

# GWLAD YR AUR

NEU,

## GYDYMAITH YR YMFUDWR CYMREIG I AUSTRALIA

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GAN D. AP G. AP HUW, FEDDYG.

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HEFYD

## CAN YR YMFUDWYR, GAN EBEN FARDD

“Hwylia rhagot, Long ardderchog!  
Hael estynna, hwyl sidanog!  
Dwg ni er na Gwynt na thonnau,  
I ryw grigyll o’r AUR-GREIGIAU.”

CAERNARFON:

ARGRAFFWYD, CYHOEDDWDYD, AC AR WERTH GAN H.  
HUMPHREYS, CASTLE SQUARE.

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*Pris Swllt gyda Map, a Chwecheiniog heb yr un.*

# THE LAND OF GOLD

OR,

## THE COMPANION FOR THE WELSH EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA

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BY D. AP G. AP HUW, PHYSICIAN.

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ALSO

## THE SONG OF THE EMIGRANTS, BY EBEN FARDD

“Sail thou forth, Vessel splendid!  
Silken sails, be freely extended!  
Though Wind and wave desert our cause,  
Bear us on to GOLDEN SHORES.”

CAERNARVON:

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CASTLE SQUARE.

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*Price: One Shilling with Map, Sixpence without.*

# GWLAD YR AUR;

NEU,

## GYDYMAITH YR YMFUDWR CYMREIG I AUSTRALIA:

YN CYNWYS

Hanes y Cyfandir Australaidd, y Trefedigaethau  
Prydeinig ynddo, ac Ardaloedd yr Aur, eu Tir,  
Hinsawdd, Masnach, Cyflogau, Deddfau, &c.,  
&c.; yn nghyda lluaws o Ffeithiau o ddyddordeb  
a phwys arbenig i'r Ymfudwr.

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GAN D. AP G., AP HUW, FEDDYG.

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HEFYD,

CAN YR YMFUDWR,  
GAN EBEN FARDD.

CAERNARFON:

ARGRAFFWYD, CYHOEDDWYD, AC AR WERTH GAN H.  
HUMPHREYS, CASTLE SQUARE.

# THE LAND OF GOLD;

OR,

## THE COMPANION FOR THE WELSH EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA:

CONTAINING

The History of the Australian Continent, the  
British Colonies therein, and the Gold Districts,  
their Land, Climate, Commerce, Wages, Laws,  
&c., &c.; together with a multitude of Facts of  
interest and special importance to the Emigrant.

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BY D. AP G., AP HUW, PHYSICIAN.

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AUSTRALIA  
AC ARDALOEDD YR AUR.

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Y BENNOD GYNTAF.

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“Ymfudydd yn nydd ac yn nos  
Ydwyf, nes edwi'r fer einioes!  
Pan aner y penwyni,  
I fro dêr Naf, ymfuder ni!”  
D. ap G., ap H.

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SYLWADAU ARWEINIOL.

Gan nad pa beth fuasai tynged dynoliaeth yn mharhâd a chadwraeth ei sefyllfan gyntefig o ddiniweidrwydd, dilys, yn mhall hyny, iddi fyned yn un o barhaus, ac anorchfygol YMFUDIAD! Yngrym ei dirywiad fe ymlodaenodd ac ymweithiodd *deddfau cyfnewidiolrwydd*, megis lefain, drwy ei holl gyfansoddiad. Nid yw ei dyfodiad i'r byd, ei hymdaith drwyddo, na'i hymadawiad ohono, ond gwahanol *ymfudiadau* pwysig ag anorfod.

Cawn y “dyn Cyntaf Adda” yn Ymfudo o Baradwys, a'r “Arglwydd Dduw yn ei anfon ef allan.” Cawn ei gyntaf-anedig, Cain, yn *Ymfudo* eilwaith “allan o wÿdd yr Arglwydd, i dir Nôd.” Cawn hanes am Noah yntau, ar ol ei faith fordwy Ymfudol,

“Dros benau'r bryniau wybrenol”

Yn cymmeryd meddiant o'i “*grant*” ehangfaith, ar sail y *Charter* dwyfol; “*Frwythwch a lliosogwch*, a LLENWCH y *ddaeear*.” Ac accw ar wastadedd Sinâr, canfyddwn ymgynhylliad cyffredinol dynoliaeth yn *protestio* “hyd y nefoedd” yn erbyn gweithrediadau y ddeddf hon, a'i “gwasgarai ar hyd wyneb yr holl ddaear.” Ond yn ofer! Trech greddf nag ewyllys! “Yr Arglwydd a'u gwasgarodd hwynt oddiyno.”

AUSTRALIA  
AND THE GOLD DISTRICTS.

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CHAPTER ONE.

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“A migrant soul by night and day  
Am I, till short life abate!  
When the hair on our heads begins to grey,  
To the Lord's bright vale, migrate!”  
D. ap G., ap H.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Since the fate of mankind did not lie in the continuation and preservation of its primal state of innocence, it was certain instead to become one of continual and unavoidable MIGRATION! In virtue of man's degeneration the *laws of mutability* spread and resonated, like an echo, through his entire constitution. His arrival in the world, his journey through it, and his departure from it, are no more than several important and inevitable *migrations*.

We have the “first man Adam” Emigrating from Paradise, and the “LORD God sending him forth.”<sup>1</sup> We have his firstborn, Cain, who again *Migrated* “out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod.”<sup>2</sup> We have the story of Noah himself, after his long voyage as a Migrant,

“Across the crests of the heavenly hills”

taking possession of his expansive “grant,” on the basis of the divine Charter; “*Be fruitful, and multiply, and REPLENISH the earth.*”<sup>3</sup> And out on the plain of Shinar, we see the general assembly of humanity protesting “unto heaven” against the operation of this law, by which they would “be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.” But in vain! The instinct is stronger than the will! “The Lord scattered them abroad from thence.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Genesis 3:23.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis 4:16.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis 9:7.

<sup>4</sup> Genesis 11:4, 8-9.

Or braidd y gallwn dybied i'r “dynol hylifant” ymdawelu ychydig ar ol ei hymwasgariad gorfodol, na chlywn y llef Ddwyfol yn gorchymyn I Hen “Dad” hybarchus y “Ffyddloniaid”—“Dos allan o’th wlad”! ac yntau, er yn ei “bymtheng mlwydd a thriugain”—yn cymeryd “ei holl olud”—ac yn ymfudo “i wlad Canaan.” Ond pe symudem o du dalenau Ysbrydoliaeth, i faes cofnodau *hanesyddiaeth gyffredinol* dynolryw, canfyddwn y reddf *Ymfudol* mewn cyfartal a bywiog weithrediad. Os hynodir Cenedl drwy gyflymder cynnydd, ac ehangder dylanwad, dios y cawn “Ymfudiaeth” yn mhlith eu nodweddion arbenicaf. Yr oedd y “*Trefedigaethau Groegaid*,” yn adegau ei llwyddiant, yn tryfritho glanau y *Mediterranean*. Gwasgarodd Rhufain ei sefydliadau Ymfudol o’r Tiber i’r Thames, o ddyffrynoedd gwyrddleision Italy hyd lethrau danneddog Cymru. Ymddyrfachodd Carthage o berchenogaeth dinasig fechan ar arfordir Affrica, i eistedd yn nheyrngadair fasnachol y byd, yn ngrym, a lluosowgrwydd ei threfedigaethau. Ymhellach, fel ag yr oedd gweithrediadau ymfudiaeth yn nodweddu bywiogrwydd maboed, ac adegau mawredd a llwyddiant, y cenedlaethau hyn, felly, yr ydoedd *absenoldeb* hollol o’r Ysbryd Ymfudol, yn hynodi amserau eu nychdod a’u cwmp. Ni cheir esiamp o genedl fach, ddiddim, ddiddylanwad erioed yn hynodi ei hun, fel cenedl *Ymfudol*, ac o’r ochr arall, ni chyfododd un genedl rymus, ddylanwadol, egniol, a gweithgar, nas gwnaeth hyny.

We can hardly imagine that the “human torrent” grew quieter soon after its enforced dispersal, nor can we hear the Divine voice commanding the venerable Old “Father”<sup>5</sup> of the “Faithful”—“Get thee out of thy country”!<sup>6</sup> and the latter, though “seventy and five years old”—taking “all their substance”—and migrating “into the land of Canaan.” But if we move from the pages of Inspiration, to the records of humankind’s general history, we can see the *Migratory* instinct in steady and lively operation. If a Nation is noted for the speed of its increase, and the extent of its influence, we will doubtless find “Migration” amongst its most distinctive characteristics. The “*Greek Colonies*,” in their prosperous times, teemed on the shores of the Mediterranean. Rome spread her migrant settlements from the Tiber to the Thames, from the verdant valleys of Italy to the jagged slopes of Wales. Carthage rose from a small urban possession on the African coast, to the commercial throne of the world, in the power and great number of her colonies. Moreover, just as it was migration which marked the vigorous infancy, and the great and prosperous times of these nations, so it was the utter *absence* of the Migrant Spirit which marked their decrepitude and fall. There has never been an example of a small, worthless, uninfluential nation distinguishing itself as a *Migratory* nation, and conversely, no powerful, influential, energetic and industrious nation has risen that failed to do that.

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<sup>5</sup> Abraham.

<sup>6</sup> Genesis 12:1.

Pe yr edrychem i gyfrol hanesyddiaeth foreuol hen genedl aml-freintiawg y Cymru; canfyddwn ein trioedd yn olrhain “hil gethin Albion gawr,” drwy hir a maith *Ymfudiad* o “Deffrobani yn ngwlad yr Haf,” hyd eu glaniad ar arfordir creigiawg “Ynys y Cedyrn;” a phe, o’r tarddiad tywyll hwnw, y dilynem hwy, nes ymgrynhoi o’u gweddillion mathredig ac enciledig o fewn amgaerau mynyddawg “Gwyllt Walia,” cawn y *ddeddf ymfudol* yn dal parhaol ddylanwad ar eu holl ddosranau. Tra yn meddu bodolaeth fel cenedl, ac yn gweithredu bywyd ac annibyniaeth, yr oedd y llwythau Cymroaidd yn enwog am luosowgrwydd eu trefedigaethau a nerth, a dylanwad eu hysbryd Ymfudol. Ond pan adawsant fraserd etifeddiaeth eu cyndeidiau, rhag ystryw a thwyll estron genedl, a gwaed a chelanedd yn gwilio ar eu camrau, fe enhuddwyd y tân hwn, dan orlwyth o ddifrawder ac annibendod. Er syrthio o honynt i amgylchiadau o ddwfn iselwch a gorthrymder; eu tir yn fathrfa dieithriaid, eu “dewraf Benaduriaid” yn gorwedd dan aml garneddau eu mynydd-dir, eu hiaith a’u crefydd, yn “ysgymmynedig felldigedig” yn ngolwg eu Harglwyddi estronol;—etto craffwch arnynt! Cydiant afael ar fynyddau diffaith ac oerllwm Cymru, megis ar gyrn allorau diogelwch! Gwell ganddynt wastraffu mêr eu hesgyrn i gyfeithogi dieithriaid;—gwell ganddynt edrych ar etifeddiaethau eu henafiaid yn cael eu rheibio gan grach Farwniaid ac Arglwyddi corachaid Lloegr;—gwell ganddynt oddef i bob swydd a galwedigaeth

“O’r graig ebyr—i Gaergybi,”

If we look at a volume of the early history of the old, privileged Welsh nation, we will see our triads tracing “Giant Albion’s swarthy lineage,” through a long and hard *Migration* from “Deffrobani in the Land of Summer,”<sup>7</sup> till their landing on the rocky coast of “The Isle of the Strong;” and if we were to follow them, from that dark origin, till the gathering of their routed and exiled remnants within the mountain fastnesses of “Wild Wales,” we should see the *law of migration* still holding sway over all their divisions. While they existed as a nation, and conducted their own life and exercised their independence, the Cymric tribes were renowned for the number of their colonies and the power and influence of their migrant spirit. But when they forsook the fertile legacy of their forefathers, through the cunning and deception of a foreign nation, and blood and slaughter followed in their steps, this fire was banked up under a heavy burden of apathy and aimlessness. Though they fell into circumstances of deep degradation and oppression; their land trampled by foreigners, their “bravest Princes” lying under the many cairns of their mountainous land, their language and religion “accursed and reviled” in the sight of their foreign lords;—still behold them! They take hold of the wild, bare mountains of Wales, as on the horns of the altars of security!<sup>8</sup> They prefer to waste the marrow of their bones to support foreigners; they prefer to watch the legacy of their ancestors being ravaged by the petty Barons and puny lords of England; They prefer to allow every office and calling

“From the stony streams—to Holyhead,”

<sup>7</sup> A putative homeland of the British race, identified variously as Ceylon, Sumatra and Constantinople.

<sup>8</sup> 1 Kings 1:50-51.

Ag y perthyna enw neu elw iddi, gael ei llyngcu gan genfaint y “Sassenach” chwedl y Gwyddel, na mynu rhyddid i’r gorthrymedig, a thoriad pob iau, DRWY YMFUDIAD. Hyd o fewn ychydig flynyddau, yr ydoedd mor anhawdd ein hymlid o wlad ein gwarth a’n tlodi, ag fyddai i gorgi bugail ymlid chwiaid oddiar fol Llyn Tegid! Ond debygem fod “arwyddion yr amserau” yn argoeli cryn gyfnewidiad, yn syniadau y genedl o barthed y pwngc hwn. Y mae’r meddwl Cymroaidd yn dechreu araf-ddysgu elfenau *Rhesymeg ymarferol*, a Rhagluniaeth drwy lawer ffrewylliad orflin, yn dirwasgu’r addysgiant. Ceir ambell Dyddynwr yn amlygu ei ofnau, y *gellir* aberthu *gormod*, er mwyn cael tynu’r olaf anadliad o fewn hen annedd gandryll ei gyndeidiau: clywir efallai y gweithiwr ieuengaf yn yr ardal, yn lled-awgrymu yr haeddid uwch cyflog nag ychydig geiniogau y dydd, ac awr neu ddwy o garwriaeth nosawl, am chwys a lludded diwrnodau hirfeithion Mehefin a Gorphenaf. Teimla’r byraf ei olwg, a’r diddimaf ei enaid, nad yw tynged y Gibeoniaid, sef, bod yn gymmunwyr coed, ac yn gludwyr dwfr i estron genedl, yn rhagorfrant gwerth ymorchestu o’i herwydd. Cyn b’o hir, daw Cymru ben-paladr, i’r penderfyniad, mai rhinwedd *cathod* a *bwbachod*, yn unig, yw cyndyn drigo mewn hen furddynod ychydig nifer, dedwyddach eu planed na’r rhelyw o honom, y rhai y torodd Cymru, o’i gweddwdod a’i thlodi, fin-newyndod eu dymuniadau, “enwant eu tai ar eu henwau eu hunain, gadawant eu golud i’w meibion.” I’r teulu hwn, nid yw “Ardaloedd yr Aur,” o gyfartal ddyddordeb i ardaloedd y “Beurau a’r Bank;” ac fe ddiplana cyfandir ehangfaith Australia, gerllaw eu hetifeddiaethau cartrefol. Ond ysywaeth,

“Fe luniodd Adda’i ’wyllys,  
Yn fulaidd ac anfelus.”

that has any reputation or profit to it be swallowed by the swarm of “Sassenach” as the Irish call them; over winning freedom for the oppressed, and the breaking of every yoke, THROUGH EMIGRATION; until within a few years, it was as hard to chase us from the land of our poverty and disgrace as it would be for a shepherd’s corgi to chase salmon from the belly of Lake Bala! But we should suppose that the “signs of the times” portend great changes in the nation’s ideas on this subject. The Welsh mind is slowly learning the elements of *practical Logic*, and Providence, with many an ill-tempered blow, enforces the lesson. The occasional smallholder reveals his fears that *too much can* be sacrificed in order to draw one’s last breath in the ruined abode of one’s forefathers: one may hear the youngest workman in the district half suggesting that higher recompense might be warranted than a few pence a day, with an hour or two of nocturnal courting, for the sweat and exhaustion of the overlong days of June and July. Even the most short-sighted and the most soulless feel that the fate of the Gibeonites, to be hewers of wood, and drawers of water to a foreign people, is not a privilege worth the chase. Before long, all Wales will come to the conclusion that it is a virtue only of *cats* and *ghosts* to stubbornly dwell in the old ruins of a few, happier than the rest of us, whom Wales severed from her deprivation and poverty and the near-starvation of their needs,—“they name their houses with their own names, they leave their wealth to their sons.” To this family, the “Gold Districts” are not of equal interest to the financial districts, and the vast Australian continent vanishes beside their domestic inheritances. But alas,

“Adam made up his mind,  
Mulish and unkind.”

Nis gadawodd i'r mwyafrif o honom gymaint a “bank” o dywod a llaid, neu gwys o dir, neu delpyn ysgithrawg o lethr môr, o fewn terfynau y Dywysogaeth i ymffrostio yn eu perchenogaeth. Ie, nis gall lluoedd o honom, er aberthiad iechyd a chysur, ac er eithaf egnion corph ac enaid, ond prin ymgadw rhag llithro yn *is* yn ngraddau Cymdeithas na'n gwyhelyth. Ond clywch! Pe bae'r *alwad* yn waelach ei thaledigaeth, na'r eiddo meddyg plwyfol; pe bai'r *tyddyn* yn ddruttach ei erwau na pherlau coron; pe bae'r *llafur* beunyddiol yn salach ei gyflog, na “sist” tlodion—, nid hollol anobeithiol ein hamgylchiadau er pob peth! Dacw wlad yn agoryd ei breichiau i'n croesawu; ei *thir* yn gynnyrchiol a *rhadr lawn*, ei *threthi* yn *y chydig* ac *ysgafn*, ei *chyflogau* yn *uchel* a sicr, ei *hinsawdd* yn IECHYD, a'i *llwch* yn AUR!

He left to the majority of us not so much as a “bank” of sand and mud, or a furrow of land, or a rugged piece of seaside slope, within the bounds of the Principality [of Wales] of whose ownership we can boast. Indeed, a great number of us, despite the sacrifice of health and comfort and the greatest efforts of body and soul, can scarcely avoid slipping *lower* in social rank than befits our lineage. But hark! If the *profession* be more poorly paid than that of a parish physician; if the *smallholding* be dearer by the acre than the pearls of a crown; if the wages of the daily *labour* be worse than relief for the poor—, our circumstances are not quite hopeless in spite of everything! There is a country opening its arms to welcome us; its *land* is *productive* and *benevolent*, its *taxes few* and *light*, its *wages high* and certain, its *climate* HEALTHY, and its dust GOLD!

Dringwch gyda ni, gyfeillion, i ben yr “ail  
bennod” i gael golwg ar y “wlad dda hon.”

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## YR AIL BENNOD

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“Llwyni fyrdd yn llawn o faeth,  
Llwyni, llenyrch, llawn lluniaeth  
Gerddi teg, iraidd eu tŵf,  
Dillyn ardal llawn irdŵf.—Cu ydynt y cawodau  
Y fro sech a wnant frashâu;  
Haul glwys i loywi y glyn  
Ergydia’i belydr gwed’yn.”—EBEN FARDD.

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## DARLUNIAD CYFFREDINOL O’R CYFANDIR AUSTRALAIDD.

Australia, neu fel ei gelwir weithiau gyda phriodoldeb “Gorynys y Deheu,” a gynhwysir o fewn y Dosraniad daearyddol a elwir “Australasia,”—gorwedd rhwng y 10fed ar 39eg linellau o *ledred* deheuol, a’r 113 i’r 153 o hydred Dwyreiniol. Ei hamgylchoedd ydynt: yr ochr *ogleddol*, cyfyng fôr Torres, a môr Arafura; yr ochr *ddeheuol* y Deheufôr Tawel, a chyfyngfôr Bass; yr ochr *orllewinol*, y cefnfôr Indiaidd; a’r llechwedd *ddwyreiniol*, y Tawelfor mawr.

Climb with us, friends, to the top of “chapter two”  
to get a view of “this good land.”

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## CHAPTER TWO

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“Many groves with food replete,  
Groves and glades providing meat  
Gardens fair, growing green,  
Verdant vale, lush the scene.—Kind the showers  
As parchèd valley stirs and flowers;  
Until the blessed sun prevails  
And aims its rays to light the dale.”—EBEN FARDD.

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT.

Australia, or as it is sometimes quite properly called “The Great Southern Island,” is included within the geographical Division called “Australasia,”—lying between the 10th and the 39th lines of latitude south, and the 113th to the 153rd of longitude East. Its neighbours are: on the *northern* side, the Torres strait, and the Arafura sea; on the *southern* side the Southern Ocean, and the Bass strait; on the *western* side, the Indian Ocean; and along the *eastern* edge, the Pacific Ocean.



## DARGANFYDDIAD.

Lled anhawdd ydyw nodi gyda phenderfynolrwydd, i bwy y perthyn yr anrhydedd o ddarganfyddiad y Cyfandir Australaidd. Rhoddai yr hen athrawiaeth ddaearyddol, arwynebedd *gwastadlyfn* (plane) i'r ddaear, ac nid un *crwn*, fel y deallwyd ei fod yn ol llaw. Tybid, oddiar y gred gyfeiliornus hon, y gweddai fod Cyfandir *deheuol* i fantoli yr un iaeth hon, cawn hen ddarlun-len (*map*) Marc Polo, yn dynodi rhyw “Ddeheudir Mawr,” yn amgylchu y pegwn Deheuol. Mewn *map* arall, o ddyddiad 1542, gwelir y tir dychymygol hwn yn myned dan y cyfenw “Java Fawr,” (*Great Java*); yr hyn a gyfnewidiwyd mewn amser diweddarach, i “Terra Australis,” sef y *Deheudir*. Gwybydded y darlennydd, nad oedd hyd yn hyn well sail na *gwag ddychymyg* i'r darnodiad. *Creda* rhai yn modolaeth y “Terra Australis”—a gwawdiai ereill y dyb hyd wybr. O'r diwedd, yn ystod y flwyddyn 1605, anfonwyd llynges fechan gan yr Yspawenwyr, i ymweled â'r môr deheuol, ar hynt ddarganfyddol. Ymwelsant â gororau ynys “*New Guinea*,” ac oddiyno yn eithaf difwriad iddynt hwy, hwyliasant hyd arfordir yr hen “Ddeheudir Mawr,” y breuddwydiasai eu teidiau gymaint am dano. I'w anrhydeddu yn fwy cyfenwodd y llywydd ef yn “Australia del Espiritu Sancto,” sef *Deheudir yr Ysbryd Glân*. Oddeutu yr un yspaid, ni wyddom ai cynt ai diweddarach, darganfyddwyd yr un Cyfandir gan Gadpen llong Hollandaidd, a gyfenwid y “Dwyfhen.” O'r flwyddyn hon allan, deuai ‘*Deheudir dieithr Mawr*,’ (Great unknown South Land) yr hen ddaearyddwyr hygoelus, yn fwyfwy adnabyddus i deyrnasoedd morwrawl Ewrop. Yn mhlith ei ymwelwyr mynychaf, ydoedd yr Hollandiaid, y rhai yn y flwyddyn 1663, a honasant berchenogaeth yr holl Gyfandir, er na wyddent, mewn gwirionedd, faint ei amgylchiad, na pha le y ceisid ei derfynau. Nodir ef yn eu darluneni hwynt, megis “Hollandia Nova,” (Holland Newydd). Credir mai'r môr-lywydd, os nad môr-leidr Dampier, ydoedd y Prydeiniwr *blaenaf* a sangodd ddaear Australia. Arosodd ychydig yn “Shark's Bay,” ar y llechwedd orllewinol, er adgyweiriad ei llynges, yn y flwyddyn 1688. Yr ymwelwr Prydeinig nesaf a deilynga ei gofnodi ydoedd yr hyglod Gadpen Cook; glaniodd y môrwr anturiaethus hwn yn Australia, ar y 12eg o

## DISCOVERY.

It is rather difficult to know with certainty to whom belongs the honour of discovering the Australian Continent. The old geographical doctrine accorded a *planar* surface to the earth, and not a *round* one, as was subsequently understood. It was supposed, on account of this mistaken belief, that it was appropriate that there should be a *southern* Continent to balance this icy one. There is an old map by Marco Polo, showing a “GREAT SOUTH LAND,” encircling the South pole. In another map, dated 1542, this imaginary land appears under the name “Great Java”, which was altered at a later date to “Terra Australis,” that is, the *South Land*. The reader should know that there was no other basis to this doctrine than *vain imagination*. Some believed in the existence of “Terra Australis”—and others poured scorn on the idea. Eventually, in the year 1605, the Spaniards dispatched a small fleet to visit the southern sea, on a mission of discovery. They visited the coasts of “New Guinea,” and from thence quite unintentionally they sailed on to the coast of the old “Great South Land,” about which their grandfathers had dreamed so much. To accord it more honour the commander of the fleet named it “Australia del Espiritu Sancto,” that is *South Land of the Holy Spirit*. About the same period, we cannot know whether earlier or later, the same Continent was discovered by the Captain<sup>9</sup> of a Dutch ship, called the “Duyphen.” From that year on, the ‘Great unknown South Land’ of the credulous geographers of old became more and more known to the maritime kingdoms of Europe. Among its most frequent visitors were the Dutch, who in the year 1663 claimed possession of the whole Continent, though they did not know in reality its size, nor where its bounds would be found. It was noted on their charts as “Hollandia Nova,” (New Holland). It is believed that the navigator, if not pirate, Dampier was the *first* Briton to set foot on Australian soil. In 1688 he stayed a while in “Shark's Bay,” on the western side, for repairs to his fleet. The next British visitor to deserve recording was the renowned Captain Cook; this adventurous seaman landed in Australia on the 12th of April, 1770. The early discoveries

<sup>9</sup> Dirk Hartog.

Ebrill, 1770. Cyfyngasid y darganfyddiadau blaenorol braidd yn hollol i ororau *gorllewinol* yr Ynys; ond i Cook perthyna yr anrhydedd o ddarsylliad trwyadl y llechweddau dwyreiniol. Enwodd yr holl ochr hono, oblegyd tebygolrwydd arfordirawl, yn “*Ddeheudir Cymru Newydd*,” (New South Wales); ac arganmolodd yn ddirfawr y llanerch a nodasai yn “Botany Bay,” (y môr-gilfach llysieuawg), yn ei adroddiad i’r Llywodraeth Brydeinig. Cymerodd Cook feddiant, mewn enw, o’r holl Gyfandir dan oruwch-awdurdod “SIOR III., BRENIN PRYDAIN FAWR A’R IWERDDON.” Achosodd hyn ffromiad aruthrol yn y meddwl Hollandaidd, ond yr oedd yr afael Brydeinig yn rhy sicr. Arosodd perchenogaeth y Cyfandir cyfan, ac efallai ryw ddydd, eisteddle *teyrnasoedd nerthol*, yn ei dwylaw. Ond, awn yn ymlaen y

#### DESGRIFIAD.

Mesura Australia, o ogledd i ddeheu, 2,000 o filltiroedd, ac o ddwyrain i orllewin 2,500. Ei hamgylchiad arfordirol sydd oddeutu 8,000 o filltiroedd, a chynwysa ei harwynebedd dros 3,000,000 o filltiroedd ysgwar, neu 1,920,000,000 o erwau. Nid yw arwynebedd yr oll o gyfandir Ewrop ond prin 3,700,000, eto poblogir ef gan 277,000,000; pryd nad yw poblogaeth Australia ond 300,000!

were almost entirely confined to the *western* coasts of the Island; but to Cook belongs the honour of thoroughly surveying the eastern coasts. That whole side he named, because of the resemblance of its coast, “*New South Wales*”; and he strongly recommended the spot he had noted as “Botany Bay” in his report to the British Government. He took nominal possession of the whole Continent under the authority of “GEORGE III., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.” This caused a prodigious rage in the Dutch mind, but the British grasp was too sure. Ownership of the whole Continent, and perhaps some day, the seat of *powerful kingdoms*, remained in his hands. But now let us move on to the

#### DESCRIPTION.

Australia measures, from north to south, 2,000 miles, and from east to west 2,500. The total length of its coast is about 8,000 miles, and its surface area is over 3,000,000 square miles, or 1,920,000,000 acres. The total area of the whole of Europe is scarcely 3,700,000, yet it is inhabited by 277,000,000 people; while the population of Australia is only 300,000!

Y mae cyflead arwynebol yr Ynys hefyd yn gwahaniaethu yn ddirfawr oddiwrth yr eiddom ni. Ychydig o fôr-gilfachau mawrion a geir yn bylchu ei hymylon, ac nid yw y rhai hynny ond megis *craciau* bychain yn ei chantell eangfaith: ni fedd (am a wyddom) foroedd tufewnol, ac nid yw ei hafonydd yn eu *nifer* a'u *maintioli*, yn gydmariaethol â'r eiddom ni. Fel Cyfandir y mae yn gorph cyfan-grwn o ddaear, heb aelodau iddo; tra yr ymleda yr eiddom ni gymaint a hwnw, a'r *can-llaw* gynt. Amgylchir yr Ynys, megis â chantell, gan drum o fynyddoedd uchel, (oddeutu 3,500 i 4,000 o droedfeddi). Ni chyfleuir yr *ymyl* anferthol hon, yn union, ar *fin ei harfordir*, ond oddeutu 200 milldir o fewn y cylch allanol hwnw. O lethrau y fodrwy fynyddawg hon i'r môr, ac am ryw yspaid o'r tu fewn, ceir gwastadleoedd eangfaith, gwigoedd agored, diderfyn o'r bron, a dyffrynoedd breision, wedi eu cyfleu rhwng trumoedd o fynyddoedd isel, coediog. Am ganolbarthau yr Ynys, ni sangodd troed Ewropaidd ar hyd-ddynt erioed, eithr credir yn gyffredinol na cheir ynddynt namyn diffaithleoedd gwastadlyfn, tywodlyd, sych, a chras-boeth; gydag, efallai, ambell gors annirnadwy ei ehangder, yn ymledaenu, megis tir hanner-cauledig yma ac acw. Tystiolaetha yr Ymdeithwyr mwyaf anturiaethus, mai ymfydrwydd hollol yw ceisio ymlwybro o fewn y Canoldir diderfyn hwn, na cheid ynddo braidd y lleiaf o angenrheidiau arbenicaf dyn ac anifail; eithr “gwastad-leoedd neu ddyffrynoedd tywodlyd, morfeuydd halenawg, a dyffeithleoedd cerigog” a gyfansoddant ei arwynebedd.

The formation of the Island is also vastly different from ours. A few large inlets breach its margins, and those are but little *cracks* in its enormous rim: it has (as far as we know) no interior seas, and its rivers are not comparable to our own in *number* and *size*. As a Continent it is a unitary body of earth, without parts; while ours stretches out like the *battlements* of old. A ridge of high mountains (about 3,500 to 4,000 feet) encircles the Island, like the rim of a wheel. This colossal *brim* does not run along the *coastline*, but about 200 miles within that outer limit. From the slopes of this mountainous ring to the sea, and for some distance within it, there are immense plains, open, almost endless forests, and rich valleys, set between low, wooded mountain ridges. As for the central parts of the Island, no European feet have ever trodden them, but it is generally believed that they contain nothing but dry, sandy deserts, scorched and polished by the sun; with, perhaps, the occasional marsh of indeterminate extent, spread out here and there like molten land. The most adventurous of Travellers testify that it is complete madness to venture into this boundless Interior, and that not even the least of the principal necessities of man and beast are found there, only the “sandy plains or valleys, salty marshes, and stony deserts” of which its surface consists.

Nodasom eisioes fod yr afonydd Australaidd yn *ychydig a bychain*, mewn cyfartalwch i'r hyn a ddysgwylasid. Y maent hefyd yn hynod aniscr eu dyfroedd. Gorlifant eu glanau, ac ymlodaenent yn foroedd ar adegau gwlawogydd trymion, gan ddyrchafu eu dyfroedd *haner can'* troedfedd mewn noswaith. Ar brydiau eraill, megis yn ystod yr hirfaith haf, ymddolent yn arafaid rhwng erchwynion eu gwelyau llydain; neu ymgollant i gadwyni o gôr-byllau dyfnion, ac heb efallai ond *ychydig ofer* yn treiglo o honynt. Y mae yr

“Elfen deneu ysplenydd,  
Lyfndeg, yn rhedeg yn rhydd.”

a ymarllwys yn ffrydiau tryloywon, ar hyd pob nant a chornant, ac i lawr aneirif aberoedd Cymru, yn ddiffygiol drwy ranau ehelaeth o Ynys Australia. Mewn canlyniad i'r gwall arbenig hwn, gesyd y preswylwyr eu hymddiried am foddion i ddisychedu eu hanifeiliaid, yn benaf ar y “water holes,” sef *pyllau cloddedig*, yn mha rai y gellir disgwyl cyflawnder ar bob adegau.

#### ANSAWDD Y TIR, FFRWYTHAU, &c.

Mewn Cyfandir mor ddirfawr, y mae ansawdd y tir, fel y gellir disgwyl, yn amrywiol hynod. Er y cynhwysa yr Ynys erwau afrifed o dir llafur, na fedd Cymru ei gyfartal, etto ar y cyfan tir *gwan* ac *ysgafn* ydyw, ac o herwydd ansicrwydd dwfr addasach i'w *bori* na'i *lafurio*. Nid yw mor drwm-lwythog o goedwigoedd a'r taleithiau Americanaidd, ac y mae y prenau a gyfansoddant y gwigoedd hyn, lawer yn fwy gwasgareddig. Anaml y ceir, oddieithr ar ymylon afonydd, y cyfryw frysllwyni, tywyll, anhyffordd, ac a oresgynant yr Amerig. Ni chynwysa y coedwigoedd hyn ond *ychydig* o'n coed cyffredin ni, gwneir hwy i fyny braidd yn hollol o brenau caledion, hir-hoedlog, megis y “Gum Tree, Stringy Bark,” &c.

Yn ei chyflwr anniwylledig *ychydig a diwerth* ydoedd cynnyrchion Australia, eithr drwy driniaeth gyfaddas ceir ynddi, yn eu perffeithrwydd uwchaf, yr *oll* braidd o brif gynnyrchion Cymru. Fe ffrwytha'r *Winwydden*, yr *Orange*, y *Lemon*, a'r *Peach* mor rhwydd a didrafferth o dan awyr gyntes, agored, Australia, ac y gwnaent yn eu hinsoddion cynhenid eu hunain.

We have already remarked that the Australian rivers are *few* and *small*, in comparison to what had been expected. They also run unreliably. In heavy rains they overflow their banks and become seas, their waters rising *fifty* feet in a night. At other times, as during the long, hot summer, they wind slowly between the sides of their broad beds, or dwindle into a series of deep puddles, with, perhaps, just a *runnel* of water trickling out of them. This

“Good element, fine and rare  
That flows free, sleek and fair,”

and which rushes in pellucid torrents along every stream and ravine, and down the innumerable rivers of Wales, is deficient in large parts of the Island of Australia. In consequence of this scarcity, the inhabitants rely chiefly on the “water holes,” or *excavated reservoirs*, to quench the thirst of their animals, and from these a sufficiency can be expected at all times.

#### QUALITY OF THE LAND, FRUITS, &c.

In a Continent so vast, the quality of the land is, as one would expect, remarkably varied. Though the Island contains countless acres of arable land, unequalled in Wales, still it is on the whole *weak* and *light* land, and on account of an uncertain water supply, more suited to *grazing* than to *tilling*. It is not as heavily wooded as the American states, and the trees of which these woods consist are much more scattered. One does not often find, other than on the banks of rivers, the kind of dark, untrained thickets which infest America. These woods contain but few of our common trees; they are almost wholly made up of long lived hardwoods, like the “Gum Tree, Stringy Bark,” &c.

In its unimproved condition Australia's products were few and worthless, but through suitable cultivation almost *all* of the chief products of Wales are now grown, in the highest perfection. The *Vine*, the *Orange*, the *Lemon*, and the *Peach* bear fruit as readily and as effortlessly under the warm, open sky of Australia as they do in their native climes.

Codir gwenith am ddeg mlynedd olynol, yn yr un llannerch heb y mymryn lleiaf o wrtaith, a chynnyrchu yn gyffredinol oddeutu *deg Bwsiel a'r hugain* yr Erw. Ffynna yr *Haidd* yn gyfartal; ond y mae yr hinsawdd yn rhy dwymn i'r *Ceirch*. Am y Pytatws, arganmolant eu lle, drwy gynnyrchu o *bedair i bum'* tunnell yr Erw.

#### Y TRIGOLION BRODOROL.

Perthynant i'r dosraniad hiliogaethol a gyfenwa anianyddion y *Papuas*. Efallai nad oes greaduriaid *cethinach*, chwedl pobl Meirion, yn *dynwarded dynoliaeth*, mewn un rhan o'r ddaear. Y maent o liw *cochddu'r ddaear*, llygaid bychain, soddedig; gwefusau tewion, fel *dau* glawdd yn diogelu rhyw agendor anferthol o geg, a bol codog, yn ymollwng i wared, er eithaf ymdrechion, dwy bawl o goesau meinion. *Noethion* hollol ydynt, eu crwyn yn *fudr*, *seimllyd*, a'u gwallt *crogedig dyryslyd*, mor beryglus ymhel ag ef, a *thocyn morgrug*. Eu hymborth cyffredin, yw *man-fwystfilod* a *gwraiddiach*; ond bwyntant gnawd eu *cydryw* hefyd ar adegau. Ni addolant un gwrthrych fel *Duw*, ac ni phroffesant un syniad neu ddychymyg, fel *crefydd*, etto rywfodd credant yn modolaeth *diafol*, a chymmerant drafferth anghredadwy i ddiogelu cyrph eu perthynasau rhagddo. Y maent yn *llwfr gywilyddus*, ac yn *ddiog druenus*. Buasai y trefedigion wedi ei *dieneidio*, flynyddau cyn hyn, oni buasai amddiffyniad deddfau Prydain drostynt. Eu rhifedi tebygol yw oddeutu 530,000.

Wheat is raised for ten successive years on the same plot without the least bit of manure, and generally produces about *thirty Bushels* an acre. *Barley* thrives just as well; but the climate is too hot for *Oats*. As for Potatoes, they recommend themselves by producing from *four* to *five* tons an Acre.

#### THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

They belong to the racial division which physiologists call the *Papuas*. Perhaps there are no *uglier* creatures, as the people of Merioneth say, *mimicking mankind*, in any part of the earth. They are the colour of *undyed black wool*, with small, sunken eyes; fat lips, like two dykes guarding a huge chasm of a mouth, and a sagging belly, giving way, despite its utmost efforts, to two slender legs like poles. They are quite naked, their skin filthy greasy, and their hair hangs in tangles, as dangerous to meddle with as an anthill. Their common sustenance consists of *small animals* and *mean roots*, but they sometimes eat the flesh of *their own kind* as well. They do not worship anything as *God*, and profess no idea or fancy as religion, yet in some way believe in the existence of a *devil*, and take incredible pains to conceal the corpses of their relations from him. They are *shy and timid*, and *wretchedly lazy*. The settlers would have *done away with* them years ago, had they not been under the protection of British law. Their likely number is about 530,000.

## ANIFEILIAID.

Yn mhlith y dosperth rheibus, ni cheir ond y “*Dingo*,” neu y *Ci Gwyllt*, creadur nid llawer mwy o ran corffolaeth na’r Cadnaw Cymreig. Llenwir y gweddill o’r rhywogaethau Anifeiliaid, yn Australia, gan y *Kangaroo*, yr *Opossum*, y *Quoll*, ac ychydig o’u cyffelyb, y rhai nad oes fawr berygl i’r Ymfudwr Cymreig fyned yn *herw-heliwr* (poacher) er mwyn y budd, na’r boddhad o’u hymlid. Etto, pe yr ymgynhyrfai yr hen ysbryd *saethu* ynddo, ni fedd yr Ynys *ddeddfau-helwriaeth*, (game-laws) i lesteirio ei ddifyrwch. Ni raid iddo yn dragyfyth guddio y *gwn yn y twmpath eithin*, rhag arswyd y “Gamekeeper,” ar diriogaethau Australia. Tebygol yw na chais ei thrigolion diwyd, a rhydd-feddwl, *hyd ddydd Brawd*, osod *gwr a llaw-ddryll* i amddiffyn bywydau mân adar a gwylltffilod ei choedwigoedd diderfyn.

## O ADAR,

Fe ddengys Australia ychydig fwy amrywiaeth. Nodwn, yr *Eryr*, yr *Estrys*, y *Pelican*, aneirif rywogaethau o *Barrots*; *Gwyddau*, a *Hwyaid-gwylltion*, *Brain*, *Colomenod*, &c. Y mae un peth yn nodedig mewn perthynas i Adaryddiaeth yr Ynys, hynod *aflafar* eu lleisieu ydynt oll. Ofer y dysgwylir i’w choedwigoedd ehangfawr ddiaspedain gan “bêr-gynghaneddion” ein llwyni cartrefol. Y mae

“Côr y llwyn yn llonydd”

mewn gwirionedd yn Australia!

## PYSGOD.

Y mae “heigiau’r dyfroedd” mor amryfaith, a’r mwyafrif o honynt, mor ddieithrol i’r Cymro, nad yw yn galw am wastraff yspaid i’w henwi. Gallwn sylwi, er fod amrai o honynt o ran iachusrwydd a phereidd-der, yn gyfartal i’r eiddom gartref, mai, *ar y cyfan*, lled *ddyfrllyd* a *diflas* yw Pysgod Australia.

## ANIMALS.

Among the predatory class, there is only the “*Dingo*”, or *Wild Dog*, a creature of little greater stature than the Welsh Fox. The rest of the Animal kinds of Australia is made up of the *Kangaroo*, the *Opossum*, the *Quoll*, and a few similar ones, none of which there is much danger of the Welsh Emigrant *poaching*, neither for profit nor for the enjoyment of the chase. Still, if the old *shooting* spirit stirs within him, the Island has no *game-laws* to hinder his sport. He need not be eternally hiding the *gun in the gorse bush*, for fear of the Gamekeeper, in Australia’s territories. Not *until the day of Judgement* are her industrious and liberal inhabitants likely to post a *man with a pistol* to protect the insignificant lives of the birds and wild beasts in her boundless forests.

## OF BIRDS,

Australia shows a little more variety. We note the *Eagle*, the *Ostrich*,<sup>10</sup> the *Pelican*, innumerable kinds of *Parrots*, *Geese*, and *Wild Duck*, *Crows*, *Pigeons*, &c. There is one notable thing in relation to the Ornithology of the Island, namely, the remarkable *harshness* of their voices. In vain does one wait for the vast forests to ring with the “sweet harmonies” of our groves at home. Truly is

“The grove’s choir silent”

in Australia!

## FISH.

The “shoals of the waters” are so diverse, and the majority of them so strange to the Welshman, that there is no call to waste time in naming them. We can note, though several of them are equal in nourishment and taste to ours at home, that, *on the whole*, Australian Fish are rather *watery* and *insipid*.

<sup>10</sup> The emu.

### CREADURIAID GWENWYNIG.

Er nad yw y Tiriogaethau Australaidd mor rhydd oddiwrth yr aflonyddwyr hyn, ac uchel-diroedd awelog, oerion Gwalia, etto, oddigerth rhyw fan *nadroedd* ; ambell i “*Sarph* hir-braff” yn ymlwybro yn ddisglaer ddoleneu amryliw, drwy’r brysglwyni, ac efallai ychydig *Ysgorpionau* bychain, a ymlochesant yn mharthau poethaf yr Ynys; ni cheir achos i arswydo cerdded ei hanial-leoedd mwyaf dyrys. Er nas gallwn eu rhestru yn mhlith y *Creaduriaid gwenwynig* , etto o ran eu nifer a’u mileindra, y mae’r “Mosquitoes,” y “Bluebottles,” y *chwain* a’r *morgrug* , yn teilyngu eu cofnodi. Gwna y *pedwar* rhywogaeth hon i fyny yr hyn a ellid alw yn *bla cymdeithasgar* Australia. Y maent “fel y locustiaid yn aneirif,” ac oll yn “arfog i’r frwydr.”

### POISONOUS CREATURES.

Although the Australian Territories are not as free from these disturbing creatures as the breezy, cold highlands of Wales, still, apart from some small *snakes* , or an occasional “long and stout *Serpent*” making its way in brightly coloured curves through the brushwood, and perhaps a few small *Scorpions* , which shelter in the coldest parts of the Island, their is no reason to fear walking her most tangled wild places. Though we cannot list them among the *Poisonous creatures* , in virtue of their number and ferocity the “Mosquitoes,” the “Bluebottles,” the *fleas* and the *ants* deserve mention. These *four* kinds make up what could be called the *social plague* of Australia. They are “countless like the locusts,”<sup>11</sup> and all “armed for the battle.”

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<sup>11</sup> Jeremiah 46:23.

## HINSAWDD

Y mae hinsoddau yr Ynys, mor amrywiol ac ydyw nodwedd ei thir a'i hanifeiliaid. Er fod amrai o'i dosranau gan *oered* a'r uchel-diroedd Ysgotaidd, etto, mae eraill mor annioddefol *frwd* a chras-diroedd Affrica; ar y cyfan, gellir dywedyd, fod yr hinsawdd yn *boethach* a *gwastadach*, na'r eiddom ni. Ni fedd y flwyddyn Australaidd o barthed *hinsawdd*, ond *pedwar* mis, sef Ebrill, Mai, Mehefin, a Gorphenaf, canys nid yw ei heithafnodau o *oerni*, ac o *wresawgrwydd*, ond yr hyn a deimlir yn fynych yn ystod y misoedd hyny yn Nghymru. Ceir ar brydiau *gawod* ysgafn o *eira*, ac ambell *noson* oeraidd, rewlyd, yn y *mynydd-dir*, ond drwy bop-peth *ochriad* y flwyddyn sydd tuagat “HAFIDD HIN.” Oddigerth rhyw lanerchau a nodir allan mewn perthynas i'r gwahanol drefedigaethau, y mae'r hinsawdd yn arganmol ei hun, fel yn hynod *gydnaws* ac arferiad a pharhad iechyd corfforol, yn ei raddau perffeithiaf. Sylwodd un ysgrifenydd, ac ni ymddengys y dywediad yn ormodiaith, fod “*Hinsawdd Australia yn well na chyffyr Meddygol.*” Derbynir tystiolaethau parhaus oddiwrth Ymfudwyr, eu bod yn mwynhau iechyd rhagorach er eu dyfodiad i Australia, nag a fwynhasant erioed yn eu gwlad enedigol. Gofynir cyfansoddiad *haiarnaidd* i oddef y cyfnewidiadau pwysig a disymwyth, a deimlir yn hinsawdd ein Hynys fechan a mynyddawg ni. Gallaf ddywedyd oddiar brofiad fel Meddyg, fod *naw* o bob *deg*, o anhwylderau cyffredin Cymru, yn cael eu hachlysuero ganddynt. *Yma*, fe gychwyn y diwrnod yn fynych gyda *chawodau Ebrill*, bydd ei ganol-ddydd yn meddu *tanbeidrwydd Gorphenaf*, a'i brydnawn yn crynu gan *oerwynt Rhagfyr*. Ni theimlir ond ychydig iawn o hyn yn Australia. Er hyny, mewn rhai ardaloedd, y mae gwahaniaeth *ardymmeredd* dydd a nos, yn nodedig o fawr, hyd yn oed yn y wlad hon o wastadlyfn hinsawdd.

Gan fod *iachusrwydd* hinsawdd, yn un o'r hanfodion hyny, na wna unrhyw fanteision eraill, gyflawni ei habsenoldeb, gosodwn o flaen y darlennydd, ychydig dystiolaethau, o barthed y pwngc hwn, a roddwyd gan ymwelwyr *profiadol*.

(VOYAGES OF CAPT., COOK.)

“Y mae'r hinsawdd yn ddiammeuol yn dra dymunol i fyw ynddi.”

## CLIMATE

The Island's climates are as varied as the character of its land and its animals. Though some of her parts are as *cold* as the Scottish highlands, others are as insufferably hot as the parched lands of Africa; on the whole, one can say that the climate is *hotter* and more *even* than ours. In regard to *climate*, the Australian year has but *four* months, namely April, May, June, and July, since its extremes of *cold* and *heat* are only those which are frequently felt during those months in Wales. At times there is a light *shower* of *snow*, and an occasional chilly, frosty *night*, in the *hill-country*, but through it all the *tendency* of the year is towards “SUMMERY WEATHER.” Excepting some areas which are indicated in relation to the various colonies, the climate recommends itself as remarkably *congenial* to the cultivation and maintenance of physical health, in its most perfect degrees. One writer declares, and the comment appears to be no exaggeration, that “*The climate of Australia is better than Medicine.*” We receive the consistent testimony of Emigrants, that since their arrival in Australia they enjoy a greater degree of health than they ever did in their native land. An *iron* constitution is required to tolerate the acute changes of weather experienced in our mountainous little Island. I can say from experience as a Physician, that they are the cause of *nine* out of *ten* of the common ailments in Wales. *Here*, the day often starts with *April showers*, midday will bring the *fierce heat of July*, while the afternoon shivers in the *cold wind of December*. Little of the sort is experienced in Australia. Nevertheless, in some districts, the difference in *temperature* between day and night is very marked, even in this land of even climate.

A healthy climate being one of those essentials whose absence cannot be compensated by any other advantages, we shall set before the reader a few testimonies regarding this subject, given by *experienced* visitors.

(VOYAGES OF CAPT. COOK.)

“The climate is doubtless very agreeable to live in.”



(CHAMBERS EMIGRANTS MANUAL.)

“Y mae yr hinsawdd ar y cyfan yn achlesol i iechedd a hir-hoedliad.”

(AUSTRALIA, BY DR. LANG.)

“Y mae yr hinsawdd *ar y cyfan* yn gyfartal, os nad rhagorach na'r eiddo unrhyw wlad ar wyneb y ddaear.”

(TEN YEARS IN AUSTRALIA, BY MACKENSIE.)

“Nis gall fod hinsawdd iachusach.”

(MR. MARTIN.)

“Y mae iachusrwydd Australia yn ddiarebol.”

(COL. GAWLER, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

“Ni chlywais erioed am hinsawdd addasach, i adferu cynneddfau nychlyd a gwanaidd.”

(MR. TOWNSEND.)

“Y mae hinsawdd y gauaf yn *hyfryd dros ben*, ac er fod yr haf yn *wresog*, nid yw yn orthrechol felly.”

(AUSTRALIA, BY G. B. EARP, ESQ.)

“Y mae yr hinsawdd yn *ffafriol* i iechedd; galler gorwedd dan goeden y nos, mor ddiberygl ac ar wely plyf.”

(CASSEL'S EMIGRANTS HANDBOOK.)

“Y mae yr ardymeredd yn wastatach na'r eiddo un wlad arall ar y ddaear.”

(THE GOLD REGIONS, BY MOSSMAN.)

“Y mae gwresawgrwydd yr hinsawdd yn odiaeth ddymunol.”

(A GUIDE TO AUSTRALIA, BY——.)

“Er fod yr hinsawdd yn bur boeth ar amserau, nid yw mor orthrechol ag ydyw yma.”

(VOYAGES OF CAPT., COOK.)

“Y mae yr hinsawdd yn nodedig o iachusol, ac yn hynod gyfaddas i'r cynneddfau Ewropaidd.”

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[TO BE CONTINUED]

(CHAMBERS EMIGRANTS MANUAL.)

“The climate is on the whole conducive to health and longevity.”

(AUSTRALIA, BY DR. LANG.)

“The climate is *on the whole* equal, if not superior to that of any country on the face of the earth.”

(TEN YEARS IN AUSTRALIA, BY MACKENSIE.)

“There can be no more salutary climate.”

(MR. MARTIN.)

“The healthfulness of Australia is proverbial.”

(COL. GAWLER, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

“I never heard of a climate more fit to restore a frail and sickly constitution.”

(MR. TOWNSEND.)

“The winter climate is *extremely pleasant*, and although the summer is *hot*, it is not oppressively so.”

(AUSTRALIA, BY G. B. EARP, ESQ.)

“The climate is *favourable* to health; one can lie under a tree at night, as safely as on a feather bed.”

(CASSEL'S EMIGRANTS HANDBOOK.)

“The temperature is more even than that of any other country on earth.”

(THE GOLD REGIONS, BY MOSSMAN.)

“The warmth of the climate is most agreeable.”

(A GUIDE TO AUSTRALIA, BY——.)

“Although the climate is very hot at times, it is not as oppressive as it is here.”

(VOYAGES OF CAPT. COOK.)

“The climate is notably wholesome, and remarkably suited to the European constitution.”

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[TO BE CONTINUED]