

of the banks of the Peneus, in the plain, may doubtless be, in a great measure, ascribed to the climate in which he vegetates. For the rude barbarian Turks of Asia Minor, transplanted to the environs of Trikala, have deposited their original ferocity, and assumed, with the occupations, the temper and manners of the industrious husbandman. Ignorant of the use of arms, strangers to all controversial disputes, they live and associate with the Christians in harmonious fraternity. From some of these simple Mahometans have I heard these expressions. "Why are we not like our oxen and our sheep, to live without care and without sin! And you Christian, what can you want in our fields; old walls and lettered stones? Of what importance is it to you to know which way our rivers bend their course?" With a smile of pity they heard me talk of the Greeks and Romans of former times; but they regarded me with some respect, when I read to them out of Theophrastus, that in his time, as in the present day, the crops of Thessaly were often destroyed by the worm. But the happiness of the Thessalian is not that of uniformity of occupation. Each season brings round its labours, and each change of labour produces a change of enjoyment. In the time of seed-sowing, mounted on their antique cars, they repair to the prepared field. The spring is introduced by festivals and *panegyres* or fairs, which attract for business or for pleasure the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The heats of summer pass away under the cool shade of their hills and woods. The vintage, the cotton-harvest, are seasons of joy and expectation. The winter, in such a climate, invites the Thessalian to the chace. Thus passes round the year for the Thessalian husbandman; and the general regularity of the climate highly favours the unfolding of the faculties of both body and mind, among a race of men who want only a proper system of government to be happy.

FINIS.

