession to the exclusion of the public, the following facts respecting the management of their monopoly will not a little amuse our readers [errors in recent issues of the *New Zealand Government Gazette* are listed] . . . it contains a proposal for tenders for type which is wilfully post-dated to the 7th, and Mr Leech, the person referred to for information, is to this day (Wednesday 14th) unable to furnish a catalogue to parties desirous to buy them . . . verily they could not bungle the concern worse if they had a MANGLE to help them.<sup>15</sup>

There are further attacks in the *Times* of 25 October and 1 November, with the suggestion that the type and equipment had been sold to John Kitchen. Kitchen was foreman and compositor at the government printing office from 1 October 1842 to 12 November 1842, the very day that the first issue of his newspaper, the revived *Auckland Chronicle and New Zealand Colonist*, was published. The comments made by the

frustrated Falwasser, who was still churning his paper out on his mangle, on this new offering are bitter:

The Chronicle has lived to give birth to its second number — just one more than we gave it credit for . . . when those who hold the highest offices in the community step down from the dais of their official dignity . . . when they choose to meddle, personally, and under a base disguise, with the necessary freedom, and just influence of the press, it would indeed be a derogation of editorial quality, to remain an unobservant spectator . . . the absurd insolence of their attempt to stifle the press . . .

The circulation of the 'Chronicle' HAS indeed been extensive — just exactly in proportion as it has been obtrusive and GRATUITOUS . . . If the local Government think it necessary to their support, that they should have an organ of their own . . . why not avow it manfully . . .?<sup>16</sup>

There is nothing in the Colonial Secretary's papers to confirm whether any type was sold as a result of the 19 October advertisement, nor whether Kitchen was granted use of the press and its types. Kitchen's *Chronicle* generated no correspondence with government officials until it had ceased publication in May 1843, when its printer for the last few months inquired tersely about the Government's failure to settle an account.<sup>17</sup>

For six months the steady exchange of internal memos between the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Storekeeper, Attorney General, and two independent arbitrators continued as they tried to sort out whether Moore was withholding government property and, if so, whether or not he should be prosecuted for not returning the materials. This exchange is punctuated with letters from Moore pleading for the whole business to be sorted out rapidly so that he could be paid for printing he had done for the Government during 1842.

It appears that the question of the disposal of the type raised in Martin's and Falwasser's letters, and advertised for tender in October 1842, had to be set to one side until the business with Moore was completed. A further inquiry about the type in April 1843 referred back to the October 1842 *Gazette* advertisement<sup>18</sup> and was followed by another advertisement in the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of 10 May 1843 calling for tenders for the purchase of government types and equipment. There must have been some sale as there is an entry in a statement to the Colonial Treasurer of the amount realized at the Government Printing Office between 1 October 1842 and 21st July 1843 for 'Sale of types at prices approved by His Excellency £24.11.10 1/2'.<sup>19</sup>

Regrettably there is no record of the lucky bidder. The heat must have gone out of the matter by this time. There were now two private printing establishments in Auckland equipped to print newspapers, although these must have been short of some desirable types as there was one more request for the use of the government press for a commercial venture, the printing of an 1843 almanac.<sup>20</sup>

What does what I have found add to what others have said about Auckland newspapers and their relations with the Government? I have already commented that the evidence of the Colonial Secretary's papers lightens Hocken's accusation that Shortland stepped in and stopped the *Times*. Shortland could not have been en-

thusiastic about the *Times*, but his agreement that Falwasser could print at least two more issues of his newspaper there after Moore's contract had expired would be an unlikely concession from someone who was intent on destroying the paper.

The main contribution of documents from the Colonial Secretary's papers is the light they throw on the printer, John Moore, and on the conflict that arose for the Government as the employer of the most experienced printer in Auckland and as the owner of a very desirable printing facility. The administration mismanaged its dealings with Moore. The Colonial Storekeeper and the official given oversight of the government printing establishment after Moore's contract had ended, Mr Leech, showed themselves rather ignorant, careless and incompetent in their efforts to sort out the question of ownership of type and equipment. Arbitrators had to be called in three times during the eleven months following the expiry of Moore's contract, often to go over matters that they had already addressed. While none of this really changes the basic story of Auckland's earliest newspapers, the increased amount of detail that we have about the man who actually printed them and about the equipment that was available provides further background to explain the motives of the government officials involved. This detail clearly shows that the early conflicts between press and Government were more complex than the fiery reporting of the newspapermen themselves might suggest.

Rachel Salmond,  
Melbourne.

#### NOTES

1. G.M. Meiklejohn, *Early Conflicts of Press and Government: a Story of the First New Zealand Herald and of the Foundation of Auckland* (Auckland: Wilson & Horton, 1953).
2. *Bay of Islands Observer*, 12 May 1842. I am indebted to Ross Harvey for granting access to information he has collected relating to nineteenth-century New Zealand newspapers. Most extracts from contemporary newspapers quoted in this paper have been drawn from his files.
3. *New Zealand Spectator and Wellington Gazette*, 1 October 1842.
4. Archives of the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs, IA 1, 42/1518, 26 August 1842 (National Archives, Wellington).
5. Meiklejohn, op. cit.; Patrick Day, 'New Zealand Newspapers, 1840-1880; a Sociological Analysis of the Political and Organizational Concerns', PhD thesis, University of Waikato, 1985.
6. T.M. Hocken, 'The Beginnings of Literature in New Zealand. Part II, The English Section - Newspapers', *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, 34(1901): 109. Willoughby Shortland was the unpopular Colonial Secretary who was acting Governor following the death of Governor Hobson on 10 September 1842.
7. The other press was that on which Geoffrey Eagar printed the *Auckland Chronicle and New Zealand Colonist* in November and December 1841. No issues of this newspaper are known to have survived. Patrick Day claims that the *Chronicle* was printed on the press of the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company. Given Geoffrey Eagar's involvement as printer it is more likely that it was printed on a press that he owned and had brought from Kororaraka to Auckland, for which he had been offered free passage by Governor Hobson in May 1841. This press may have been the dilapidated press that Eagar and Quaife brought with them on which the *New Zealand Advertiser and Bay of Islands Gazette* was printed during the latter half of 1840.
8. IA 1, 42/1671, 28 September 1842.
9. IA 4/1, p.145.
10. IA 1, 42/1754, 6 October 1842.
11. IA 1, 42/1731, 1 October 1842.

12. IA 1, 42/1752, 5 October 1842.
13. IA 1, 42/1753, 6 October 1842.
14. IA 1, 42/1817, 15 October 1842.
15. *Auckland Times*, 21 October 1842.
16. *Auckland Times*, 22 November 1842, p.1.
17. IA 1, 43/1624, 17 August 1843 and reply.
18. IA 1, 43/606, 10 April 1843.
19. IA 1, 4/239, p.430.
20. IA 1, 43/383, 20 March 1843.



# THE AUCKLAND TIMES

"Veluti in Speculum."  
As CONSCIENCE true, the glass no favor shows.

No. 5.—Vol. 1.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1842.


[PRICE 1s.

**THIS JOURNAL** is published *Twice in each Week* viz., on the *Mornings of Monday and Thursday.*  
The *Terms of Subscription are Fifteen Shillings per Quarter, paid in advance; or One Shilling for Single Numbers.*  
We shall strictly adhere to our time for receiving Advertisements, which is *Twelve o'Clock previous to the day of publication.*  
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#### FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS.

 THE fine fast sailing schooner "TRENT" will sail for the Bay of Islands THIS EVENING (MONDAY). For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. GRAHAM,  
Fort-street.

September 19th, 1842.

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#### FOR PORT NICHOLSON & NELSON.



THE fine fast sailing barque "BOLINA" will leave Auckland for the above Ports on the 20th of September, 1842. For freight or passage, apply

#### NEW ZEALAND BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the NEW ZEALAND BANKING COMPANY, will be held at the Bank House, at Auckland, on the 10th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of ELECTING EIGHT DIRECTORS for the Head Establishment, and for the purpose of declaring a Dividend for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1842, should it be competent for the Meeting to do so, consistently with the Deed of Settlement.

Proprietors purposing to become Candidates, must give fourteen clear day's Notice previous to the day of Election.

(By order of the Court of Directors).  
JOSEPH DIXON,  
MANAGER.

New Zealand Banking Company's Office, Kororarua, 10th Sept. 1842. [52

#### CHEAPSIDE HOUSE.

G. MARSHALL.

BEGS most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Auckland and its vicinity, for the kind patronage and support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business as BAKER and CONFECTIONER; and takes the liberty of informing them, that he has lately purchased a large



THE Undersigned will repair all kinds of SADDLERY and HARNESS on the shortest notice, with punctuality and dispatch, he being the only person in the same trade in Auckland.

Persons requiring any articles in the above line, will please call at the residence of

J. BROMLEY,  
WEST QUEEN STREET.

September 17th, 1842.

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#### RIFLE MATCH

TO be shot for, at the "Prince Albert Hotel," Epsom, on Friday, the 24th September, 1842, a splendid

#### TELEGRAPH RIFLE

by "London." Twenty-four subscribers at One Pound each.

The winner to spend £2 in Champagne.

A Lunch will be provided.

Shooting to commence at 11 o'clock.

The Rifle can be seen and members' names entered at the Victoria Hotel.

September 10, 1842.

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NEWBY AND GIBSON,

#### ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

WINE and Spirits of every description Bottled Ale and Porter

Ale and Porter in Hhds. and Barrels  
Finest Van Diemen's Land Flour  
Black Tea, in Chests and Boxes  
Raw and Refined Sugar  
English Butter in Kegs and Jars.  
Ironmongery

Stationary  
English Preserves, &c. &c.  
Ship Biscuit in 1 cwt. Casks

Also,

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

EDWARD RICH,  
Queen-street.

September 15th, 1842.

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#### FOR SALE

AT the Stores of the undersigned, the following Books:

Brougham's Statesmen, 2 vols.  
Sketches of China, 2 vols.  
Ploughman.—Shepherd.  
Cowherd.—Poultrymaid.  
Groom.  
Scripture Atlas.  
Citizen of the World.  
Baron's Essays.  
Causes Celebres, vol. 1.  
Boston Letters, 2 vols.

Plate 1

The fifth issue of the *Auckland Times*, printed by John Moore on the government-owned press.

# THE AUCKLAND TIMES.

TEMPORA mutantur, NOS NON mutamur in illis.

Vol. I.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

No. 18.

The "New Zealand Colonist" of the 4th ultimo, in its notice of the concluding number of the "Auckland Standard," has made some remarks, which, for reasons of our own, we think it proper to reply to, more especially, as Colonel Wakefield's visit to Auckland makes it incumbent upon us, in some measure, to vindicate the attack upon what the writer is pleased to consider the "Wakefield theory"—*you*, while Colonel Wakefield honours Auckland by his presence.

The Wakefield theory, if we understand any thing at all of its nature, holds out the preposterous notion that *LAND* itself is Capital, upon the same crude idea that *CORN* is useful,—each possessing intrinsic value in themselves:—the truth being, that the first requires actual personal proprietor-

tem of colonizing, is to lease land, or to *give* land—contingent upon a stipulated occupation and improvement: the fee-simple to be secured to the colonist, or resumed by the Government, upon fulfilment of the conditions. The system of Wakefield is to bring capital, shifting, restless, greedy capital, into a speculation whence immediate *profits* cannot possibly ensue, and from which it will, of course, as soon as the intoxication of gambling undergoes its inevitable relapse, retire.—It has worked its day of mischief here! The natural advantages of the district are helping us over our difficulties, and we despise the phantom that has wrought us such great terror, so sincerely, that we scarcely care to notice it now, *except* for the record of its utter discomfiture.

There is a rumour in town, which originates from a tolerably intelligent source, that Lord SEATON (Sir John Colborne) is to be the new Governor of New Zealand. We hope this is true: from such a man we shall have promptitude *vice* indecision. New Zealand will advance to the dignity of a colony; and Auckland will in reality become a Capital.

For general information we announce that in Wednesday's Government Gazette the report prices of the Suburban Lots advertised, was courageously been *kept* at last. It is now Ten Pounds per acre only. "Tis wiser, 'tis well, but not the less a pain." That will the poor *men* say who were simple enough to buy, within a

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