Gold has been found in small quantities at Port Cygnet and it is said also at Little Sesta Cove both situated betw. Hobart and the Huon. While some enthusiastic individual lately gave out that he had discovered a good thing in a quartz reef at Rixton b or c miles from the Capital. A few days ago some excitement was caused by the reported find of a rich reef somewhere near St. Clair at the head waters of the Derwent, but further invest. has relegated that also to the long list of disappointed hopes.

Mining Matters are still the principal topic of interest. Prospectors are busy at work and new claims are being taken up in the Northern Goldfields. People are again looking to the West Coast more hopeful. At the Baccuspa in that district the Mount Joy and the Cumberland are being carefully prospected. From the latter especially great things are said to be expected. Attention also is being directed to the beds of which occur in various localities. Operations hitherto having been limited principally to alluvial workings. Even in the Southern part of the island prospectors find employment.
There is no lack of activity in pursuing one mining enterprise. Under its stimulus, Saniclean is making rapid strides. Yet the state of things there is evidently far safer and in disaster.

The ston people are always speculative and they have a deep attack of the mining fever. It is to be feared that the over speculation in mining stocks which has been going on there for some time is likely to have an injurious effect on the legitimate development of our gold fields. There is no doubt that the success of such companies has been much to excite people's hopes. This the last crushing of the claim at Nine Mile Springs. Swiss (lately Nine Mile Springs) gave an average of one ton. The Tasmania at Beaconsfield at their last crushing obtained over 9 oz. from ten tons, still maintaining its position as the best reef claim in the island. But the few successful ones have started hosts of companies, floated simply on speculation, without any sufficient testing of the claims.

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proposed to be worked, with
the probable result in the great
number of cases of losses to all
concerned except the promoters
who generally manage to pocket
a considerable sum in cash
by the sale of to a too confiding
public of some claim untrue
claim, which is supposed by
its owners to contain a rich
reef. There have been several
cases of direct & deliberate
fraud, where the Specimen
Clayton did not come from
the by salted claims, such
as the Dutch Howard & Co.
which was exploded by Mr.
Hareau an experienced Victa.

Miners who found that
there was no tin at all in the
sections taken up by the promoters
the specimens shown having
been imparted selected from
some more fortunate locality
the public are so eager
not to lose their chance of making
a fortune that no lessons will
teach them wisdom, or prevent
them from taking up shares
in projects started, started on
terms in which the which
under the most favourable
circumstances secure the profit
to the promoters & all the
risks to by which the public
shareholders take all the risk
of the promoters all the profit.
The recent action for libel against Mr. Cotton has however had a wholesome effect in drawing attention to the responsibility of promoters for the accuracy of the statements by which they induce others to subscribe to their projects. Mr. Cotton had announced in his letter to the Secretary of the measured terms the conduct of the promoters of the Great Eastern Railway Company for putting forth a delusive prospectus. They were charged with telling to their customers of subscribing the shares which they were not to be worth. Hereupon one of the directors brought an action for libel against his critic.

Mr. Cotton however stoutly upheld the truth of his statements. As it appeared on the trial that the prospectus was very inaccurate and highly coloured, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant though they added a rider acquitting the bluff of any dishonest intention. The judge took occasion to point out the disgraceful proceeding of bribery at the Hun electric in July. Since last has again been brought prominently before the public. It will be remembered that at this election Mr. Solomon was elected by a very narrow majority over his opponent Mr. Fisher, that he was afterwards indicted by petition for bribery by his agent.
The evidence taken before the Committee showed that excessive corruption of the Court was called upon to prosecute some of the more prominent offenders. On a fresh election taking place, Mr. Solomon, the same candidate, again contested the seat. This time Solomon was again elected.

The proceedings were taken up. At the time it was supposed that the matter was to be allowed to drop, and therefore it was a surprise to most people when Mr. W. election agent for the other side, Solomon, made a speech before the Court whereupon the trial for bribery was put upon their trial for bribery. However, the jury did not seem to be anxious to acquit. In a second case they were unable to agree. In the 3rd case the evidence given by the accused before the Court was read, and this was not ambiguous. 2. Did you offer any money? A. Yes. 2. What for? A. To vote for Solomon. 2. Why did you not offer him more than £3? A. Because I did not have it on me, and I had had to work and have funds for him.
light with the offender because it was the first conviction under the Act but in future any reconvicted will be imprisoned. The duty seems to have reflected what is the popular feeling, that these men were being made in Connecticut scapegoats, that as more prominent persons had not clean hands in the matter of bribery, the lesser offenders were instruments who were not worthy of much punishment or of even of blame. But I fear that many of the Constitution are quite demoralized by the corruption which has been going on unchecked for years. That white men who ought to know better are induced to even justify, palliate while nominally denouncing it as ready to touch at it even after it is a necessity in a contested election of men than he may admire.
He has visited the Gold Mines at Beaconsfield, the W. Coast the W. Bischoff Tin Mines to the districts. He has done his investigations very thoroughly. Sir Henry has certainly made himself very popular during his short stay amongst us, having closely intimated progressive taking a prominent part at the Royal Society & expressing himself in public with a straightforward manner & speech which compares favourably with many of his royal utterances to the work is not always given to wise work. The general feeling opinion is that we might do worse than have him here for the full orthodox year.

The English Bishop the Rt Rev. Dr. Broun is expected to return from England with his family somewhere about August.

In spite of the mining business generally not very brisk & large amounts of capital are lying idle waiting for investment. In this respect we are only like our neighbours, but perhaps in our case it is partly attributable to the redemption of debentures held in the Colonies & their replacement by loans placed in the English Market. That the Colonies Securities stand well in the London
is shown in the high price brought by the East loan 4% which was floated at £99.11.9.

The required amount by applied for.

The Census the class.

The farmers have had bad times of it for the last two or three years, indeed they are decidedly worse off than any other class in the community. Although prices have been low, debts continue high.

The Census.

The weather early rains + good growth of grass for stock.
Gold mining is active, several claims are doing well. The New Claim at Nine Mile Springs last week got 03 from tons of quartz and the output of gold increases. there is every prospect of very considerable development. There is also a considerable revival in tin mining, the better prices ruling having stimulated production, largely especially on the eastern side of the island. The hop growers are likely to do well this year, the crop is gathered and is good, and prices are encouraging for the first time for some years. The farmers are not happy, the low prices being an unpleasant drawback to the fruit crop's accomplishments.
According to a little handbook just sent, there are 256 existing Corps in Tasmania at present. These prospectuses appear day by day. Still, the great article of traffic, the Share, is the great topic of conversation. The Sale seems to have developed a taste for specie, which fully equals that of any of their neighbours, and they will probably learn of many will, as they are comparatively new in trading. As it is not to be wondered at that their effects are somewhat wonderful; that if they have yet heard the same which shows they have yet to learn by experience that there is a reverse side to it, they have yet to buy their experience. As I mentioned in my last letter, great things were expected from the Royal Salute at the Cameron (Gladstone).
A fair result though disappointing to those whose large expectations led them to expect from $5 to $100.

The Court, which have been sitting to make the award on the $3000 reward offered by parl. for the discovery of a payable gold field after due investigation have made an award in favour of Samuel Richards who discovered the deposit goldfield in 1869, then called known as Kime’s Peak.

In the S. the V. Coast is at present the centre of interest. A little steamer the Amy has been put on to run to Macquarie Harbour & the other little vessels serve for harbours, such as the Trial Boat Harbour near Hesperus, as well as the former of secretion, Port and a Coy has been formed to run a line to Macq. Harbour on the old place on the W. side of the old
Worthy of the name of a port, though even it has only some 7 or 8 ft. of water on the bar, to make a soundway thence a distance of 14 miles, to the Heemskirk where the Montague, Cumberland, Cliff, Folley, Clairs, have been opened. The difficulties in the way of Coon are considerable, as besides the want of harbours the coast is stormy and dangerous, almost unexplored. A great number of sections have been passed out at Heemskirk but Coon found to work there, but although there seems reason to believe that there are valuable deposits there, they are likely to prove in the district in the district is valuable, it will be long before any considerable yield of ore can be expected. Looked for even under the most favourable circes.
The Governor General left last Monday for Sydney en route for his new government, the Strait Settlement. This is a well-paid appointment and a fitting reward to Mr. Havel for his long public service. It is not yet known who is to be his successor, but it is not improbable that Sir W. Robinson, whom Mr. Havel the present Governor of the Strait, be appointed May come to Tasmania. In the meantime the government will be administered by the Chief Justice, Sir Francis, Sculley.

Mr. Havel's term of office has been uneventful; he has had no important constitutional questions to engage his attention, and has been well liked, though...
The Chief Justice had a large share in framing our constitution, and it is satisfactory to know that in the event of a long interregnum we shall have an Administrator whose eminent ability and large political experience render him singularly competent to deal, if the need should arise, with the difficult constitutional questions which are already looming ahead.

Mr. Held's term of office has been an uneventful one, no difficult points having arisen which required his arbitration; he has been personally liked, though he has not been without his share of the trouble that beset a throne, even if the throne be only a vice-regal throne.
It is unfortunate that his last
stag will be glad to escape
away among us and have been spared
from the annoyance of the
Stowell Scandal, in which the Governor
had come in for a large amount of very
vulgar abuse, his only fault
having been a good natured wish to
deal as benevolently as possible
with a man who had received
many benefits at his hands but
had scandalously abused the
trust which had been placed
in him, and who was base enough
to make the excusing forbearance
which had been yielded to his
protestant liberties into a
weapon to still further wound
his benefactor. It is certainly
calculated to make one take a pessimist
view of human nature to see this way.
how the Case has been taken up in some quarters, with a contemptuous disregard of justice, simply as a means of discrediting political opponents or gratifying personal or sectarian dislike. From the Southern press, unfortunately represented by a single newspaper, Mr. Hild could not expect fair play, as its animosity against him is notorious; therefore it is not surprising that it should have constituted itself the champion of Colonel E. H. Hill, the delinquent Colonel. Others have found in the case a means of and party feeling while the enemies of the Prime Minister have not been slow to seize the opportunity to make political capital out of the case.
With many however the Governor unpardonable in this as in other matters has been his religious creed. I believe that
narrow bigotry to be the real reason why many those not only of the most ignorant class have been led to consider Col
Still as an illused individual. That person has been ingenious enough in appealing to this religious prejudice, of all others
dearly the least unreasonable, thus
indulently represented himself
as the victim of a persecution
due to disappointed hopes of
proselytism. He has also tried,
unsuccessfully, to make it appear
that the Whed was willing to
condone the offence of saved f
pecuniary lose [sic] has endeavored to damage the Governor & make friends for himself by professing to divulge the contents of confidential dispatches. The publication of the correspondence connected with his dismissal from the office of Commandant of the Volunteer Force has however put the facts before the public, from this it appears clearly that if the Governor has erred, it has been from motives which do credit at least to his goodness of heart, in allowing his pity for the delinquent's family so far to weigh with him as to take a too lenient course instead of prompt & summarily cutting him - Mr. Field's complete defence
lies in the fact that so soon as he became aware of the large deficiency in Col St. Hill's accounts, he informed the Secretary of State of the fact, and requesting that urgent requesting that he urge urging at the same time the Col's long services as a reason for dealing with him as lenient as possible. It was St. Hill, subsequent under the necessity of clearing himself from the slanders which were being propagated, and the subsequent conduct of the delinquent himself which forced it held to take extreme measures, abandon the kind though possibly somewhat weak course which his good nature had prompted.