

### JOURNEY IN ALGIERS.

Two volumes, describing a scientific tour in this Regency, have lately been published in Paris and London, and supply the information which is contained in the following notice :

"As critics, we have nothing to do with the political question involved in the French occupation of Algiers ; but as philanthropists, we may be allowed to say, that if, as a consequence, civilization shall extend among the savage hordes of Africa, the French will deserve the gratitude of the human race, upon whom they have already conferred an immense benefit, by the destruction of a nest of pirates, which the jealousies of the maritime governments of Europe suffered to exist, during so many centuries, upon the confines of the Christian world.

M. Rozet, the author of the work before us, is a distinguished geologist, and an engineer-geographer to the invading army under Bourmont, he had great opportunities for observation, of which he has made a judicious use. The third, and to the general reader, most interesting part of his work, is yet unpublished. It is to contain a description of the country, an account of the population of the different cities and towns, and of the manners, customs, and pursuits of the inhabitants. The portion now under review, is chiefly made up of scientific details, including the geography, geology, and natural history of the country ; all subjects which, though not minutely, are very ably discussed. In the second volume, M. Rozet gives an interesting account of the seven tribes which compose the population of the regency.

Though with a fine climate and productive soil, many years must elapse before Algiers can be rendered a serviceable colony to the mother country, either financially or politically. The only secure part of the country is included within a circle of ten miles round the city, and even there the settlers are exposed to the sudden incursions of the Berbers, whose hostility to strangers forms part of their religious creed. These tribes, who inhabit the mountains of the lesser Atlas, from Tunis to the empire of Morocco, are the ancient Numidians described by Sallust, and are precisely the same, with regard to manners, customs and civilization, as at the period of the war of Jugurtha, 109 years before Christ. Even their mode of warfare continues the same. When the French armies appeared before them, they dispersed and fled with the rapidity of lightning, but would suddenly and unexpectedly re-appear, and attack their retreating enemies with the most extraordinary boldness. No reliance can be placed upon either their apparent submission or their good faith.

When the Moors and other tribes became

civilized by contact with the nations of Europe, and began to build cities, the Berbers, preferring their old savage independence, retired to the mountains, which they defended, inch by inch, against invasion ; and they have never yet been subjugated. Nevertheless, they frequent the city of Algiers, and serve as domestics or carry on trade there ; but this communication with comparative civilization has not softened the ferocity of their manners, and they still mercilessly butcher every stranger who appears in their mountains.

Patience is a plaster for all sores.

Patch by patch is good husbandry, but patch upon patch is plain beggary.

Praise the sea, but keep on land.

Praise without profit, puts little in the pocket.

Pride goes before and shame follows after.

Pride, perceiving humility honorable, often borrows her cloak.

Save a thief from the gallows, and he will be the first to cut your throat.

Say well is good, but do well is better.

Send not for an hatchet to break open an egg with.

Since you know every thing, and I know nothing, pray tell me what I dreamed this morning.

Some are wise and some are otherwise.

That is but an empty purse that is full of other folks' money.

Such as the tree is, such is the fruit.

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### THE CANADIAN GARLAND.

HAMILTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1823.

This number closes the present volume of the Garland, and it is with heartfelt gratitude that we tender our sincere acknowledgments to our numerous friends ; for the encouragement we have received at their hands, with a hope that the present patronage will be continued and extended, as the merits of the coming volume shall deserve.— The first number will be issued as soon as the necessary material can be procured for enlarging and improving its appearance ; probably about the first of October.

At the time we issued proposals for volume two, we stood alone—seemingly without a friend. But since that time we have received from an unexpected source, a promise of all that we lacked ;— and in order to make it an object for the subscriber to pay in advance, we shall reduce our terms to twelve shillings and six pence per annum. So it will be perceived, that after deducting cost of paper, postage, &c. very little will be left to remunerate us for our services.

Our agents will oblige us by collecting subscriptions in their vicinities, and forwarding them to us. We return our thanks to such as have already paid us. Correspondents are requested to continue their contributions, and accept our thanks for the past.