

THE PROGRESS OF INTELLECT IN A YOUTH.

THE sun had apparently described its eleventh annual revolution since the birth of Eugenio, when his attention was caught by a small volume elegantly bound upon his mother's toilet. Upon opening it, he found it to be Raffles, the Prince of Abyssinia. Great was his surprise to find happiness, as a phantom, pursued by a prince and princess. The state of such, had, by ignorance, been represented to him as proverbially to be envied. The subjects, perspicuously and elegantly developed in this fascinating little volume, excited in Eugenio a thirst of knowledge, which occasioned an uneasiness, that incessantly required to be allayed by a constant and gradual influx of information to his mind, as the electric aura communicates ease to a part of the body disquieted by pain. He who is active in the pursuit of happiness, of knowledge, and of wealth, the three great goals towards which all men direct their undeviating course, if he arrive not at the ultimate object which attracts his steps, receives a portion of these blessings in his course, according to the intensity of his ardor, and his approximation to the point of pursuit. Demosthenes has said that action was the first, second and third part of oratory. With at least equal truth may it be asserted, that action in doing good is happiness, and that by activity are knowledge and wealth to be attained. Whoever wishes to find either, unless prevented by some very uncommon and irregular misapplication of exertion, or whim of fortune, will see the means of propelling him to his favorite object, distributed in his path. Thus Eugenio, who had discovered the story of Raffles to be a fiction, beautifully wrought to enforce that absolute happiness was only to be found in a future state, tho' delighted with the richness of description, and instructed by the wisdom of the author's observations, wished, as ardently as the hero, to know what had really taken place on the earth.

In searching among the books of a disordered library, the lives of illustrious persons by Plutarch, promised a delightful repast to his mind. The atrociousness of one of Romulus's uncles, affected our young hero with disgust, which was heightened into horror at the blasphemy of imputing a crime to one of the Heathen Gods; for Eugenio was a stranger yet to a mythology, which attributed to Deities the vices of men. The humanity of the female who preserved the existence of those, whom the cruelty of their depraved relation had exposed to the fury of a destructive element, drew from his youthful eye the tear of sympathy and joy. He naturally expected such sensations to actuate the breast of a woman; and was touched by the purity and sensibility of nature, neither sophisticated by affectation, nor stifled by the ambition of princely circles. Little suspecting that the lessons of policy were supposed to be different from the dictates of justice, Eugenio was shocked at the conduct of the Romans and the Sabines; but in the subsequent union of their two kings, foreworn, with delight, the future greatness of a city, which, in its origin, had been indebted to robbery and the most hideous crimes. The fable on the Sacred Mountain, or the necessity of union, riveted more firmly the chain of his fraternal affection, and the immediate political application of the moral to the country which had matured him, was too prompt to escape his youthful observation. The controversies between the orders of Patricians and Plebeians, engrained in Eugenio the principles of equality as those of justice—and when he saw the mother and sister of Coriolanus intercede between their armies, whilst he honored his filial piety and affection, he lamented that a mind of such intelligence, and a heart of so much feeling and virtue, should have been blinded or perverted by the darkness of prejudice, or the inexorable powers of pride and ambition.

To trace the progress of Eugenio's mind, as he swallowed with avidity the important facts of the Roman and Grecian story, and animadverted on them; what would it be but to recount the humility of Numa and Publicola, proved by their subsequent virtues and talents, to be unaffected; the delightful visions from Egæna, through whom wisdom from heaven was supposed to be communicated; the surprise of youth, that the year did not always contain twelve months, which led to a comparison of time with the motion of the heavenly bodies; the opposition of Tarquin; power abused and sharpened by passion in the case of Sextus; the revenge of virtue and patriotism, with their wisdom in Brutus and Collatinus—liberty and parity once restored and then destroyed by foreign conquest, and a relaxation of manners too feeble to oppose the energy of talents and ambition—and the black cloud of private vice and public oppression now and then enlightened by the virtue of Trajan or an Antoninus?

In the Grecian story, the powers and heroism of Theseus, his attachment to Ariadne, rewarded by the clue which saved him from the horrid Minotaur; his early union of the states of Greece; the rigors which, because it was right to oppose vice in the beginning, demanded the blood of the most venal offenders; the wisdom of Solon in instituting the Senate and Areopagus; the justice of Aristides too uniform for political jealousy, perhaps too far strained; the difference of his system with that of Themistocles; the wonderful versatility of Alcibiades's talents, and his power, as was said of Pitt, to wield a whole nation in his hand; the division amongst the different states, not to be prevented by the wisdom of the Amphictionic Council, which burst into a flame in the Peloponnesian war; the fruitless warnings from the mellifluous and energetic eloquence of Demosthenes against the dangers of foreign invasion; all these facts attracted his attention.

As Eugenio gradually proceeded thro' these facts, his mind was maturing. Points of similarity between Greece and America were apparent to him. The ambitious were the congress of the U. S. they also were an union of democratic states; they were partly commercial; they had what were supposed discordant interests. He was unhappy until he found that a spirit of compromise had intimately mixed, and in a measure neutralized what would otherwise have been an enervance; and that the administration, like the oil in the immortal Franklin's experiment, tranquilized the sea of politics; and moreover, that the American agriculturist differed from the elegant, tho' volatile Athenian; that a representative body was not so sensible to the harangues of demagogues as a tumultuous primary assembly; that were a calm examination of public topics, communicated by the press, is substituted for such an assembly, and that were the moral situation of the people is different, the same dangers are not to be apprehended.

Whilst Eugenio was enriched his mind with the important facts of ancient story, his sympathy for the liberty of Rome and of the world, impressed him with a veneration for Cato, struggling unequally against the ambition and power of Caesar. The play of Cato formed on the story of this hero by Addison, raised his admiration of liberty to enthusiasm. In the same volume he found a Latin poem in honor of the vidor at Blenheim. His muse essayed in her infant flight to give the most striking passages to the world in English verse. The hand of heaven took from one of Eugenio's friends a cherub, for whom his muse described the angels as opening the way to heaven.

He had heard that Milton had written a wonderful poem on a divine subject. In it he contemplated with awe the grandeur of Omnipotence creating a world. The accursed ambition of the Prince of Darkness, and the eloquence of the orators of Pandemonium taught him to beware of the powers of vice directed by talents. The disquiet of man in solitude, and his extacy at beholding in a companion, a second self of more refinement, and the representation of the felicity attending a life of nature, whilst innocent, impressed on him the indissoluble union of the social affections and virtue with happiness.

The dignity of the poet, swelling with the majesty of the subject, elevated Eugenio's feelings to the adoration of the Author of being, and the wonder of his works. His mind took peculiar pleasure in viewing these subjects in every shape in which it could place them. Thompson, mild, natural and sublime, delighted him with the justice and variety of his descriptions; whilst Akenfide dazzled him with the magnificence of his pictures, and manifested a correct correspondence between order, beauty and virtue.

The powers of reason, and the abstract sciences of geography and astronomy, had seldom been the subjects of Eugenio's contemplation, when a total eclipse of the sun was predicted in an almanack. "This surely is a wonderful phenomenon" he observed to himself, and an explanation of it by a friend, stimulated his curiosity towards the general system of astronomy. He was told, that, altho' some popular treatises would give him a general view of the sublime system, by geometry the motions, velocity and relations of the heavenly bodies had been ascertained, and were capable of demonstration. The definitions and axioms he found but few.

The importance of the object occasioned him patient to acquire them, and as in the course of a demonstration, he saw the light of truth breaking upon him, & that always proved which was to be proved, what required at first an effort of his mind to prevent a tedium, became a pleasure, which was increasing to delight; and on arriving at a conviction of the correctness of the great Newton's system, arose to rapture!

Such were the pursuits of Eugenio.—A soul of refinement only, can appreciate his happiness.—Practical morality, science and literature were the delight of his youth, and no doubt will be the support and comfort of his old age.

City of Baltimore.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

(No. XXI)

AN ORDINANCE

For the regulation of the several markets within the city of Baltimore.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the several markets within this city, shall be held on the respective days heretofore prescribed by law, and the market hours of said market shall be as follow, to wit: To begin at day light in the morning, and end at ten o'clock in the forenoon, between the first day of April and the first day of October; and to begin at day light in the morning and end at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, between the first day of October and the first day of April; and that one clerk be appointed for Centre market, whose salary shall be 200 dollars, per annum; one clerk for Fell's Point market, whose salary shall be 100 dollars, per annum, and one clerk for Hanover market, whose salary shall be 80 dollars, per annum. And the limits of Centre market shall be and they are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the fourth line of Baltimore-street, and extending southward on the line of the kerbs on each side of Market space, to the north line of Pratt-street, and so much of Fall's market space, between the line of the kerbs, as lies between Market space and Jones's Falls. And the limits of Fell's Point market shall be and they are hereby declared to be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the fourth line of Atifiana-street and extending southward on the line of the kerbs on each side of Market-street, to a line drawn from the north east corner of George-street, to the north west corner of Fell's-street. And the limits of Hanover market shall and hereby are declared to include the alley northward and adjoining the market house, the whole of Hanover-street, opposite the market house and westward of the eastern kerb of said street, and the northern half of Camden street, which lies adjoining to the fourth front of the market house aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the clerks appointed to the several markets aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge of the market to which they are respectively appointed, during their continuance in office; and it shall be their duty and they are hereby directed and required to attend, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident or necessity, the market to which they are respectively appointed, during the market hours herein before prescribed, and at such other hours as shall be necessary, in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations directed to be observed, as well by this ordinance as by any other ordinance of the corporation, touching or concerning such markets, and to prevent all blown, stuffed unbound or unwholesome provisions from being sold or exposed for sale within the same, and to weigh, try and examine all butter, lard and other articles of provisions sold at a given weight, to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of to the highest bidder, for the use of the city; to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the said market to which they are severally appointed, between buyers and sellers, touching the weight and measure of the things there bought and sold, and to examine all persons suspected of selling provisions as hucksters, at second hand, and to prosecute, according to the directions of this, or any future ordinance, all such as shall be found offending against the same; and to try all scales, weights and measures, by which any provisions, offered for sale in the said markets, are to be weighed or measured, and to collect all and every the rents of the stalls or shambles to which they may belong, for the use of the city; and to prevent any person or persons (excepting butchers and country people bringing their produce to market for sale) from selling or exposing for sale, any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions or other things whatsoever, within the limits of any of the aforesaid markets, at any other time than on market days; and to cause the markets to which they are respectively appointed, to be swept at least twice in every week, and on such other days as the mayor may direct, and to remove all dirt, filth and snow from the same, as often as may be necessary. And before any of the clerks aforesaid shall take upon themselves the execution of the trusts reposed in them by this ordinance, he shall give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the mayor to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, that is to say, the clerks of Hanover market and Fell's Point market each in the sum of five hundred dollars, and the clerk of the Centre market in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with condition thereto annexed, that they will severally, well and faithfully discharge the several duties required by this or any other ordinance, and that they will render, to the mayor, once in every three months, a just and true account of all monies they shall from time to time receive in virtue of their office, and that they will pay the same to the register for the use of the city.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That no steel-yards shall be used in the

said markets, but all flesh, flour and other provisions sold by weight, shall be weighed by scales and weights, duly stamped and regulated by the officer legally appointed for that purpose, such scales and weights to be provided by the seller; and if any person shall be guilty of selling by steel yards, or by unjust weights or false measures, or scales falsely balanced, he or they shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That no person shall sell or expose to sale, in any of the markets aforesaid, any blown, stuffed, unbound, unwholesome meat or articles of provisions, or mearly pork, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That no person or persons whomsoever shall lead, ride, drive or bring into any of the said market houses, or on the brick pavement of the same, any horse, or other beast, waggon, cart, wheel barrow or carriage of any kind whatever, or kill or slaughter within the limits of any of the said markets any beast of the beef, sheep or hog kind, or lay, throw or deposit any dirt, filth, dung, garbage or offal therein under the penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person or persons shall lead, drive or place any cow or cows, or calves (veal calves excepted) for sale, within the limits of either of the markets during market hours, except as herein after excepted, every such person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted and ordained, That no person or persons shall expose for sale, any goods, wares or merchandize of any kind whatsoever, except of the manufactures of the United States, within the limits of any of the said markets or sell or expose for sale any goods, wares or merchandizes of said manufactures, except on market days; and any person or persons offending in either case, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person or persons shall buy or cause to be bought, any kind of vegetables, dead meat, poultry, butter, cheese, tallow, eggs or fish, in any of the markets in the said city, or within ten miles thereof, with an intent to sell the same in such markets, such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted and ordained, That when and as often as it shall happen, that any person is exposing any of the above-mentioned articles for sale, otherwise than in his shop or store, and there is good cause to suspect they have been purchased contrary to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance, it shall and may be lawful for any person to apply to a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, for a warrant to apprehend such person or persons so suspected, and the said justice shall enquire into the offence; and if the person suspected shall be convicted thereof, on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, or if the person or persons so charged cannot make it appear to the satisfaction of such justice of the peace, that he, she, or they raised or made the article or articles, by him, her or them, so offered for sale, or that he, she or they, is or they are disposing of them on account of the person or persons who made the same, or that he, she or they brought the said article or articles ten miles or upwards from the said city, he, she or they shall be deemed, construed and taken to be offenders against this ordinance, and shall pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted and ordained, That no huckster, or other person, shall purchase fruit with intent to sell again, any provisions of any kind, within the limits of the said markets during market hours, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted and ordained, That all waggons, carts, and other carriages attending the markets on market days, shall be placed within the limits of the market during the market hours, and shall be ranged in such manner and form as the clerk of the market shall direct, in one single row on each side of the market houses and as near as possible to the polls or kerbstones on the sides next to the dwelling houses: Provided, that in case all such waggons, carts and other carriages cannot be so ranged in one row, then the residue may be placed in such part of the limits aforesaid, or in such parts of the adjoining streets, and in such manner and form, as to the clerk of the market shall seem right and proper; and any person offending herein shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each and every offence.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted and ordained, That not more than two horses, or other beasts of draught, shall remain fixed to any waggon or sled, nor more than one horse or other beast of draught to any cart or other carriage; & that no waggon cart or other carriage, loaded with wood, stone, bricks, hay dirt, lime or lumber, or merchandize of any kind, no empty waggon, cart or other carriage and no hackney-carriage, shall be driven or placed in the limits of either of the markets during market hours on market days, and that a horse or other beast of draught not fixed to a waggon or other carriage, and no other unloaded horse, shall be permitted to enter or remain within said limits during the hours and days aforesaid, & any person herein offending shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each and every offence.

vided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any person or persons riding or driven any horse or horses, fixed or not fixed to a waggon or other carriage, across the centre Market space at the intersection of Water street and market space, which intersection shall be kept open for the said purpose.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted and ordained, That the mayor be and he is hereby empowered to cause from time to time, as may be found most expedient and necessary, a number of moveable stalls and permanent fixed benches to be made and erected at the expense of the corporation, and placed on such parts of the limits of the said markets as may be by him found most convenient and suitable, & to cause the same to be numbered & rented out to the vendors of market articles by the clerks of the said markets, upon the terms heretofore established, or which hereafter may be established for such stalls and benches in each respective market; and if any person shall willfully or maliciously break or otherwise injure any permanent fixed bench, moveable or other stall, which hath or hereafter may be erected or placed in said markets, every person so offending, and every person aiding or concerned in such offence, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted and ordained, That whenever either clerk of the markets of this city, may or shall rent or hire out any stall, shamble or bench, he shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure and the number or other description of the stall, shamble or bench, and in case the mayor may or shall approve of the terms of the said certificate, he shall forthwith grant to the person holding the same a licence under the seal of the corporation for the stall, shamble or bench described in such certificate for one year, and no longer, in which licence shall be distinctly expressed the number or other description of the stall, shamble or bench, the market wherein or is situated, the time of its continuance and the terms of the tenure; and the register shall keep a record of the name of the person to whom such licence shall be granted, and the terms of the tenure thereof, in a book to be kept by him for that & similar purposes; and every such licence or a copy thereof under the seal of the corporation, shall with the approbation of the mayor, be transferable, and shall be evidence of title in the grantee or assignee to the stall, shamble or bench there mentioned, and the person applying for said licence shall pay therefor to the register five dollars for the use of the city.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person shall use and occupy any stall, shamble or bench in the said markets, without having previously obtained a title as aforesaid for the same, or hold or retain possession of the same, without the consent of the owner, (if any) he shall forfeit and pay to the corporation a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted and ordained, That the clerks of said markets shall keep fair and regular accounts of all the monies arising from the rents of stalls, and all other monies which they may receive in virtue of the office, and shall quarterly pay the same to the register for the use of the city.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted and ordained, That the clerks of the several markets with the approbation of the mayor, shall be and are hereby authorized, and empowered to appropriate spaces and portions within said markets in such manner as to establish fixed stands for the vendors of goods, wares and merchandize of the manufactures of the United States, stands for the vendors of roots, herbs and vegetables, stands for the vendors of meal, stand for the vendors of country produce, &c. and said spaces & portions shall be used solely by the persons and for the use for which they may be appropriated, and no person or persons attending said markets for the purpose of vending any article of provisions, or any other article, or articles permitted to be sold therein, shall use or occupy any other place or stand, than the space or stand especially appropriated for such person or persons, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying for every offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the markets, wherein permanent benches are licensed, to affix a label on each and every permanent bench, or moveable stall not licensed agreeably to this ordinance, purporting that the said stall or bench is not licensed, and that each and every person bringing provisions to the said market for sale, shall be authorized to occupy such permanent bench or moveable stall, on paying for the use of the city to the said clerk or assistant, the sum of twelve and a half cents for each and every time he shall occupy the same.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted and ordained, That it shall be the special duty of the clerks of the markets at all time to prevent idle, disorderly persons frequenting the market houses, & such person or persons who may be found sitting or sleeping within either of the market houses, or upon the shambles, stalls or benches thereof, shall each forfeit and pay one dollar for each offence.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted and ordained, That every person or persons who shall purchase or sell any fruit, country produce