will might be named, laid the foundation of their eminence and fame under the tuition of this ripe scholar and skillful teacher of youth. Indeed, as a thorough Latin and Greek scholar, Dr. McCONAUGHY had few superiors; and as a teacher of the classics, the common verdict of those who knew him best, was, that he was eminently judicious and successful. It was the knowledge of this fact, and of his general scholarship, and high intellectual and moral endowments, that led to the suggestion of his name in connection with the Presidency of Washington College.

After the resignation of Dr. Wylie, and during the suspension of the operations of that institution, the Trustees were anxiously looking out for a suitable person to succeed that station. Having received the most favorable information respecting Dr. McCONAUGHY from one who had long been intimately acquainted with his character and qualifications; they unanimously elected him to the Presidency, on the 13th of March, 1830. This appointment, it was his inclination and purpose to accept, as he intimated to the committee sent to the Board about, shortly after his election, the unexpected death of a near relative, produced such a change in his views and family relations, as to render it impossible for him to remove. Of this, he promptly and freely informed the Board, so that they might not be embarrassed, and their institution injured, by deferred operations, that might not be realized. Although the Board deeply regretted the occurrence which deprived them of his services, they admitted the validity of his reasons, and approved his course as ingenuous and honorable. The next fall, the college was resuscitated, and its operations resumed, under a temporary arrangement, which was to continue until a suitable Principal could be procured. Failing in these efforts to procure such a one, the Board again turned their eyes upon Dr. McCONAUGHY. Having learned that the circumstances of his position were so changed as no longer to impose upon him the necessity of remaining at Gettysburg, they again, on the 21st of Dec. 1831, unanimously invited him to occupy the post, which he had before been obliged to decline. This invitation he accepted, and having removed to Washington, he was inaugurated as President of the college, on the 9th of May, following. The number of students at the time of his accession was one hundred and nineteen. Under his mild and able administration, this number continued to increase, and every year added to the strength and reputation of the institution, which, early Provoke 1 2: 25 well informed men. The whole period of his administration embraced seventeen years and a half, during which time, eighteen classes were graduated, the first containing four, and the last thirty-six young gentlemen, of whom the whole number who were graduated during his presidency—amounting in all to three hundred and eighty!—more than two-fifths belonged to the last six classes who received the honors of the institution, with his approving signature annexed to their diplomas. It is but justice to the memory of Dr. McCONAUGHY, that these facts be known. They tell their own story, and will enable those not otherwise familiar with the history of the college, to judge of the measure of ability and public approval its affairs were managed under his superintendency.

The tender of Dr. McCONAUGHY's resignation was made to the President of the Board on the first of October, 1849, accompanied with a request, that it might take effect on the first of October, 1850, so that the way might be open for the choice of a successor, in time to meet the wants of the institution. Accordingly, at a special meeting of the Board, on the 12th of October, his resignation was accepted, to having been ascertained that his purpose to retire was immovably fixed. At the special request of the Board, however, and that the College might suffer no damage, he generously consented—in the event that a successor could not be immediately secured—to conduct the studies of the higher classes, as before, until other suitable arrangements were made.—This he did, unofficially, and as a matter of accommodation, during the greater part of the next term—when, with the advice of Dr. Clark, the President elect—much to the satisfaction of the Board and the strong regret of the institution.

The high respect and veneration entertained for Dr. McCONAUGHY by the Board of Trustees, are indicated by the strongly expressive resolutions which were offered by the Hon. Th. M. T. McKennan, and passed unanimously upon the acceptance of his resignation. In these resolutions it is declared, "that in accepting the resignation of Dr. McCONAUGHY, the Trustees feel, that it is mike due to him and themselves, to say, they part with him, as the friend and guide of the institution entrusted to their care, with undiminished confidence, and esteem for him feelings of the most profound respect and veneration, as a scholar, a gentleman, and a christian minister:—that the fact of the graduating classes having increased from four—the number of the first class graduated after his accession to the Presidency—to thirty-six, the number of the last, previous to his resignation—furnishes the most honorable and gratifying proof of the ability and success of his administration, and of the high estimation in which the college and its learned Faculty are held by an intelligent public:—that as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the intellectual ability and fidelity of Dr. McConaughy, the Board of Trustees do hereby confer upon him, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; and in closing their official relation with him, render to him their best wishes for his future comfort, and their earnest prayers, that the special blessing of Heaven, in whose glory his life and labors have consecrated, may ever accompany and overspread him."

These resolutions were not designed as an empty compliment, as is sometimes the case, but as the honest tribute of warm and generous hearts to genuine and unselfish worth. And they furnish a suitable close to an official connection, which had been distinguished by the most respectful and affectionate regard on both sides, and by important benefits to the institution, which had been the object of their united prayers, labors and anxieties.

Dr. McCONAUGHY's labors did not cease with the dissolution of his connection with the college. Although occasional attacks of dizziness, and advancing years had impaired his bodily strength, his intellectual powers remained in all their original force.—He for on the stand was concerned, "this age was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Hence, he pursued his mental labors with his accustomed activity. As evidence of this, during the next year after his resignation, he prepared and published a volume of "Discourses, chiefly Biographical, of persons eminent in Sacred History;" which were admirable discourses—fine specimens of discriminating thought, lucid arrangement, vigorous style, and the skillful and profitable exhibition of sacred truth." Although, in his numerical divisions, and some small matters of an ecclesiastical kind, the author may have accommodated himself to the demands of modern taste, he has unfoundedly succeeded in the opinion of a work which, in the estimation of competent judges, ranks with the very first of its kind.

In the year 1838, he published for the exclusive use of the senior class of Washington College, "A brief summary and outline of the principal subjects comprehended in Moral Science." This is a comprehensive and well digested outline, which, it is to be regretted he did not fill up, and thus have furnished our colleges with a convenient and reliable text-book on that subject. His other publications consist of some half dozen sermons, and a few of his Baccalaureate Addresses. These are all written with his accustomed ability, and were well adapted to the occasions and circumstances, which severally called them forth. Since his decease, it has been announced that a volume of these, from his pen, have been issued from the press—one, on the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the other on the Salvation of Infant Children: subjects are important, and their mode of treatment will, doubtless, sustain the well earned reputation of their author.

In his domestic relations, Dr. McCONAUGHY was peculiarly blessed. In the spring of the year 1802, he was married to Miss Mary Mahon, daughter of David Mahon, Esq., of Shippensburg, Pa., a lady whose spirit was in harmony with his own, and with whom he lived most happily for nearly fifty years. The bereavement can only be mitigated by divine grace, and by the animating hope of, ere long, joining him again in their "Father's house," in glory. Although without any children of his own, Dr. McCONAUGHY's home was the constant home of orphans and near kindred, towards whom he ever exercised a father's love and care, although without a father's name. Among his collateral descendants and those of his wife, a number of names are registered as ministers of the gospel, who happened to be in the house the light of his bright example shining before them, to animate and cheer them in their work.

On Sabbath, the 11th of January, he preached his last sermon, in the church of Washington, from Proverbs 1: 22. His reporter to have been unusually animated and impressive, and all agreed in pronouncing the discourse one of the most solemn, and powerful they had ever heard. On the next Sabbath he was confined to bed by a severe cold, but which, at first, created no alarm. After some days, however, his strength rapidly failed him, and he gradually sank, until, at length, on the 18th inst. around his bed were engaged in prayer that he might have a safe and easy departure. His mind wandered a little, but when composed spirit was "present with the Lord." His extreme weakness and difficulty of breathing, during his illness, prevented him from conversing much; but, in the language of one who was present, "his countenance, and the few expressions which fell from his lips, betokened the heavenly composure of mind and spirit." His days were numbered, his work was done, and he has gone—as we confidently believe, to the reward of the just. "Rest! Which remaineth to the people of God."

A more direct notice of the characteristic traits of Dr. McCONAUGHY's character has been designedly omitted, and reserved for a separate article, and a different place, if it shall please Providence to afford the opportunity. D. K.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—*The Central Pennsylvania Herald*—A Washington correspondent of the Nashville Banner recently had an interview with Gen. Scott, who, it is alledged, is indignant at the charge made in some of the newspapers that his position in regard to the compromise measures, is ambiguous. According to this writer, Gen. Scott, in his conversation with him, said:

"How can any one doubt my just or patriotic support of the compromise measures? Did I not at the first meeting of the friends of the Union, held in Castle Green, New York, publicly proclaim my approval of them—at a period, too, when but a few in that city advocated the propriety of their adoption? And immediately after my perusal of Mr. Clay's first speech in their defendence, made in the Senate of the United States, did I not sit down at my residence in the city of New York, and write to him in substance as follows—

"I have, in my day and generation, fought battles which gained for our common country some little renown and glory. These, however, might have been won by other men, or if not, would have been required by the indomitable chivalry of our brave soldiery. But the great battle which you are fighting, involves all that is glorious or immortal of the' present and the past, all that is dear and hopeful of the future. It is the battle of the preservation of the Union and the constitution, the perpetuity of our republican institution. I trust in God that you may be successful in your patriotic undertaking. For I must heartily approve *of all the measures of your bill, and will give to them a cordial and energetic support.*"

He also addressed a similar letter, it is said, to Mr. Webster, after reading his great speech. According to the writer, Gen. Scott also remarked to him:

"Did I not, during their discussion in Congress, personally exert my influence for their passage through the Houses?—Besides, there is extant the most incontrovertible proof that I not been for my humble aid and influence, the Compromise measures could not, by a vote of from five to ten, have passed the House of Representatives."

At Liege "a woman of most extraordinary fecundity, thirty-three years of age, has just given birth to her twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth children. She has produced the whole twenty-four in nine years. They are three sets of twins, and are all doing remarkably well. Whatis and singular, and at the same time provoking to the husband, who desires to be regarded his name and title, they are every one of them girls."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A boy, while hunting rabbits, near Montgomery, Ala., recently, or rather his dog, discovered, in digging for a rabbit, about $1500 worth of the jewelry and silver which were stolen, a short time since, from the store of Messrs. George Harris, of that city.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 26, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. JONES.

A WORD FOR OURSELVES.

☞We have a word or two to say of the immigration to ourselves and patrons, for which we should like to get the ear of every subscriber. It is now going on seven, since the Star and Banner came into the hands of the Senior editor. During this period our patrons have not been troubled with any particular preaching about the wants of settlement of accounts. There has been no general settlement in this period. But we have, nevertheless, accounts sometimes give rise to unpleasant difficulties, and it is our desire now to settle up our books for the past, and start fresh. To accomplish this, we shall be under the necessity of making out Bills *on all unsettled Accounts, with or without regard to persons.* And as we wish, as far as possible, to avoid the necessity and expense of a Collector, we hope that our friends will call at the office, within reasonable time, and settle. There are some who have been taking the Star for better than six years, other a less time, who have never paid a dollar. There are others who are indebted to us in smaller amounts. We trust that *all* will be prepared at least to do *something* for us. We have a number of heavy engagements to meet this Spring, and a few dollars from each of our delinquent patrons, while it will hardly be felt by them individually, would relieve us from embarrassment and enable us to enter upon the new Volume with better spirits and a fuller determination to make the *Star* every way worthy their patronage and support. As before stated, we shall make out Bills against all such—and bills will not be called for at the office will be placed in the hands of our Agent for collection, of which due notice will be given.

Notices.

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review and Princeton Review—The first number for March completes the first volume, and is accompanied with a title page and index. The work was commenced, after an experiment, on several well conducted agricultural periodical publications, and has had reason to be properly sustained. We are glad to learn, therefore, that the support given to the Review has been such that it may now be regarded as being permanently established. It is certainly deserving of the support of the Presbyterian churches. Terms—one dollar per annum to single subscribers. Philadelphia: Leonard Scott & Co.

☞*The Sowers Ring, Revive, or Death*, has a fine portrait of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy. The leading article is a strong appeal to the Farmers of America, and is an able practical argument in behalf of the protective policy. The remaining articles are a variety of sketches of themes, of more or less interest, and on the whole make up a valuable number. Terms—$2 per annum: Thompson Bissel, publisher, 120 Nassau street, New York.

☞*Graham's Magazine*, for April, has been received. It maintains its port of embellishment and contents, for high reputation which its publisher, Mr. Graham, has given it. Graham's contents—Milner, Homer, James, Lynch, Hodges, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Eames and Mrs. Hall, are among the contributors.

☞*Godey's Lady's Book* is also on our table—The embellishments number 28, including two handsome steel engravings—"Watts' Hymn Composed at the Stone House," and "The Old Farmer's Sabbath." The leading articles are from the pens of distinguished contributors.

☞*Peterson's Magazine*—A 5 Magazine, has two fine engravings, representing "Rosalind At Cora's," and "The Hundred Pieces," which, we understand, were engraving representing "the young." A domestic scene, also a plate of fashions. The contents are varied and very good contributions.

☞*The Evangelical Review* for April closes the third Volume. The leading article by C. P. Krauth, Jr., is a well-meeting review of a German work entitle Martin Luther, the German Reformer, and the Times he had lived in. And the Review is ably conducted, and will compare favorably in typographical execution with the leading periodicals of the country. The Rev. C. P. Krauth, Rev. Chas. Hiors: H. C. Neinstedt, publisher, Gettysburg, Pa.

☞We have received with a copy of the "Valedictory Address to the graduates of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College," by Dr. D. Gilmore, Professor of the principles and practice of Surgery. It is, as the committee of publication justly characterize it, a "beautiful and instructive" Address. Although prepared for the profession, its practical hints and suggestions commend it to the general reader.

☞The attention of our merchants is directed to the Card of Messrs CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co., dealers in Silks, Ribbons &c. Fancy Goods, New York. They are an enterprising house, and solicits a call from those engaged in this trade.

☞We copy from the "Presbyterian Advocate," a neltel tribute to the memory of the late D. McConaughy. It will be perused with interest by the numerous friends of that distinguished and faithful servant of God.

☞The Borough Election on Friday last resulted as follows:

Whigs		*Locos*
A. B. Kurtz	Judge	
	50 Jacob Culp	147
David Sweney	Inspector	
	90 D. Kendlehart	124
Wm. J. Martin	77	
	Assessor	
Geo. H Swope	83 J. A. Flemming	138
	Assessors	
Robert Smith	82 Wm. Wills	159
John Houck	82 Jacob Sheads	142
	Constables	
Nich. Weaver	82 Wm. White	166
Sol. R. Tipton	82	

The vote was at a full one, and was pretty much confuled by local and personal issues, as is examination of the table will readily show. The Whigs carry the borough was not polled by 70 or 80.

☞A splendid service of silver plate has been presented by the attachees of the Central Railroad to Mr. HERMAN HAUPT, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his services while General Superintendent of the Road.

MORTALITY AMONG GENERALS.—Within the fis years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, noless than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearny, Hamer, Hoppin, Bellnap, Duncan, Cragin, Brooke, Abustle, and Whiting.

From Liberia.

We have conversed with John Morris, a very intelligent and respectable colored man from Elizabeth City, (N. C.) who has just returned from a visit to Liberia, the object of which was to see the country, and, if he liked it, to return for his family and those of his friends who, upon hearing his report, might be induced thereby to emigrate along with them. He spent six weeks in the country, chiefly at Bassa and Monrovia, and the account which he gives of the country is in every respect favorable. The country was in a most flourishing condition—good government, excellent society, plenty of schools and churches, either a tolerable prospect of every kind abundant, agriculture and the mechanic arts, and, in short, all branches of industry and enterprise, seem to be encouraged and happy. The soil is exceedingly productive, and adapted to the culture of all the products of our Southern States, besides numerous others of indigenous growth, and the climate continues to possess all the conditions of a healthy country extends. He says he felt so confident with him at last fifty emigrants besides the members of his own family, and does not doubt that the entire free colored population in the counties round Elizabeth City would be off in a season as they can make their arrangements to emigrate.—*Norfolk Herald.*

INFLUENCE OF THE MORMONS.—We learn from a San Diego paper that a detachment of Mormons have visited that city, and that the settlement of a colony in the valley of the Gila is to be established. Great activity prevails in the preparations for the enterprise, and the combined energy, industry, and concentrated effort which have characterized the Mormons from their first organization, will be conspicuously on the Gila. The object of the Mormon leaders is to open a communication with the Pacific, either by way of the establishment of a port at or near San Diego.—The plans and policy of these people look to the extension of their power, especially on their part in the permanency of their organization and its increasing power.—Wherever they may be, it is likely to hold toward the Government of the United States has already become a serious question, and it may be expected that difficulties still in the event of the continued growth of the Mormon association and the maintenance of the ultimate attitude.—*Baltimore American.*

A Clock on the Cathedral at New Orleans, which cost $1,000, is an enthusiast wonder. It is an eight-day clock, and has three dials—one of six feet in diameter in front of the edifice, another of six feet from the ground; another of the same size on the rear; and a third of small size in the interior, all operated by the same machinery. The large dials of transparent glass, the figures and the hands being illuminated at night, and the back of the glass is a cloth of black velvet, making the surface of dials to appear black. These dials are lighted in such a way as to give, which, by an ingenious arrangement of the clock work itself, are extinguished daily at a change of the moon, continuing to shine all night. This clock occupies but a small space; strikes the hours on a deep toned bell, and also plays three quarters of a hour on two smaller bells; and is furnished with a regular compensation pendulum, and, besides a barometer, and a thermometer, is rendered entirely independent of all attention, by a self acting apparatus for the escapement, which together render it an almost infallible timepiece.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—The New York Sunday Messenger of the 14th inst. says:

"On Friday five youths, the eldest of whom could not exceed age, and the youngest about seventeen, were tried, two of them separately, for the commission of various burglaries and robberies committed in and to the State prison. One of these youths was sentenced to be imprisoned four years, the other six months. He pretended to be very much astonished at this, and endeavored to make the court believe he was an only in his fifteenth year, in order to be sent to the House of Refuge. The judge would not be convinced, however, and the offender was booked for Sing Sing."

Let every parent take to heart the lesson which this information inculcates.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT A OPRLONG TAVERN.—Mr. Wm. Wallace of Willie M'Clure, formerly engaged in the dry goods business, in Cincinnati, lost $295 at a rondo table, in that city, on Thursday night last. Having only $5 left, he risked that on a single roll, and—lost. With a demoniacal yell, he leaped from his seat, and, drawing a dirk, some six inches in length, plunged it twice into his bosom, inflicting deep and painful wounds, which he fell confidently will terminate the misguided man's existence.

MAN SHOT.—In Northampton, on Thursday, Mr. Justin E. Bragg, of that town, formerly of Swanzey, N. H., was accidentally shot while out hunting. He was resting over the muzzle of his gun, when his dog came up and put its paw upon the trigger, discharging the contents of the barrel into the unfortunate man, killing him instantly. Mr. B. was 21 years of age.

A NOTED CHARACTER GONE.—Reuben Edmondson, better known as "Jack Bowers," the most noted thief in the Mississippi Valley, died in St. Louis on the 6th instant. He was sixty-three years of age, and stated in a confession, which he made a few days before his death, that he had been arrested one hundr ed and fifteen times, and incarcerated in various prisons sixty-one times.

FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—It is said that famine is prevailing to a considerable extent in Carroll county, Ga.' Hundreds of families are almost without provisions and destitute of the means for supplying themselves. Other counties are similarly affected. Short crops for the past two seasons are alledged as the cause of this privation.

FRANKLIN.—It is rather a curious incident that when the Ambassadors from Dr. Franklin, a printer, as Minister to France, the Court of Versailles sent Mr. Girard, a book binder, as Minister to Congress.—When Dr. Franklin was told of it, "Well," said he, "I'll prize the importance of Ambassadors, and Mr. Girard will *bind it.*"

☞Some constables in Maine, hunting for rum, entered a house and found a woman rocking a cradle, and singing "Hush-a-by-baby." Not finding liquor, the officer, one of them more cunning than the rest made a dash at the cradle, and, stooping, sang, "Sweet little baby—how much it looks like its father!" And sure enough, so it did—for in hand behind, the little sprigtail turned out to be a *keg of rum* with a tight cap on.

Copper Mining.

☞Not of our readers have been apprised of the fact that several Mining Companies have been operating for some time at various points in our county in search of Copper, but few, we presume, are aware of the extent or success of these operations. Indeed, we somehow seem to have had no printed, on a recent visit to the *"Buena Vista Mine,"* located some six or seven miles north east of this place and worked by the "New England Exploring and Mining Company,"—he had the whole to ourselves—and we were astonished at the extent of work and operations that the results had been so favorable. So quietly and noiselessly have this Company been operating that but little attention has been directed to it by our citizens. During this period our patrons have not been troubled with any particular preaching about the wants of settlement of accounts. There has been no general settlement in this period. But we have, nevertheless, accounts sometimes give rise to unpleasant difficulties, and it is our desire now to settle up our Books for the past, and start fresh. To accomplish this, we shall be under the necessity of making out Bills *on all unsettled Accounts, with or without regard to persons.* And as we wish, as far as possible, to avoid the necessity and expense of a Collector, we hope that our friends will call at the office, within reasonable time, and settle. There are some who have been taking the Star for better than six years, other a less time, who have never paid a dollar. There are others who are indebted to us in smaller amounts. We trust that *all* will be prepared at least to do *something* for us. We have a number of heavy engagements to meet this Spring, and a few dollars from each of our delinquent patrons, while it will hardly be felt by them individually, would relieve us from embarrassment and enable us to enter upon the new Volume with better spirits and a fuller determination to make the *Star* every way worthy their patronage and support. As before stated, we shall make out Bills against all such—and bills will not be called for at the office will be placed in the hands of our Agent for collection, of which due notice will be given.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

☞The bill to authorize the issuing of notes of a less denomination than $5 has been defeated in the Senate. The last section, authorizing the banks of the Commonwealth to issue small bills, was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Fraley, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Haslett, Kinzer, Kunkle, M'Murtrie, Myers, Robertson, Skinner, Stifer and Walker, *Speaker*—16

NAYS.—Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Evans, Ferrier, Forsyth, Fulton, Hopkins, Jones, M'Caslin, M'Dowell, M'Murtrie, Molume, Mullenberg, Packer, Robertson, Sanderson, Shiffer—15.

On Saturday the Senate had the Maine law. Mr. Matthias of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, which was negatived, excluding the city and county of Philadelphia from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment, submitting the whole matter to a vote of the people, which was agreed to.

Sanderson moved an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor for two weeks prior to any election, with a view, he said, of keeping the people sober, in order that they might know how to vote.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill laid aside.

The bill to repeal a portion of the Anti-Kidnapping Act of 1847, passed the Senate after being amended so as to repeal only the 6th section of that act—the section which gives a jury trial to the alleged fugitive. The vote on the final passage of the law stood:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Ferrier, Forsyth, Fulton, Hopkins, Jones, Kunkle, Sanderson, Hamlin, Hage, Jones, M'Clure, M'Caslin, M'Dowell, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Robertson, Shiffer—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Evans, Hasbin, Kinzer, Kunkle, M'Murtrie, Myers, Pratt, Richardson, Sahers, Walker, *Speaker*—12.

On Monday the Senate again took up the bill prohibiting the sale and exposure sale of intoxicating liquors, similar to the Maine law.

Mr. Muhlenberg moved an amendment, that where any property, real or personal, shall be seized under the provisions of the prosecution, that the proceeds be applied in the relief to bring an action against the Commonwealth for damages.

Mr. Muhlenberg advanced his amendment in support of the idea that a law which he said the whole country was in favor of, and which would prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, was