

are sold is built over the water, and being furnished with a loose flooring, the filth is easily got rid of. The butcher-meats consisted for the most part of pork, which is raised in large quantities. Fowls and ducks were also very numerous. A number of eggs were seen with the shell broken, to exhibit the dead chicken, and others that were rotten, in which state they were favourite food of the Chinese. Vegetables and dried fruits were also in great abundance; these latter were imported from China. Of vegetables, there were lettuces, onions, garlic, sweet-potatoes, and large quantities of germinating rice, which is sold for planting. Of the quantities of fresh fruit it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea, and they are all of fine kinds, many of which I had never before seen.

The bazaars form the general resort of those who frequent the market. Every avenue, arcade, or veranda approaching it is filled with money-changers, and small-ware dealers, eager for selling European goods, Chinese toys, and many other attractive curiosities. It is necessary to be careful in making even the smallest offers, for although it may be but half or a fourth of what is asked, it is instantly accepted. The money-changers seem to be a peculiar class; they are much darker in colour than the rest of this singular throng, and are seen sitting cross-legged on their tables, with extensive rouleaux of copper coin, heaps of cowrie-shells, and some silver.

I was much surprised at the great difference existing in these countries, when compared to our own, in respect to the coin, which is divided into pieces of extremely small value; and I could not help viewing this contrast as tending to show the depreciation of labour on the one hand, and the value both of time and money on the other. Indeed, the difference between the condition of these people and that of our own countrymen might be likened to the difference in the value of the smallest of the coins that is circulating in the two regions. One cannot but look upon these Eastern nations rather as allied to the animals subservient to the wants of man, than as belonging to the human race. The majority of them are as industrious as bees, and seem to employ their time very much after the same manner, in collecting food, without any farther end in view but storing up materials wherewith to live.

The trades are chiefly engrossed by the Chinese, particularly those that are sedentary, and performed within doors. The calkers, and those vocations connected with vessels, are generally Hindoos of a peculiar class. Some of these were employed in the squadron, and they also work as cooleys and labourers. They are very spare and thin, and have little flesh to trouble them; indeed, their thighs, and