

of low extraction, who carries to excess his hatred towards the French, whom he injures solely for the pleasure of injuring. The governor has converted every thing to money. The places given by his predecessor, have been sold: he has turned out men of known integrity, and replaced them by rogues; and has done every thing to disgust men of honest intentions.

There is only one monastic institution for men at New Orleans; and they hide their depravation and ignorance under the garb of religion. There is also a convent of nuns, where young girls are instructed.

The town is not paved, and probably never will be while under the Spanish government. The markets, for want of proper ventilation, emit putrid vapours; so that it is likely, in a few years, either the yellow fever, or some other contagious disease, will destroy a great number of the foreign settlers; even the natives are often attacked.

The Creoles of Louisiana have not lost, under a foreign government, either the love of the mother-country, or the tastes which characterize its inhabitants. They yield themselves to pleasure in excess. Feasting and gaming occupy all their attention. This latter appears the most predominant. They are humane, affable, and hospitable. The Creolian women are passionately fond of dancing. The men, being brave, bold, and enterprising, nothing pleases them so much as the military uniform, which they wear at thirteen or fourteen. The government employ them in the militia, or in the regiments of Louisiana. They are often cadets five or six years before they gain the rank of sub-lieutenant: but this is no inconvenience, the epaulette is that which flatters them.

Thus, in this country, as every where else, man is ambitious to command others, at an age when he is incapable of commanding himself.

Louisiana, which neither produced corn nor pulse of any kind, was supplied before the war, by France, when the inhabitants went under Spanish colours to provide themselves with necessaries. But for more than ten years, the Americans have been able to supply them. They receive in payment dollars, which they send by horses and waggons to Philadelphia. They furnish them with clothes, furniture, and other merchandize, and receive in exchange sugar, indigo, and cotton.

All the taxes imposed in Louisiana by the Spanish government, are confined to six per cent. on merchandize imported, and products exported from the colony. On this head, as on many others, the policy of the United States is preferable to that of Spain. The taxes on the merchandize which they ma-