

"MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE."

In the delivery of the lecture "Six Months in Utah," by Mrs. St. Clair, on Tuesday last at the Theatre, there was an allusion made by the lecturer to what is known as the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." There was nothing in her treatment of this point in her lecture that was offensive to her audience; but she evidently was unfamiliar with the facts, and as a general misapprehension exists abroad in relation to them, simple justice demands that they be correctly stated. Our silence upon this subject is frequently construed as an evidence of the inability of the people of this Territory to defend themselves against the cruel charges which have been made against them in connection with that tragedy.

It is almost a pity to break this silence now, for there is a class of anti-"Mormon" writers whose entire stock of trade consists of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," and a few other acts of violence which have occurred in this Territory, and upon which they ring constant changes, holding the "massacre" over our heads somewhat as an old schoolmistress would a rod over a naughty child. We scarcely know how these threats and menaces sound to people who live outside of this Territory; but they only excite either amusement or contempt here where the facts are understood.

After Governor Alfred Cumming had reached this city and was fairly installed in office—considerable having been said about the massacre of a company of emigrants at Mountain Meadows the previous Fall—ex-Governor Young urged upon the Governor and U. S. District Attorney Wilson the propriety of taking steps to investigate this occurrence. In the wish for a thorough examination he was seconded by the entire community, for all felt that most cruel and unjust aspersions had been cast upon them. To render what aid he could President Young proffered to go with the Federal officers to the vicinity of the outrage, and use every effort in his power to sift the matter to the uttermost, and discover the guilty ones. But this was no part of the policy of the Judges who were then here nor the attaches of the camp. Such a course would settle the question; but they were interested in keeping it open.

At Provo, in the Spring of 1859, a Grand Jury on U. S. business undertook the investigation of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." They requested the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Wilson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be present with them and examine the witnesses. Two Indians, Mose and Looking-glass, had been committed for the crime of rape perpetrated upon a white woman and her daughter, a girl of ten years. In the midst of the investigation of the Mountain Meadow case, the Judge, John Cradlebaugh, called the Grand Jury into the court room and administered to the members an abusive lecture, and summarily discharged them. At the same time, he turned the savages, Mose and Looking-glass, loose upon the community. The Grand Jury protested, but in vain, against this unwarrantable proceeding by the Court. District Attorney Wilson, also reported that he was present at the deliberations of the Grand Jury, and, at the request of its members, had examined the witnesses and that the Jury were proceeding in the matter efficiently. Thus ended the attempt to have the transaction investigated judicially.

From the earliest year that white men traveled through the country now incorporated in the southern portion of this Territory and the northern part of Arizona, outrages upon the Indians were frequent. When Colonel Fremont passed through the southern desert in 1842, his party killed, without any provocation, several Pah-Ute Indians near the Rio Virgen. When New Mexico was organized, Governor Calhoun, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, recommended, to the Department at Washington, the extermination of the Pah-Utes. Emigrants passing through by the southern route to California had also frequently shot them whenever they came in sight. To such an extent had this custom prevailed that when President Geo. A. Smith and party made the settlement at Parowan, Iron County, in January, 1851, then 200 miles from settlements on the North and upwards of 500 on the South, a delegation of Pah-Utes from New Mexico, now Arizona, visited him and besought that the indiscriminate shooting of Indians by emigrants should cease, as they were disposed to be friendly and wished to trade with them. President Smith, of course, could only speak for his own people.

From all that is known respecting the company of Arkansas emigrants, who were killed at Mountain Meadows, they conducted themselves in a hostile manner towards the Indians wherever they saw them. At Corn Creek, Millard Co., President George A. Smith, who was coming from a visit to the southern settlements in company with several friends, found a company of emigrants

camped; they had about thirty wagons and a considerable herd of stock. He and his party crossed the creek and camped about forty yards from them. Three of the company visited his camp, and one was introduced as the Captain of the company. After inquiring where President Smith and party were from, he asked if there was any danger to be feared from the Indians who were camped near by. He was told that if his company had committed no outrage upon the Indians, there was no danger. Next morning early, while President S. and party were hitching up, the Captain of the emigrant company again joined them. He pointed to an ox which had died during the night, and wished to know if the Indians would eat the animal. He was told they would; that they were in the habit of eating cattle that died, and that if he would give it to them, they would be thankful. As President S. was starting, one of his party asked him what the Captain was doing over at the dead ox with a bottle in his hand. He replied that he was probably taking a drink.

The Indians ate the ox and ten of their number died. It had, without doubt, been poisoned. A portion of these Indians were Pahvantes and others were Pah-Utes, who lived in the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows, and were on a visit to the Pahvantes. There is reason to believe that this company poisoned the spring also, for thirty head of cattle which drank of its waters died with every symptom of poisoning. The Pah-Ute Indians who survived, returned home with the news of the death of their companions. But the company that had occasioned their death was not lost sight of. Another outrage had been added to the long list which had been accumulating from the days when Fremont had passed through their country, and they were resolved to wreak a terrible revenge. They rallied all the neighboring Indians, and when the emigrants reached "Cane Spring" in the Mountain Meadows, they attacked them.

After the attack was made the first intimation of it received at Parowan was by Indian runners to Onowan, a chief of the Pi-edes, in that vicinity, who was summoned to assist them. From the Pi-edes the citizens learned something about a difficulty between the Indians and a company of emigrants, and succeeded in keeping them from joining the Pah-Utes. Rumors still arriving that a battle was going on, a party of citizens from Cedar started for the purpose of relieving the travelers; but arrived too late. They succeeded, however, in rescuing a few children, who had been preserved by the Indians, agreeably to their custom, when victorious, of keeping children to trade.

Another company, which was following the Arkansas company, fired upon some Indians near Beaver and wounded one of them. The Indians appeared determined to destroy them, and they probably would have done so, had not Col. Dame, of Parowan, sent a detachment of militia, who pacified the Indians to some extent, and guarded the company on their road some three hundred miles. The above is a brief outline of the circumstances connected with this massacre. The determined policy of the enemies of the people of this Territory has been to not investigate this transaction. During the years 1858-9 an army of several thousand men were stationed in the Territory without any employment. The Federal Judges who were here at that time were the open and avowed enemies of the people; and it is probable that, with such a force to back them, if there had been the least probability of criminating the "Mormons," they would have suffered no good an opportunity to pass. The fact is, the newspaper rumors concerning this affair answered a better purpose than investigation, in affording an excuse for keeping up the expense of sustaining troops where they were not needed.

There has never been a time when President Young and the people have not been ready to give every aid in their power to have this occurrence rigidly examined.

PROGRESS OF THE U. C. R. R.—We met Assistant Superintendent Fennor Little, last night, and were pleased to learn that he had driven from the end of the track of the Utah Central to this city in two hours and a quarter. Think of it, citizens of Salt Lake City, two and a quarter hours only from the end of the track! He thinks it hardly possible to bring the line into Farmington by to-morrow evening, though every effort will be made to do so; but if nothing unusual happens it will certainly be there by Monday morning.

MESSAGE WAITING FOR HIM.—There is a message at the Deseret Telegraph office for Mark Murphy.

DEPARTURE.—We understand that Professor John Tillidge is about leaving this city for his home in Southern Utah. On his way down he will give concerts at American Fork, Springville, Nephel, Fillmore and Minersville.

The Professor's ability as a musician is too well known to need eulogy from us, and we feel assured that in his concerts he will make the most of the talent at his command. He will be assisted by his pupil, Mr. Olliphant.

Another Tallidge left the South a few days since, to follow his profession in an editorial capacity; but events which have recently transpired in this city have induced him to resign the position he occupied involving to him, a heavy pecuniary loss. Under these circumstances we bespeak for him the generous support of the public in the settlements where his entertainments will be given.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

APACHE DEPRIDATIONS IN ARIZONA.

The S. C. Legislature a Disloyal and Illegal Body.

TITUS AND SCHAPPE TO BE EXECUTED.

VANDEBILT & GOULD PUGNACIOUS.

SALINAVE SICK AND IN A TIGHT PLACE.

NOTION FOR ANOTHER OCEAN BOAT RACE.

RICHARDSON SHOT BY McFARLAND.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

SQUABBLE AMONG SPANISH LEADERS.

Fires raging over all the Island of Cuba.

NEW YORK.

A. D. Richardson shot—That interesting Gunboat Case Again—The Atlantic Cable—The Erie Suit—Proceedings Suspended—Richardson very low—Annexation of San Domingo—The Draw-back Culprits to be brought to Justice—Gunboats Watched.

Albert D. Richardson, formerly war correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has long been attached to that journal, was shot and wounded, it is thought fatally, this evening, by Paul McFarland, a lawyer. The act is said to have been caused by the alleged intimacy of the former with the latter's wife. McFarland was standing behind the counter in the business department of the Tribune office engaged in conversation with one of the employes, at about six o'clock this evening when Mr. Richardson entered the office, and going up to the counter, entered into conversation with a young man who was in the habit of working for him. In a few minutes after Richardson's entrance, McFarland walked over to him, and without any warning fired a pistol, wounding Richardson in the abdomen. The wounded man without saying a word walked up to the Tribune editorial rooms, whence he was conveyed to the Astor House to have his wound attended to. He is not expected to recover. McFarland has been arrested. There seems to have been no recent incentive to this deliberate deed; the difficulty between McFarland and Richardson having occurred over a year ago. At the time it occurred Richardson denied the charge of improper intimacy with McFarland's wife; but published a card stating his intention of marrying her after a divorce had been procured.

This morning Marshal Barlow sent a number of deputies to take charge of the Spanish gunboat at Delameters. A contractor of vessels has applied to the State Department for their release on the ground that he was bound to deliver them to the representatives of the Spanish government on a certain day. His application is now on the file of Secretary Fish's office. The failure of the contractor to have the steamers placed at his disposal has, it is said, led the Spanish Minister to make final application for their release. The matter is now under consideration. It is reported that the seizure of the gunboats will throw 400 men out of employment at Delameters.

Fisk says that the telegraph reports that the French cable has fallen five shillings in consequence of an arrangement made with Germany to buy the Anglo-American wire are founded on a misconception of the case. The Prussian Government has made a bargain to lay a line over the English channel, in connection with the Anglo-American line, and the latter company having guaranteed a certain revenue on the channel line.

It is rumored that a suit has been commenced in this city, in the name of the Erie Company against Ramsey and others, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained; but it is further said in this suit, that Judge Barnard has issued an injunction the effect of which will be to restrain Ramsey and others, from the prosecution of his suit. If such be the case another move may be expected on the opposite side almost immediately. It is thought scarcely possible that anything additional can take place until Judge Murray's motion to vacate is disposed of, which will not be possible for two weeks. It was reported late today that the friends of the Susquehanna railroad are determined to carry the war into the enemies' camp. The officers of the Erie railroads are strongly guarded, no one being admitted without a counter-sign. Fisk is said to have been to Boston.

Fisk & Gould have obtained, from the Supreme Court, an order staying proceedings in the suit instituted against them by Ramsey, on behalf of himself and other stock holders of the Erie railroad, with an order for the present directors to continue in force until the December meeting, of which they have given notice to have the injunction granted by Judge Murray dissolved, and the order of suspension vacated. The order has been served upon the plaintiff.

A. D. Richardson is in a very critical state. The ball passed through the stomach and lodged below the kidneys near the spinal column. Judge O'Sullivan, well posted in San Domingo affairs, has interviewed President Grant on the subject, telling all about a meeting between President Grant and his ministers, in which they were unanimous that annexation would be for the best interests of that Republic.

Several ships of the navy have left or are about leaving for San Domingo. Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierpont are taking steps to bring the defrauders of the Drawback Department of the Custom House to justice.

An armed tug-boat is watching the Spanish gunboats.

CLEVELAND.

H. W. Beecher President of Women's Suffrage Association.—The Railway Impoverished.

CLEVELAND.—The National Woman's Suffrage Convention adopted a Constitution and elected Henry Ward Beecher President of the organization. Mr. McHenry arrived per special car from New York, to-night, on business connected with the Atlantic, Great Western and Erie Imbroglio. McHenry and party will move in the Court of

Akron to-morrow, to postpone a further hearing of the case for two weeks. This is to give Gould time to parry the blows of Vanderbilt, who instigated the Ramsey movement. It is not his policy to wholly alienate the Gould and Fisk party, but so to get the control as to compel them to come to his terms.

AUBURN.

Universalist Convention. AUBURN, N. Y.—On the second day of the Centenary Convention of Universalists the attendance was very large and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. This evening the Convention adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON.

National Labor Convention.—The "Alabama" claims—A little more about the gunboats—A knotty question.

WASHINGTON.—The National Labor Convention meets in this city on Dec. 6th, and promises to be the largest that has ever assembled in this country. Delegates from all the Southern States have been elected. General Butler will address the meeting on the first day, Senator Wilson on the second. The entire speech of Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner, has just been received here, and is regarded as friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question, in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from a distinguished source in England making inquiries and suggestions, which give an indication of continued improvements in the state of feeling on this subject, and strongly expressive of a desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action as yet; but the aspects lead to the belief that negotiations will be resumed at an early day.

The visit of District Attorney Pierpont to Washington, last week, was not without special reference to the Spanish gunboats; but while here the subject was brought to his attention. A voluminous protest from the contractor who built the vessels has been received by the Government, complaining of the conduct of Peru and of the United States for their detention, and laying a foundation for a claim for damages. It was in consequence of this protest, and with a view to the decision of the question by the courts, that legal proceedings were ordered, instituting the libelment of the vessels, which will be preliminary to the suit. Contrary to the recently published statements, there was no protest by the Spanish Minister against legal proceedings. The truth is he is not dissatisfied with them, and certainly his conferences with the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The question whether a girl, of one-eighth negro blood, can attend the public schools, is creating much controversy at Washington. A late act of Congress abolishes distinctions of color, in the district of Columbia, but the question arises under the corporation laws.

ARIZONA.

Indian Depredations. The latest Arizona advices say there are Apache depredations throughout the Territory.

ST. LOUIS.

McCoole challenges Allen—More bodies recovered.

ST. LOUIS.—McCoole will publish a challenge to Tom Allen to-morrow. He charges Allen with attempting to throw all the blame of the late fiasco on him, and says that in order to test Allen's willingness to meet him in the ring he desires to fight for anything or nothing. He proposes to choose one man to select ground, and with five more on each side to fight the battle.

Two more bodies have been recovered from the Fifth street ruins, making six killed and seven wounded by the disaster.

COLUMBIA, S C.

No State aid to Railroads—Address to Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Senate to-day adopted a report refusing State aid to railroads.

The Richmond Republican State Convention adopted an address to Congress, calling for a bill that the election in Virginia was a Confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, and the true secret of the Republican defeat was submission to a separate vote on the test oath and disfranchising clauses. The address says that the Convention has confidence in Republicanism, in the President, and in the majority of Congress, but they have been deceived in regard to the true state of affairs in Virginia. That the present legislation is a disloyal and illegal body, and even if it ratified the 15th Amendment it will enact such educational and property qualifications as to entirely destroy the influence of colored suffrage, and create colored voters holding office and serving as jurors. The report asks Congress to order a new election, with the Constitution to be submitted as a whole and to send a military force sufficient to protect the Republicans in their rights; require the test oath of members of the Legislature, and the vacation of seats by members unable to take it to their eligible opponents, who received the next highest vote. This report is signed by six out of eight members of the Committee appointed to prepare it; the other two supported a substitute asking Congress for immediate admission as a State, and at the same time exacting guarantees that every person shall enjoy every right under the federal estate and Constitution, and that no State was to be admitted, and Governor Morgan signed it, and will forward it to Congress.

HARRISBURG.

Death Warrant Signed. HARRISBURG.—Governor Geary has signed the death warrant of Adam Tins, sentenced for the murder of Henry Staten, and Dr. Hard Schappe, for the murder of Miss Strecker. The day appointed for the execution of both is December 22nd.

DETROIT.

Northern Pacific Railroad Convention. DETROIT.—The Northern Pacific Railroad convention re-assembled to-day at

East Sagamer. A number of speeches was made favoring the construction of the Northern route to the Straits by Mackinaw, via Puget Sound. A long series of resolutions was adopted in favor of the project, and asking Congress to extend government aid on the construction of such a road.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Japanese Princes. SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Two Japanese Princes of the blood royal recently arrived here; they will proceed to New York. They are attended by a couple of high officers of state, and will enter an institution of learning to graduate in the English language.

PHILADELPHIA.

Yemen of Reformed Church. A general synod of the Reformed Church of the United States commenced its session at Philadelphia last evening 183 delegates were present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON.

The "Shipping Gazette" on specie resumption.

LONDON.—The Shipping Gazette, in an editorial on American finance, thinks the return to specie payment could be effected in the United States and no debtor class suffer.

PORT AU PRINCE.

Salinave sick and in a tight place.

Port Au Prince advices to the 6th say that General Chivalier and Villanin, formerly of Salinave's army, have joined the insurgents. Gen. Price has also joined the insurgent forces under Gen. Carleton, and all are marching against Port Au Prince. The revolutionary steamers Honda and Quaker City are blockading Cape Haytien. Salinave's war steamers are unable to come out to attack them. President Salinave was sick.

DUBLIN.

O'Donovan Rossa elected to Parliament.—Preliminary religious exercises.—The ocean boat race.—The "Times" on the Spanish throne.

DUBLIN.—O'Donovan Rossa has been elected to Parliament. Dispatches from Rome announce that religious exercises preliminary to the opening of the Ecumenical Council have been ordered.

The Post refers to the proposition for a race between the Dauntless and Cambria, and says it rests with Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria, whether the match comes off or not. If he won't sail the ocean race without first trying an inland match with the Dauntless, the matter must drop, as Mr. Bennett refuses to sail in any except an ocean race. All Ashbury has to do to insure an ocean race, is to waive the inland contest and decide what the prize shall be. This is a simple way out of the misapprehension.

The Times in an article on the Spanish throne, asks why Spain should not have an upstart dynasty as well as France and Sweden? Why some of the descendants of the Duke Latorou or of the Count De Reus cannot answer for King, as well as any scion of an old kingly race? If a Royal Prince is needed, why should Spain seek further than the children of the crown, the Bourbons? Why not recall the Prince of the Asturias, and rescue him from his mother's influence and qualify him for a station, the right to which he has not forfeited by any fault or crime of his own?

SPAIN.

The Cortes accuses the Provisional government of having provoked the late revolution. The deputies say they will defend the people's rights and strive to establish a federal republic, uniting Spain and Portugal.

CUBA.

The Spaniards Frightened. HAVANA.—News from Cuba says that fires are raging throughout the island; the Captain General is low spirited; the Spanish troops dare not attack the Cubans and the latter have all confidence in General Jordan.

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