WASHINGTON DREW THE PLANS

Story of Original Grant Made by Maryland and Virginia, and Proclamations of the First President Ordering Surveys for What Is Now the Most Benu.itul Capital of the World-How Congress Accepted Gift-Recession of Strip South'of Potomac.

Although the question of the establishent of a permanent seat of government had been discussed in Congress for a num-ber of years, it was not until 1788 that any legislation looking toward that end was States. enacted. The initiative was taken by the "And the Congress of the United States, general assembly of Maryland, the lead by their act passed on the 16th day of being followed by Virginia and the na- July, 1780, and entitled. An act for estabtional Congress. It was more than two lishing the temporary and permanent scat years, however, before the legislation was of the government of the United States,

bly of the State of Maryland passed the act of cession, the wording of the law be-An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles

the first Wednesday of March next, be and they miks square, which the Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United

The act of cession passed by Virginia December 3, 1789, was as follows: An act for the comion of ten miles squar

lesser quartity of territory within this State, to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government . Whereas the equal and common benefits resulting from the g intaistration of the general govern-ment will be best diffused, and its operations be-come more prompt and certain by establishing such come more prompt and content as a situation for the reat of the said government as will be most central and convenient to the citizens of the United States at large having regard as well ulation, extent of territory, and a free hav gation to the Atlantic Ocean, through the Chesa-peake Ba, as to the most direct and ready commu-nication with our fellow-citizens in the western frontier. And, whereas, it appears to this assembly that a situation combining all the considerations and advantages before recited may be had on the Maryland due northeast ten miles; thense anks of the River Potomac, above tide water, in the third line due southeast ten inties brious in chinate, and abounding in all the necester miles, to the beginning on Hunting aries and conveniences of life, where, in a location so ten miles square, if the wiedom of Congress shall so direct, the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and II. Be it, therefore, enacted by the general assembly that a track of country, not exceeding ten

be construed to vest in the lanted States any right of property in the soil, or to affect the rights of the United States; hereby ex-

IV. And provided, also, that the jurisdiction of the laws of this commonwealth over the persons present location as is or shall be agreed and property of individuals residing within the limboly to law.

grants of Maryland and Virginia. The act seals. Congress was signed by President 16, 1790. The bill originated in the Senate ment. The law, as finally enacted, was An act for establishing the temporary and perma-

Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembles. That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the River Potomac, at some space manint seat of fovernment of the United State Provided, nevertheless, that the operation of the laws of the State within such district small not be affected by this acceptance until the time fixed for ident of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacaneles happening from returnis to a of the President, survey, and by proper metes

a mers, or any two of them, shall have power to 1 where or accept, such quantity of land on the passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further audistint, as the President shall deem proper for the the first Monday in December, in the year 1500, provide saniable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the Unite distates. the expense of such purchases and buildings the Fresident of the United States shall be authorized amending and completing the location of

seat of the government of the United States shall declare and make known that the whole be removed to, and until the said arst Monday in December, in the year 1800, shall remain in, the included within the four lines following: city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, That is to say, beginning at Jones' Poit.

Monday in December, in the year 1800, the seat of sect of forty-five degrees west of the north, the government of the United States shall, by and running in a direct line ten miles. the government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices attached to the seat of government shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective budders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and for the second line; then, from the terminate of the second line; then the second line; the second line; then the second line; that the necessary expense of such removal shall be nations of the said first and second lines, of the duties on imposts and tonnage, running two other direct lines of ten 1 4 sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

July 16, 1739. Approved.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

George Washington's Proclamation.

seat of the government of the United States,' did enact that the representatives of the said State in the House of next Saturday and secure the \$100 cash Representatives of the Congress of the prize. Twenty-two other prizes.

United States, appointed to assemble at town aforesaid, the 30th day of March, New York, on the first Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were hereby authorized and required. on behalf of the said State, to cede to the Congress of the United States any district in the said State not exceeding ten miles square which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of gov-

ernment of the United States.
"And the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passe monwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the 3d day of December, 1789, and entitled, 'an act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States, within this State, to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general govern-ment, did enact that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, er any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said state, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of government of the Unied

authorized the President of the United On December 23, 1788, the general assem- States to appoint three commissioners to territory, not exceeding ten miles square square in this State (Maryland) for the seat of the government of the United States. The transfer assembly of Maryland the representatives of the transfer assembly of Maryland the representatives of the transfer assembly of Maryland the representatives of the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the transfer assembly of the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be the control of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district and the Eastern Branch and Conococheague and Conococheague and Conococheague and Conococheague and Conococheague and Co land, that the representatives of this State, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the said act of Congress as the district for third States appointed to assemble at New York.

the United States. sre hereby authorized and required, on behalf of this State, to cede to the congress of the United States any district in this State, not exceeding ten amining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do her by declare and make known that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner; that is to say, running from the courthouse in Alexandria, Va., due souths west half a mile, and thence a due south-Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment.

How the Standaries Were Fixed.

"Then beginning the first of the said our lines of experiment at the point of Hunting Creek where the sold southeas course shall have struck the same, and ten miles; thence the second line into country rich and fertile in soil, healthy and salu- and thence the fourth line due southwest

"And the said four lines of experimen being so run. I do hereby declare and make known that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall by within the State of Maryland and abov miles aquare, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of this State, and in any part thereof as Congress may by law direct, shall be, and the same is hereby forever ceded and relindant the same is and the same is nearly later to the Congress and government of the of Virginia, and above a line to be run United States, in full and absolute right and exjusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor due southwest, and no more, is now fixed and effect of the elenth section of the first article upon and directed to be surveyed, defined and effect of the eighth section of the United upon and united to be eighth section of the Said limited, and located for a pure of the said district accepted by the said act of Conindividues there n. otherwise than the same shall pressly reserving the direction of the surtransferred by such individuals to the vey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter IV. And provided, also, that the jurisdiction of contiguous to such part or parts of the

"And I do accordingly direct the sald its of the cream aloresaid, and not cease or de-termine until Congress, having accepted the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tession, shall, by law, provide for the government tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith thereof, under their jurisdiction, in the manner provided by the article of the Constitution before recited. proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same, which is It was not until eighteen months after the passage of the Maryland act of ession that Congress finally accepted the report to me, under their hands and found her commerce, instead due report to me, under their hands and found her commerce, instead of the wast extension which had been commerced.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused Washington, and became a law on July the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same adelphia, the 24th day of January, in the very of our Lord, 1791, and of the independence of the United States, the fifand passed the House with slight amend- with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 24th day of January, in the

"By the President. "THOMAS JEFFERSON"

Amendatory Proclamation. On March 30, following, President Wash-

tion, as follows:
"Whereas by a proclamation, date the 24th day of January, of this present year, and in pursuance of certain eets of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congress of the United States therein mentioned, certain lines of neighborhood of Georgetown, in Maryland, for the purpose of determining the location of a part of the territory of tenmiles square for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; and a certain part was directed to be located vithin the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Potomac, and above the limit of the Eastern Branch prescribed by

the said act of Congress. "And Congress, by an amendatory act, passed on the 3d day of this present thority to the President of the United States 'to make any part of the said territory, below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said District, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch, and of the lands lying of the lower side there-

of, and also the town of Alexandria.'
"Now, the efore, for the purpose of and requested to accept grants of money.

See, 5. And be it enasted. That prior to the first Monday in December next sil offices attached to the seat of the government of the Privat december of the Privat december of the Privat december of the government of the government of the Privat december of the government of the government of the Privat december of the government o the present shall be held

See, 6 And se it enacted. That on the said first

In Virginia, and at an angle in the outanother direct line at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles advertisement is certainly more meritorial. The second line; then, from the terminations of the said first and second line. for the first line; then beginning again miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch aforesaid and the other the Petoniac, and meeting each other in a point.

"And I do accordingly direct the commissioners named under the authority of The machinery of government moved the said first mentioned act of Congress slowly in those days, and it was not until six morths later, or on January 24, 1791, lines run, and by proper metes and that Freschent Washington issued a proc-bounds defined and limited; and, thereof.

Read the advertisements in The Post

in the year of our Lord, 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the GEORGE WASHINGTON. By the President: THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Maryland's Ratification of Cession. The cession of territory had been made complete by Virginia, but an act of ratification on the part of the Maryland gen eral assembly was necessary. According gress of the United States all that part of the said territory called Columbia which lies within the limits of this State in full and absolute right and complet jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing, or to reside, thereon, pursuan to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of government of the United States." bearing on the establishment of the sea of government in the District of Columbia, so far as the original lines of the District were concerned.

Virginia Resolution in 1846. In 1846, however, that part of the Dis rict lying west of the Potomae was codd back to Virginia. Congress surrendering chiefly in compliance with the wishes of the people of Alexandria "The motives of the people of Alexandria in desiring to be relegated to a union with on desiring to be relegated to a union with tors, that it would be established, no one Virginia were obvious enough," says Dr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, in his work, "The Founding of Washington City." "In the half century of their attachment to the project, it is true, but the opposition project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition of the project, it is true, but the opposition to the project, it is true, but the opposition to the project, it is true, but the opposition the project is the project in the project is the project in t District of Columbia, the sanguine hones

THE CAPITAL IN 1800

Birth of Wilderness City Was Without a Precedent.

ALL THE WORLD JEERED OR CARPED

First Congress to Meet in New Capital Found Little Except Mud and "Magnificent Distances" -- Coming of President Adams and the Departments—Public and Private Accommodations Alike Wanting -Moore's Satire on "Modern Rome."

The same spirit of independence which

prompted the fathers of the republic to sever the political ties binding them to the other country prompted them, no doubt, capital. The deeds which made the early history of our nation were not in the pursuance of precedent, but were precedentmaking. When it was proposed, therefore, that in a virgin city the seat of govsprang from cities already established,

a second session begin in Washington November 17, of the same year. The ex-ccutive and judicial departments thereupon began preparations for a general

President Adams left the Executive Mansion at Seventh and High streets, Philadelphia, May 27, 1800, within two weeks after Congress adjourned, and made a temporary trip to the new Capital. He traveled in his private carriage by way of Lancaster, Pa., and Frederick, Md. A daily stage, leaving Philadelphia at 6 a. m., bumped and splashed over a more direct road by way of Baltimore and arrived in Washington the next evening at 5 o'clock—a journey of twenty-one hours, which the "iron horse" now covers in one-seventh that time. But President Adams preferred the more circuitous trip, because promised more opportunities of entertainment on that route.

President Adams' Arrival. He arrived in Georgetown, of which Washington was then a scattered suburb, on June 3, one week after he had started. At the boundary line of the District of escorted into town, "where he was received with pleasure and veneration." "The military of the city of Washington and the marines stationed there manifested their respect by sixteen discharges of musketry and artillery," says an old

which had welcomed him. On June 5 he visited the unfinished House of Representatives. On sune 11 he was given a departed for Massachusetts. It was not which a former generation had built upon aspired to be the capital, and was in no

ber was mostly of wood and plaster. The Coundations had been previously laid.
The Representatives were at first crowdd into a room intended for the Senate oilicials, but a temporary apartment, known as the "oven," was soon arranged for it in the south wing. The House in 1808 took possession of the chamber new known as "Statuary Hall." The Senate eld its first deliberations in its originally lesigned quarters, now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States. The omplete plans for the then new Capitol did not, of course, anticipate the great wings which grace the great Capitol of to-

Congress' first deliberations in Washington were quite as uninspiring as the unfinished edifice in which they were held. When called together, November 17, the Senate and House had to adjourn until the ext day for want of a quorum, and the Senate continued to adjourn from day to day until the 21st, when the necessary number appeared. Saturday, November of respectable citizens on horseback" and 22, President Adams visited the Capitol ind addressed the members of both houses gathered together in the Senate chamber. tepresentatives in those days were their ats during sessions. Ladies were exats during sessions. I duded from the galleries.

Queer Perquisites of Early Legislators. Urns filled with Scotch snuff were placed in each house, and employes were charged town, he wrote a reply to a committee with the duty of keeping them filled. In the Senate and House were employed offi-"pen-makers," who mended the goose quills then in common use. reception in Alexandria, and on June 11 were also official sealers, intrusted with the scaling of letters and packages with

CORNER-STONE RITUAL.

Quaint Account of Ceremonies at the Capitol in 1793.

The first corner-stone of the Capitol was laid on September 18, 1793, with impressive Masonic ceremonies, which were conducted by President Washington. A work en titled "The Lodge of Washington; a History of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., of Alexandria Va.." compiled from the original records of the lodge by Past Master F. L. Brock ron dome and the two imposing marble ett and published in 1876, contains an e cellent account of the exercises. The appended quotation credited to "the news papers of that day" is substantially the report which was published in the Columbia Mirror and the Alexandria Gazette of September 25, 1703. After giving an account of previous events of historical in-

terest, the author says:
"The next important event of this kind was the laying of the corner-stone of the United States Capitol, at the City of Washington, on the 18th day of September, 1793. The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by his excellency, Gen. Washington. President of the United States, a past master of this lodge, which was present and holding the post of honor. Dr. Dick, elected worshipful master in 1789, still in office, invited Washington to act as master on this occasion, in accordance with his own wishes and those of the public. The stone was deposited in the southeast corner of the building, instead of the northeast, as is now the custom. The inscription on the plate stated that Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, was present and participated in he ceremonies. The apron and sash worn by Washington on this occasion were the handlwork of Mrs. Gen. Lafayette, and are now the property of this lodge." Quaint Account of the Ceremonies.

The following account of the ceremonies was published in the newspapers of that

"On Wednesday one of the grandest Masonic processions took place, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, which, per-haps, was ever exhibited on the like imhaps, was ever exhibited on the like portant occasion. About 10 o'clock Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regaia, and directly afterward appeared on the southern bank of the grand River Po-tomack one of the finest companies of volunteer artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite, to whom the artillery paid their military honors, and his excellency crossed the Potomack and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed. Preceded by a band of music, the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant badges and clothing, headed by Brother Joseph Clark, right worshipful grand master pro tempore, and conducted to a large lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Brother Clotworthy Stephenson, grand marshal pro tempore, the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of-procession, which took place amid a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to following arrangement, viz:

The First Capitol Parade. veying Department of the City of Washington

unissioners of the City of Washington and Their Stonecutters, Mechanics, Deacons, with Staffs of Office. Masons of the Third Degree. Past Masters, with Their Regalia, Treasurers, with Their Jewels.

22. of Virginia, Disposed in Their Own Corn, Wine, and Oil. Grand Master Pro Tempore Brother George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 20, of Virginia.

Inscription on Corner-stone Plate.

Capitol of the United States of America,

in the city of Washington, was laid on

and beneficial as his military valor and

prudence have been useful in establish-

ing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United

States, in concert with the Grand Lodge

"This southeast corner-stone of the

Grand Sword Bearer. Marched in Solemn Dignity. "The procession marched two abreast in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's square to the Capitol, in the city of Washington, where the grand master orments had to be taken before there ap- dered a halt and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the ber to do business. The first meeting was right and one to the left, and face each held in the basement of the old Capitol, in other, which formed a hollow oblong square, through which the grand swordbearer led the van, followed by the grand

In fancy now beneath the twilight gloom, Come, let me lead thee o'er this ;

And what was Goose Creek is Tiber now.

ing upon this prominence divided, part 'resident, "was by no means compliment running to the north, part to the south. The water thus drainest formed a sort of creek, partly surrounding the President's grounds. The latter had no fence. The Tavern, some stopped at the Six and Seven buildings, and others in parts of the where they could find accommoda-s. The discontent which prevailed among them was so great that it was cared that the seat of government would be removed from Washington. In fact, I believe the attempt was made, but for

tunately failed." Salaries how and Livingenp The salary of a Member of Congress be held in a room on the second floor, in which later Presidents have received their was then but \$6 a day. Of the houses i was then but \$6 a day. Of the houses in \$100 cm the few that have was written in 1800; "The few that have been let are at rents none under \$250 and \$300. Provisions are plenty, good enough and cheaper than in Philadelphia. You can buy a peck of field strawberries for a fivepenny bit; garden at 11 cents a

The Supreme Court of the United States, seeing that no preparation had been made for it in Washington, continued to meet in its comfortable Philadelphia quarters until February 2, 1801. Its members, like those of Congress, were loath to begin their duties. Two adjournpeared, on February 4, a sufficient numrooms provided for one of the Senate ommittees.

rooms provided for one of the Schate committees.

The faster the population of Washington grew during this first eventful year the more bitter and caustle became the invectives of her critics.

"ty of Ma nificent Distances."

Georgetown was called "a city of houses without streets;" Washington, "a city of streets without houses." The Abbe Correa de Serra, Portuguese Minister, was speaking in sarcasm when he called the new capital "a city of magnificent distances," now proudly applied. "Strangers, after visiting the offices of state, are apt to inquire for the city while in its very center," wrote C. W. Janson, an English visitor. "Quail and other birds," said he, "are constantly shot within a hundred yards of the Capitol during the hundred yards of the Capitol during the York, Philadelphia, New England, and, facetious in their descriptions of the new seat of government. In fact, poor Washington was the laughing stock of the world. Tom Moore, just entering poetic fame, visited the city in 1804. Its spectacle provoked this satire from his pen:

This fam'd metropolis, where fancy sees Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees;

Primitive Conditions Found Here by Mrs. Adams.

VHITE HOUSE DAMP AND GLOOMY

THE WILDERNESS CITY

first Lady of the New Mansion Unable to Keep Up Fires for Want of Wood-Lights a Heavy Tax-Lost in a Forest Journey. ing to the Capital-Used Audience Room to Dry Clothes-Graphic Picture of Contrasts Given by a Connecticut Man.

The primitive condition of the National Capital at the time the seat of governnent was established here has never been etter depicted than in a letter written by Mrs. John Adams, the first lady of the White House, to her daughter, Mrs. Smith. The letter is dated Washington, November 21, 1800. In it Mrs. Adams says: "My Dear Child: I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any ceident worth noticing, except losing our selves when we left Baltimore and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go he other eight through woods, where we guide or the path. Fortunately, a straggaged him as a guide to extricate us out see from Baltimore until you reach the city—which is only so in name. Here and there is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed among the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it, but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels as they ass and repass.

Fires and Lights a Heavy Tax. "The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment not very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax, indeed, and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obthat I know not what to do, or how to do "The ladies from Georgetown and the city have many of them visited me. Yes terday I returned fifteen visits—but such a place as Georgetown appears; why our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons. If they will put me up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires, I design to be pleased. I could content myself alomst anywhere three months; but surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because peo ple cannot be found to cut and cart it? Briesler entered into a contract with man to supply him with wood; a small part, a few cords only, has he been able to get. Most of that was expended to dry the walls of the house before we came in, and yesterday the man told us it was impossible for him to procure it to be cut and carted. He has had recourse but we cannot get grates made and set. We have, indeed, come into a new coun-

Cautioned Daughter to Secrecy. "You must keep all this to yourself, and when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all within side, except the plastering, has been done since Briesler came. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience without, and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in. principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable; two are occupied by the President and Mr. Shaw; two lower rooms, one for a common parlor and one for a levee room. Upstairs there is the oval room, which is designed for the drawing-room, and has the crimson furniture in it. It is a very handsome roow now, but when completed will be beautiful. If the twelve years in which this place has been considered as the future seat of government had been improved, as they would have been in New England, very many of the

for trees. No arrangement has been made, but by promise never performed, to supply the newcomers with fuel. Of the promises, Briesler had received his full share. He had procured nine cords of in the city of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the thirteenth year of American independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous of his country have been as conspicuous and woods woodcutters nor carters to be had. er. No woodcutters nor carters to be had at any rate. We are now indebted to a Pennsylvania wagon to bring us, through the first clerk in the treasury office, one cord and a half of wood, which is all we

This fam'd metropols, where fancy sees Suarres in morasses, obeliaks in trees; which truvelling fools and gazetters aforn. With shrines unbalt and herees yet unborn.

**The strict of the delivery and collowing orders for the delivery and the collowing orders for the delivery and the collections at Station A. 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Stations D and F and and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Delivers at stations 7:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m.)

Del

by carriago from Lalladelphia by way of Baltimere, and thus into Washington Mrs. Abigail Adams, in November, 1800, made her informal entree as "first la ly of the land." She found the White House unfinished, although its corner-stone had been laid eight years before, in the presence of George Washington. What there was of it stood on what was then called "F street ridge." The rain and control of the community of the land o

matter of course, when no existing city seemed suitable for a capital, that the

young republic should build a city to its

Europe Jeered and Critics Carped.

Europe was ready with her jibe and

meer, and there were carping ones at

the men who had given the world its

the sword had made the world receive it

were not apt to be swayed by such petty

chiding. They knew that forests would

give way to the ax of the forester; that

swamps and morasses and other obstacles

could be overcome, and they set them-selves to the task. The Washington of

to-day in their enduring monument. The Europe that succeed at the "wilderness

capital" of the "bucolic republic" now comes to admire and marvel at its beauty; the city, for the founding of which the

primeval forests were in places cut away,

nifleence to be the pride and boast of

The Constitution had given Congress

exclusive control over a district ten miles

square, such as might be given to the

nation by the States for the seat of Fed-

eral government. The next task was to locate this district. There was a squabble

in the first Congress among advocates of many different sites, notably those along

locate the Capital at Germantown, Pa.,

but reconsidered. New England members

denounced the Potomac region as an un-healthy swamp. The Southern members

temporary capital for ten years. Presi-

dent Washington was allowed to choose

any spot within about 100 miles above the

junction of the Potomac and its eastern branch. The father of his country arrived

in Georgetown March 28, 1791, and the

next day, with the three commissioners

he had appointed to govern the district, together with two surveyors selected lay it out, began to mark the bounds of

Maj. L'Enfant's First Work.

One of these surveyors was Maj. Pierre

Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer. He

drew a careful plan of the future city of

Washington. This was accepted by the

immortal George in 1791. Gen. Washing-

ton was not hampered by law in his gov-

ernment of the District of Columbia. He appointed his three commissioners.

dessrs. Johnson, Stewart, and Carroll, without the advice or consent of the Senate. Another squabble had arisen over the name to be given the new Capital City. Some wished to call it "Washingtonople." The commissioners christened it the "City of Washington." An English letter writer

thereupon accused President Washington

of vanity. "As soon as he is defunct," said

this critic, "the city, which is to be the boasted monument of his greatness, will

The Sixth Congress adjourned in Phila-

the new city.

has, in a hundred years, grown in mag-

Americans everywhere.

WASHINGTON 1900.

dieted, growing even smaller year by year Her people, deprived of the privileges of citizenship in Virginia, had acquired no rights under the United States; on the voice in any of the laws that governed tered on every side, and it was taken as a them. In the foreible language of one of their spokesmen, they were 'political orphans, who had been aban loned by their legitimate parents, and were un-cared for by the parents who had adopted On March 39, following, President Washington issued an amendatory proclamation, as follows: lected by Congress, and they had probably

good reason for desiring to be restored to their mother State, since it was natural that Congress should be more favorable to that part of the District which was the immediate scene of its labors."
"Mr. Calhoun, replying to the constituexperiment were directed to be run in the tional objection to retrocession, that it proposed to cede a part of the permanent seat of the government, said the act of Congress so providing possessed no per-petuity of obligation, but was repealable. Besides, the giving up of the strip of land on the other side of the river in so manner affected the permanency of the seat of government in what remained.

Here the government had been wisely located, and here, in his opinion, it would continue, so long as the institutions of the republic endured." The proposition to recede the territory Virginia was made an excuse of the part of a small minority in Congress to advocate the removal of the Capital a more Western location, but those in favor of the project were not sufficient in number to carry serious weight. act of retrocession was carried by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and when the question was submitted to

a vote of the people concerned, was rati-fied by what closely approximated a AN INARTISTIC SOUVENIR.

Luck of Taste Shown in the Centennial Programme.

Editor Post: Without the least desire to criticise anybody in particular, and only in the interest of art, I call your attention to the vulgar and inartistic qualhave judgment and qualities of discernment to enable them to decide as to the fitness and dignity of such a souvenir. otherwise a simple, white, engraved card would not only be preferable, but cheap-

I distinctly want it understood that this is not criticising the committees who un-selfishly devote their time and money to six merths later, or on January 21, 1791, that I'merthen Washington issued a proclamation establishing the seat of government within the present limits of the District of Columbia. The proclamation was as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

"Whereas the general assembly of the State of Maryland, by an act passed on the 23d day of December, 1788, entitled, an act to cede to Congress a district of the seat of the government of the United States of the government of the United States of the government of the government of the United States.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the seal of the seal of the seal of the government of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the seat of the government of the United States.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the seal of the progressed far enough to prog

Washington, Nov. 11. G. O. Taylor Whiskies, never sold in bulk. first floor of the mansion was unfinished. The principal stairs were not up. White House "Housewarming."

Mrs. A lams' first "housewagning" in Ler new home was a practical rather than ceremonious function. What wood she could get she burned to dry the plaster, yet damp, on the walls. public reception in the new White House occurred New Year's Day, 1801, and had to business callers. The home life of the Adamses while in the White House was truthfully portrayed the spirit of the times. They were not great battles, as our ideas of battles go to-day, that were fought by Washington and his ragged and very plain. The President's luncheons invariably consisted of oatcake and lem-onade. The family dinners were simoft-times hungry, but dauntless and patriotic followers, but in their revolutionple. Adams was so unassuming in his ary and far-reaching consequences they were the most stupendous in the history manners that Mistress Abigail occasionally saw fit to remind him, when he was free and familiar with the common peo-

ple, that his behavior III-befitted his high rank and dignified office.

The moving of the executive departments from Philadelphia began in May, 1800. The office furnishings and records came by water, the officials and employ's by stage line or private equipage. It is said that "a single packet sloop brought all the office furniture of the departments. besides seven large boxes and five small home, who whined and grumbled, but ones, containing the archives." The President's Cabinet then consisted of but five greatest bill of human rights, and with members. Working under these were but 132 employes. Uncle Sam paid all traveling expenses for these officials and clerks

and their families. Enery Department Buildings. These men, comprising the first civil service regime organized for the Washington departments, came hither imbued with the hope that the law authorizing their removal from the gay and bustling metropolis would, as was rumored, be repealed. They found only one department building erected. This was the old Treasury, on the site of the south front of the present edifice. It was a plain, two-story brick, of only thirty rooms. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived June 2 to occupy it.

At the southwest corner of the White Iouse grounds the "war office" was still in course of erection. This was similar to the Treasury office in size and appear ance, but not being ready for occupancy upon the arrival of Secretary of War Dexter, June 12, he and his department went the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac. Once both Flouse actually voted to house on Pennsylvania avenue, above Twenty-first street, and opposite the notel of William O'Neal, father of that Peggy O'Neal who gained fame in Jackson's won out. The Potomas site was selected in 1790 by a majority of three votes in the ment officials had barely settled down to House and two in the Senate. Pennsyl- work in these temporary headquarters vania was humored by a grant of the when, in November, 1820, a fire broke out ords. The following January a similar fire occurred in the Treasury Department. are occurred in the Freusury Department.
"The President was in line," recalled a citizen writing of this latter conflagration, "and was busy in alding to pass the buckets to and from the burning building."

ing. Rival politicians then, as now, were grasping at every straw. Adams' adminstration was accused of starting the two fires to destroy records of their alleged istration was accused of their alleged in the control of their alleged maladministration.

The first Post-Office Department was opened in "Mr. Cracker's house." near Blodget's Hotel, at what is now Seventh and E. When Abraham Bradley—acting for Postmaster General Habersham—opened his office there only one-half the floors were laid and only four rooms were plastered. The owner allowed Uncle Sam to expend half of the 8000 annual rental to make the building tenantable. Attorney General Charles Lee, who left Philadelphia May 28, then had no organized Department of Justice. He took lodging somewhere near the White House, as did also Secretary of State John Marshall—with only eight clerks—and Secretary of the Navy Stoddart—with sixteen clerks. Both of these latter Cabinet members had arrived in June. This moving cost Uncle Sam, all told, less than \$40.009.

The Capital in November, 1890.

The Capitol in November, 1800. When Congress began its sessions in Washington, November 17, 1800, it found the Capitol Building anything but an inspiring spectacle. Only the northernmost of the old wings was finished, and that delphia May 14, 1800, having directed that was badly constructed. The Senate cham-