

The North-Carolina Standard.

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PRINTER, PUBLISHER, AND EDITOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Mr. KENDALL'S DEFENCE.

The purpose of Mr. Kendall's note to the Editor of the Standard, was to set on foot a course of misrepresentation of the course pursued by that paper, as from the extensive diffusion of statements in relation to some passages in his life, which have misled the minds of many honest men. As far as the Standard is concerned, he will content himself with saying that paper against itself, and proving by the Editor's own language and conduct, that he does not believe one of those disparaging charges which he is now so ready to circulate.

These charges are, that Mr. Kendall was ungrateful to Mr. Clay, and that he was actuated by mercenary motives in negotiating with him about an appointment at Washington, and in afterwards coming out against the administration of Mr. Adams in consideration of a loan of \$1200 thereafter to be made him by Mr. Green.

By omitting dates Mr. Green has brought the events of three years to one point.—The first thing necessary is to give those events their true dates.

The correspondence between Mr. Clay and Mr. Kendall relative to an appointment at Washington was closed in October, 1825, by a letter from the latter, informing the former that he could accept no place which it was in the power of Mr. Clay to offer until he had fought another campaign in the local politics of Kentucky.

Mr. Green was in Kentucky in September, 1826, and it was then, as he alleges, that he promised Mr. Kendall, through Col. Johnson, the loan of \$1200, as an inducement to come out for Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Kendall was taken sick before the end of August, 1826; his life was almost despaired of for three weeks, and he was totally incapable of business for four or five; before he was taken sick, his course in relation to the administration of Mr. Adams was resolved on, and on the 20th September the first article indicating it, written by a friend, appeared in his paper; and a promise given of his views on the Presidential question; and on the 4th October they were set forth somewhat at length. From that time the Presidential warfare became hot in Kentucky; he fought through the campaign of 1827, and in August of that year, the friends of Gen. Jackson carried seven out of the twelve Representatives in Congress and, upon the death of one of the five Adams men in the fall, elected the eighth.

In December, 1827, on his return from a visit to his father's in New England, the first for more than thirteen years, Mr. Kendall came through Washington; and with the assistance of some of his friends in Congress, borrowed 1200 dollars from an individual, and 800 dollars from a Bank, making 2000 dollars. The 1200 dollars he borrowed of a creditor of Green, to whom it had just been paid in part payment of a larger debt.

In June or July, 1825, Mr. Kendall had borrowed of Mr. Clay, as Executor of Morrison's estate, 1500 dollars in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank; in 1826 interest was paid, and the loan extended for a year; this debt did not become finally due until about July, 1827.

His evidence in the Senate of Kentucky, now quoted by Green, was published in the Telegraph of 25th February 1828, and all the letters now referred to, for the purpose of sustaining the charges of the Telegraph, were published in that paper of the 19th and 21st July of the same year.

Now let us see the charges and then hear the evidence which Green himself has heretofore given as to their truth or falsehood.

In the Telegraph of the 9th ult. after advertising to a negotiation opened with Mr. Kendall by Mr. Clay in 1825, relative to an appointment at Washington, Green says:

"Mr. Clay refused to give the price, when a new light sprang upon Mr. Kendall; he discovered that there must be two parties to a bargain, and having first made his own bargain, turned States' evidence, became the most important witness against his benefactor and friend.—Gen. Jackson and Tom Moore knew his value better, and instead of \$1500, they gave him \$3000 a year, and valiantly he fought for them. Well might Mr. Clay say that he had acted unwisely in withholding the bribe."

In the Telegraph of the 9th ult. the editor, speaking of his visit to Frankfort in September, 1826, &c. says—

"When I reached that place, Kendall was so sick that I could not see him. I however consulted with Judge Bibb, now of the Senate, who told me that Kendall was much dissatisfied with Mr. Clay, charged him with ingratitude, and that he believed that but for the circumstance that he was indebted to Mr. Clay, and so poor that he could not pay the debt, he would not hesitate to denounce him. As I could not see Kendall, he advised that I should go to Lexington, and endeavor to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. Barry and my relative, Mr. John Pope, and thus pave the way for a concert between the Jackson old court men and the relief party; assuring me that if Barry and Pope would act together, and the sum necessary to pay Kendall's debt to Mr.

Clay could be advanced, such was the state of Kendall's personal feelings towards Mr. Clay, that the Argus would take open ground against the administration.

I did go to Lexington. I saw Mr. Barry and Mr. Pope. I brought them together. We agreed upon the plan of operations, and Mr. Barry went with me to see Col. R. M. Johnson, whose influence over the Argus, it was supposed, would be exclusive. Col. Johnson entered into our views, but his opinion was that Kendall would require at least twelve hundred dollars, and I authorized him to say to Kendall that I would advance that sum in a short time after I reached Washington. He gave that assurance to Kendall. Kendall did take ground against the administration. He came on to Washington. I advanced him the money, and was the means of obtaining eighteen hundred more for him."

"Let us pause for a moment, and look upon these facts. While Kendall was persecuting Mr. Clay for a situation at Washington, worth \$1500 per annum, and pledging himself to defend Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson's charge of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," he was pretending to others, that he was only restrained from assailing Mr. Clay by the pecuniary obligation that he was under to him. Little did I think, when I pledged myself to advance him (as a loan) the sum necessary to discharge his debt to Mr. Clay, that he might be enabled to say, "I have paid you what I owed you, and my press is free to assail you." I say, little did I think that he was at that same moment begging Mr. Clay for an office, and pledging himself that he would not be the means or the occasion of casting any imputation on his honor or integrity."

Here the events of three years are brought together—the negotiation with Mr. Clay, which terminated in October, 1825, Green's visit to Kentucky in September, 1826, and Mr. Kendall's visit to Washington in December, 1827! That this man could not, and did not, lend Mr. Kendall a dollar of this money, will now be proved by his own testimony. It will be observed that this *gracious promise* is said to have been made in September 1826. About that time Mr. Green was himself charged with being a bankrupt adventurer, without character or property. This was so far true, that at the moment he says he promised to lend Mr. Kendall 1200 dollars, he was on his way from Nashville, where he had induced his friends, by his representations that he could not get along without it, to borrow for him and become responsible for upwards of 1400 dollars, which he then had in his pocket. "A short time after he reached Washington," instead of advancing Mr. Kendall 1200 dollars, he set about explaining the cause of his own bankruptcy, and in his paper of November 8th, 1826, had a long article upon the subject, of which the following is an extract, viz.

"It is true that the little property I have saved from the wreck of what would have been a large estate, is now *unproductive*; and that I am at present chiefly dependent upon this paper, NOT ONLY FOR SUPPORT FOR MY FAMILY, but for a remuneration for those prospects of future gain and political promotion, which would have rewarded my exertions in Missouri."

Such was the acknowledged condition of this generous man at the moment he says he was to advance Mr. Kendall \$1200! He was not only dependent on a newspaper for the support of himself and family, but to get along with that, was begging and borrowing money from one end of the Union to the other!

This is conclusive that he had no money to lend. It will now be proved, by his own testimony, that he never did lend the 1200 dollars to Mr. Keppell. In December 1827, Mr. Kendall took out about 1600 dollars of the money he had borrowed here, in a check on the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and the negotiation of this check brought upon him numerous attacks from the Adams papers. Green came out in his defence. In the Telegraph of 9th April, 1828, he undertook to give an account of the matter; and in an article of about a column, made the following statements, viz.

"The facts in relation to this check are HIGHLY CREDITABLE to Mr. Kendall and his friends through whom he was enabled to borrow the money."

"They are simply these: Mr. Kendall some years ago, purchased a tract of land near Frankfort, and erected thereon a paper mill. The purchase and the expense of improvement made it necessary for him to borrow about two thousand dollars. Mr. Clay, as the Executor of Mr. Morrison, came into possession of a sum of Kentucky paper, then worth fifty per cent. and loaned to Mr. Kendall fifteen hundred dollars, equal to seven hundred and fifty dollars. Although the Banks in Kentucky were under the control of Mr. Clay's old Court friends, (which by the way is one cause of Mr. Clay's change of politics on that question), and all means of borrowing from them was cut off by the proscription of party. Mr. Kendall had the independence to refuse to ratify the transfer of his political principles contemplated by Mr. Clay. The payment of the debt due Mr. Clay followed as a consequence. Mr. Clay refused to receive payment in Kentucky paper and demanded specie, thus doubling the original debt.

Finding it difficult to borrow the money in Kentucky, Mr. Kendall visited the land of his nativity, and obtained the money on condition that several gentlemen, members of Congress from Kentucky, would become his security. To this they consented, upon condition that he on his return to Kentucky, would mortgage the tract of land and mill, the value of which they knew, to indemnify them.

"This, then, is the simple statement of facts. Mr. Clay, who pocketed twenty thousand dollars of the Morrison legacy at a time when Mr. Kendall was opposing Mr. Adams for Mr. Clay's benefit, loaned him fifteen hundred dollars of paper worth seven hundred and fifty. Finding that Mr. Kendall COULD NOT BE PURCHASED OR INTIMIDATED in the support of Mr. Adams, when it became Mr. Clay's interest to change his politics, Mr. Clay enforced the payment of this debt in specie, &c.

"The money which Mr. Kendall borrowed, was obtained from PERSONS WHO LEND MONEY FOR THE PROFIT. THEY DID NOT KNOW THE USE HE INTENDED TO MAKE OF IT. There is nothing in the transaction that Mr. Kendall or his friends should feel any unwillingness to lay before the public," &c.

Here is a direct contradiction of the whole story this man now tells. Now, this transaction is *altogether degrading*; then, it was "highly creditable." Now, it is asserted that Mr. Kendall was a commodity in market; then, he "could not be purchased or intimidated." Now, he borrowed the \$1200 on condition that he should come out against Mr. Adams' administration; then he got it "on condition that several gentlemen members of Congress from Kentucky, would become his security." Now he obtained \$1200 of Duff Green, an acknowledged bankrupt; then he borrowed it "of persons who lend money for profit." Now, the man who lent it knew that it was to pay off his debt to Mr. Clay; then the persons of whom Mr. K. borrowed it "did not know the use he intended to make of it."

Let Mr. Green reconcile all this, if he can, with his present assertions, not forgetting that the evidence of Mr. Kendall in the Senate of Kentucky, now quoted by him, had been published in the Telegraph six weeks before!!

Out of many passages in the Telegraph in which Mr. Green evinces his total disbelief in the charges he now presents, one only will be adduced on this point. It is from his paper of 6th August, 1829, while Mr. Kendall was absent from the city, and more than a year after all the evidence he now quotes to prove him destitute of character and honor had been published in the Telegraph. It is part of an article in reply to Col. Stone, editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser; who had made a violent attack on Mr. K. and is as follows:

"We are not a little astonished that Colonel Stone, who, himself, was thrown early in life on his own personal resources as his only fortune, who has had to contend deeply with adversity, and to sail as near the wind as he could steer, should taunt Mr. Kendall for the poverty of his means, upon which he entered into life. No, Mr. Kendall was not poor, if he had but little of the pelf of this world; he had a capital, and an enviable one, with which he started—he had the first honors of a distinguished college; MIND, EDUCATION, AND MORALS; and this capital he has improved, and HOLDS GOOD TO THIS DAY."

Up to August 6th 1829, therefore, according to the testimony of Mr. Green, Mr. Kendall had retained his "enviable capital," "mind, education, and MORALS," although all the evidence he now quotes to prove the reverse, had been published in the Telegraph more than a year before!

But it may be said that what Mr. Green writes and publishes is no evidence of what he thinks. That the columns of the Telegraph afford a very uncertain index to the editor's real opinions in relation to men or principles, is too obvious to be doubted. But Mr. Kendall is not obliged to rely upon this very uncertain evidence of the real opinion entertained by Mr. Green, after all the evidence now adduced had been republished in his own paper. He afterwards gave Mr. Kendall the highest evidence of his confidence in his integrity, in such a manner and under such circumstances, that his sincerity cannot be called in question.

We have seen that Mr. Kendall's evidence in the Senate of Kentucky was published in the Telegraph of the 25th February, 1828, and his private letters now quoted in that paper of the 19th and 21st July following. Yet on the 24th of August, 1828, he, Mr. Green, wrote Mr. Kendall a letter of which the following is an extract, viz.

"I wrote the other day to Colonel Johnson and suggested to him a proposition to you about which I had a long and confidential conversation. I would write to you more at large, but prefer that you should see him and hope soon to hear from you. If you think that any inducement in my power to offer can locate you at Washington as an assistant editor, I will write to you giving my views more in detail."

On the 2d of September, 1828, still anxious to secure a close connexion with the man he now denounces as ungrateful

and mercenary, he wrote to Mr. Kendall as follows, viz.

"Upon the subject of my note I am still desirous to avail myself of your services as an assistant editor. I hope that I can give you an eligible salary and place you at the head of the most influential press in the world. I am resolved to make the Telegraph what the press, acknowledged as the organ of Gen. Jackson's administration ought to be."

Was it possible that Mr. Green could think so ill of Mr. Kendall as he now pretends, when he expected to elevate the Telegraph by his aid and place him "at the head of the most influential press in the world?" Mr. Kendall, however, not appreciating the honor so highly as perhaps he ought, declined the proposition. He intimated to Col. Johnson in writing, and his note was forwarded to Green, that he would not place himself in a state of dependence on any man, and would not consent to be placed "at the head of the most influential press in the world" on such a condition. Was this mercenary? Green however, did not give up the hope of effecting an arrangement with this ungrateful and bad man, and on the 10th September, 1820, wrote Mr. Kendall another letter, of which the following are extracts, viz.

"I fully appreciate the suggestion made in your letter to Col. Johnson which he had forwarded during my absence to the east. You must be aware that I give the highest evidence of my confidence in your integrity as well as talents, when I propose to place you in my editorial chair."

"For myself, I cannot well conceive of a situation more acceptable to a literary man than to be placed at the head of the Telegraph, with the influence which it is in the power of such a man, aided by the party, to give it. Should you take the Editorial desk, I propose to announce your name as one of the Editors, and thus secure to you all the respect and influence which an association with me as partner could give you. That control of the paper should be retained in my own hands, would follow as matter of course under any arrangement; for in all matters where difference of choice or opinion arises, it is not to be expected that I should relinquish the vantage ground, which I have purchased with so much labor and risk. Your power over the press will be the same whether you be an Editor or partner, always regulated by our own good sense, which I am confident, would seldom, if ever, cause a collision with me. Upon the whole, I think it best to postpone a final arrangement until you come next winter."

So here, after all the evidence in the Senate of Kentucky, & the private letters now quoted by Green, to prove Mr. Kendall ungrateful and mercenary, had been published in the Telegraph; and the Editor had bought up this ungrateful and mercenary man with a *bankrupt's promise of the loan of 1200 dollars payable fifteen months after date*, we have him privately assuring the object of his present libels, that he had the "HIGHEST" confidence in his "INTEGRITY," seeking to place him in his Editorial Chair—to give him all "the respect and influence" he aspired to himself, and expecting to make the Telegraph "the most influential press in the world," with the aid of his character and talents!!

Let Mr. Green, if he can, reconcile all this with the opinions he now expresses of Mr. Kendall, predicated on facts as well known to him then as they are now.

But no exploded libel upon Mr. Kendall is too foul for Green to receive and circulate. In a note to his article of 9th ult. he makes the following remark, viz.

"He [Mr. K.] was charged with perjury by the Kentucky Reporter, and challenged to test the issue before a Kentucky jury, and refused to do so."

Green shall answer himself on this point also. In reference to this identical challenge of the Reporter, he remarked, in his Telegraph of August 22d, 1829, as follows, viz.

"From the notice frequently taken of Mr. Clay, the affiliated presses argue that the republican party stand in great fear of the war, pestilence, and famine, politician; by its own showing, how prodigiously fearful must the coalition be of Amos Kendall—of a man who, by the fame of his talents alone, stands before the public, and who prostrated the Goliath of the West by the simple sling and stone of truth! But it sees as there is one spot in this free country where Amos Kendall may be assailed with impunity. Can you conceive where this spot is? It is the identical place where MURDER, by a partisan of the coalition, has been committed with impunity."

After quoting the charge of the Reporter, Green proceeds:

"Generous offer! What chance, think ye, would Amos Kendall stand for obtaining justice before a Court and a jury at Lexington, with Clay and Wickliffe as counsel for his enemies? Would justice in this case be any more likely to be obtained from a Lexington jury than it was in the case of the murder of Benning? If a Jackson editor may be wantonly and maliciously murdered, and the murderer acquitted by a Lexington jury, how much less chance of obtaining justice shall a late Jackson editor have when prosecuting the murder of his reputation!"

On the 26th August, 1829, Green further remarked on this same point:

"The Journal asserts, that we have admitted that Mr. Kendall would be convicted of perjury by a Lexington jury. We have said no such thing. The Editor of the Kentucky Reporter or Mr. Clay, through him, basely charged Mr. Kendall with perjury, and to give that charge force challenged Mr. Kendall to bring an action for damages. It was to this proposition, that we asked what chance of justice Kendall had before a Lexington jury—the distinction between our statement and the assertion of the Journal, is obvious. If Mr. Clay and his partisans believe that Mr. Kendall was guilty, why did they not indict him for the offence? This testimony was given in presence of many witnesses. The charge is A BASE CALUMNY, in character with the warfare which Mr. Clay has waged against those who had the virtue or independence to refuse their support to his schemes of personal aggrandizement."

Yet that which Green has so directly denounced, he now revives, with the view of injuring the character of Mr. Kendall! What epithet does the man deserve, who thus maliciously repeats a statement which he has himself publicly proclaimed to be "A BASE CALUMNY?" Let me echo answer.

Mr. Kendall deems it necessary for the present only to add, that he is not and never was under personal obligations to Mr. Clay for any aid or assistance, in private business or public advancement. He owes nothing to Mr. Clay's charities, for he never needed or received them; nothing to his friendship, to his justice, or to his honor. On the contrary, some of the severest pangs he ever felt, have sprung from that man's heartless ingratitude, and injustice. But he has rested and still rests with confidence, on a sentiment uttered (he knows not how sincerely) by Mr. Clay himself—"Truth is mighty, and public justice certain."

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN

"IN THE MIDST OF REVOLUTION."

Who does not remember the announcement last winter in the Senate chamber that we were in the midst of a revolution, and who does not now perceive that the orator was correct for once? The revolution then proclaimed, is completed to the very letter in Pennsylvania. Last winter the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress stood, seventeen for the Bank, and eleven against it. But we have gone through a revolutionary process, and the election just over, terminated in the choice of seventeen members against the Bank, and eleven in favor of it—an exact revolution—a perfect turning of the tables.

But a short time is passed since the government of Pennsylvania expressed itself in favor of the re-charter of the Bank; and her delegation in Congress voted for the measure. We were however in the midst of a revolution: and last winter the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania proclaimed in a voice of thunder their hostility to the monster.

The revolution however was not confined to this state. It has gained us one member of Congress from Louisiana, where we never had a vote: one additional from Illinois, six additional from Georgia; and many more will be added by the coming elections.

It has revolutionized Senators Bell, of New Hampshire, Sprague of Maine, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and doubtless Southard of the same state. Poindexter, Leigh and others will also undergo the searching operation.

Connecticut too has been within two hundred votes of a complete revolution, showing nearly six thousand voters revolutionized in the short space of six months.

We might stretch out our list of the particulars of this revolution; but enough is shewn to exhibit the foresight of Mr. Clay in his formidable announcement of the events to be brought about by himself and his friends, for to their exertions we must attribute many of the changes which have strengthened the hands of the democratic party. The revolution was not entirely bloodless either, and the panic orator told us it would not be.

WHAT HAS THE BANK DONE.

Here is a catalogue of its meritorious deeds! Read, and wonder that such an institution should ask for a charter from freemen!

1. In 1819, it nearly ruined the country by the excessive overtrading it had introduced through its extensive loans.

2. In 1828, it first assumed the character of "a great electioneering machine."

3. In 1831, it authorized its President to spend as much money out of its vaults as he chose, although one seventh of its whole stock belongs to the People of the United States; to bribe presses and issue such publications as would prejudice the People in favor of the Bank.

4. It then also began to lavish its treasures upon members of Congress.

5. In 1832, it denounced the President of the United States, as a violator of law, and assimilated him to counterfeiting felons.

6. The same year it expended thousands and tens of thousands of the People's money, in endeavors to corrupt the elective franchise.

7. The same year it violated its charter, in illegally interfering with the public debt.

8. The same year its partisans began the proscriptive policy of discharging every poor man from their employ, who would not vote the Bank ticket.

9. The same year it ran its two attorneys for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

10. In 1833, it first excluded the people's directors from all participation in the important business of the board of directors—called them "spies," and sought to coerce them to resign, that it might be unwatched in its works of iniquity.

11. The same year it seized the pension fund, and refused to permit the government to pay off the claims of the hoary headed sires of the revolution.

12. The same year it set up its claims against the people of \$158,000 on the French draft, when it had rendered no service and sustained no loss.

13. The same year it commenced its pressure and panic, to the ruin of thousands, under the vain hope of ruling the people through fear.

14. In 1834, it turned Saul Alley, one of the People's Directors, from the board, although bearing the commission of the Government in his hand.

15. It contemptuously refused to submit its books and papers to a committee of the People's representatives for investigation.

16. It seized against justice, law, and common right \$158,000 of the People's money, upon the shadow of a claim it had set up the year before.

17. It threatened to seize the remaining million that had remained in its vaults, of the people's money and then dividends on the public stock, because the deposits had been removed from its custody.

18. It authorized its President to apply to Congress for a re-charter, and places its attorneys and stockholders on the several Congressional tickets in the country, for election by the people.

19. To secure their election, it is now spending thousands, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, one seventh of which is the people's money.

20. It has, from the commencement of its charter to the present time, opposed a gold and silver currency, the only currency known to the constitution; substituting in lieu thereof, paper promises to pay.

Follow Freeman! these are facts that have been proved to the world.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

When Don Miguel was at Parma, he alighted at the "Hotel de St. Louis," accompanied by General Lopez and the archbishop of Bologna.

Maria Ferrari, cried out in the crowd, "Such a disgrace to take on the hat to such a monster!"—saying which, he made towards the ex-king, and doubled his fist in his face, at which Don Miguel was much enraged. In passing out of the city, the Don was hissed and bespattered with mud.

Professor Gantu, well known by his History of Coma, is dead—another political victim—in the dungeons of Austria. Also another has shared the same fate, Professor Bianchi, rector of the college of Ghisleni of Pavia.

Arrests increase in Lombardy.

The whole number dead of cholera in Gottenburg is 2000. It has reached Stockholm, and the Prince Royal, as was done at Paris in 1832, has enacted the ridiculous farce of walking through the wards of the hospital to encourage the sick.

Joseph Bonaparte has made a handsome donation to a person, who rendered him essential service at Rochefort, in his fight in 1815.

M. Manteaux Berger, wine merchant at Paris, committed suicide in the locality of Pere La Chaise, an exact locality among those 30,000 tombs for this foolish act. A wag afterwards picked up the cord the man had used to hang himself, and was making money hand over hand by exhibiting it along the Boulevards, selling it in small bits to the gaping gulls, who did not perceive that the cord would prove as interminable in length as their credulity.

O'Connell has addressed a long letter to Lord Duncannon, enumerating the grievances of Ireland, and pledging his co-operation with the ministry to reform the House of Lords, and render the peerage elective.

The Procuradores (deputies) of the Spanish cortes have demanded of Queen Christine, a Bill of rights.

The high ranks of the clergy possess one fourth, or fifty millions of dollars of the public property in Spain, while the poor curates, as in England, are left to starve.

Ah Dear!—Our friends on the other side of the question, are endeavoring to give the whys and wherefores that they are minus in the State. One says the Hicksites deceived them to the tune of 1000 or so; another, that the Orthodox commenced a vexatious suit, a few weeks ago, against the Hicksites, and that made all the difference; another cries out, because forgers were permitted to vote, laying the sin at their door; but the sage editor of the Princeton "Whig" has hit, for once, on a right reason; he says it was because his friends, the Bank Tories, "had not votes enough." Good! The opposition have much the same reason for not carrying the State, that Jack Spice had for not eating his dinner. Trenton Emporium.