

to be notable in State history—Worthington, his brother-in-law Tiffin, and Robert Lucas—all three afterward Governors. The last-named located a few miles southward, but still in the valley, and the others in Chillicothe. But with the reputable element came also a rabble of rakes, gamblers, adventurers, and outlaws, worthless to the community in every sense—a heterogeneous herd, ready to defy decency and trample order and law under foot. Virginia vices were imported as well as Virginia virtues.

A pioneer says: "When the settlers first came, whiskey was \$4 50 per gallon, but in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, and the Monongahela whiskey-makers having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in in such quantities that the cabins were crowded with it, it soon fell to fifty cents; men, women, and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that for a time it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was a little leaven, which in a few months began to develop itself." In 1800, Congress, recognizing the growing importance of Massie's settlement, and doubtless, too, influenced by its central location as to population, made it the capital of the Northwestern Territory. Worthington and Tiffin had met with the first session of the Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati, and they retained their places, meeting with the second at Chillicothe, and also with the third, in 1801. Here then came Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory, clothed in the august robes of state, and already disliked because of his haughty bearing, his arbitrary rulings, and more than all else because there still clung to him the odium of his unfortunate military defeat. During the session of 1801, "the Governor and several of the legislators having been insulted at Chillicothe," a law was passed removing the capital to Cincinnati again. But the Territorial Legislature was not to meet again anywhere.



ADENA, RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON.

The unpopularity of St. Clair was causing many to long for a State government. The Federal Governor, to defeat the consummation of a plan which he foresaw would leave him without an occupation or an office, advanced a scheme for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such manner as to effect a division of the Territory, making the Scioto river the boundary line. This measure, had it been carried, would have long postponed the organization, as neither of the divisions of territory would have had for many years a sufficient population to have entitled it to a change in the administration of its civil affairs. Massie, Worthington, and Tiffin labored zealously against the change which was urged by St. Clair, and Worthington left late in the fall to lay before Congress a statement of the evils that must arise from a re-ar-