

more especially at a deeper level, and where it crosses the gully, would be attended with a better result.

The quartz is throughout very good-looking, and impregnated with iron-pyrites at the surface. It is much to be deplored, regarding the development and prosperity of this field, that the further working of the alluvial deposits, both at Felthouse Flat and Chapman's Gully, is stopped by private property, the owner of which will not allow the miner to enter on any terms; for there cannot be any doubt that both flat and gully continue to carry payable if not rich gold in that direction. That, in Pedlar's Hill, the gold ceases at a hard sandstone bar, does not, as some miners suppose, arise from a throw or fault of the lead; but is simply explained by the fact that the sandstone bar forms the lateral boundary of the old river channel, the continuation of which longitudinally, beyond the hill, either side, has been completely denuded—the hill, in fact, is the result or a remnant of this denudation.

The so-called Long Gully crosses, as already noticed, part of the same old lead, which was found to contain several rich runs, called by special names, that named Bill's Point, having proved the richest; and from the fact that the gully is not payable above, and becomes rapidly poorer in its downward course below the old lead, and its gold being nearly throughout water-worn, it must be concluded that the latter came mainly, if not wholly, from the denuded part of that lead. In the continuation of the latter, on the opposite hillside, some payable claims have been worked; but farther on, where it deepens, it was found too poor to pay, and is, therefore, left untouched for a considerable distance down towards Jupiter Creek. Considering the short distance of the point where the workings terminate, from the rich runs just noticed, it seems not at all likely that a lasting impoverishment of the lead from that point onward is well established by the few holes scattered about, and another trial of it would therefore not only be an advisable, but also a promising undertaking.

In Long Gully are 2 fine reservoirs full of water, each of which lies close to a neglected crushing-machine, erected for the purpose of crushing the conglomerate, or "cement," as it is usually called, forming part of the older drift. Such conglomerates very rarely appear, according to Victorian experience, in long continuous layers; but occur as larger or smaller cake-like masses on the bottom, and more frequently higher up the drift deposit. Yet they are only richly or payably auriferous where they occupy the former position, or, in reality, represent the washing-stuff. The ill success of both the crushing enterprises named arose simply from the fact that either no heed was taken of this latter circumstance, or that it was unknown. All conglomerate was considered worth working; and as but little of the rich bottom conglomerate was left by