

# The Burlington Free Press.

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BURLINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1853.

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## Burlington Free Press.

D. W. C. CLARK, Editor.

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XXXV. COPIES.—24 Section.

## SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented petitions in favor of a repeal of the steamboat law; also in favor of a line of steamers from Brooklyn to Germany.

A memorial from Mr. Morehead, asking for an appropriation to make experiments with new patent for carrying cars up inclined planes, was referred.

The deficiency bill was taken up and considered.

Several amendments were discussed—one for paying light-house arrears.

In reference to the latter, Mr. Burdick said facts had been developed by an investigating committee of the Senate, which would astonish the country, going to show that the most outrageous frauds had been committed in light-house contracts.

\$25,000 was added for the pay of Senators for the session after the 1st of March.

Mr. Gwin moved an amendment, giving \$300,000 to California, out of the civil fund collected there as duties on imports, before her admission into the Union.

Messrs. Gwin, Rusk, and Pearce supported, and Messrs. Burdick, Bright, Butler and Badger opposed the amendment.

Without taking the question, the bill was postponed.

Mr. Cass's resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and applying it to Cuba, was taken up.

Mr. Douglas, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at great length, after which Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock, and the order for the evening meeting was rescinded.

A bill was reported to adjust the difficulties arising out of the sales by the general government of swamp lands heretofore granted to certain States.

Where the government has sold swamp lands granted to States, the money shall be refunded, on condition that they give a good title to the purchaser. The Committee on Public Lands proposed as a substitute, that instead of money the States should be permitted to select other lands, acre for acre.

An interesting debate followed between Messrs. Davis, Thomas, Moore, and Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland concluded by moving to lay the bill on the table—carried, says 115, yeas 50.

An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the subject, when, after passing two Senate private bills, the House adjourned.

## WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

## SENATE.

The Civil bill before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing the report of the directors of the suit, referred.

Mr. Gwin moved to reconsider the resolution providing that, after Monday next, the hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock, on which motion two yeas and no yeas were voted.

The yeas and no yeas were then called, and the resolution taken up—yeas 33, nays 5.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from Portugal County, Ohio, praying that steps be taken to induce foreign governments to extend civil and religious liberty to their people.

He said that accompanying the petition he had received a private letter, in which it was urged that this government would afford no object, and that when these governments have done the American and British fishermen, in the waters of both countries.

The bill was taken up, when Mr. Davis moved its passage, and said that unless this subject was arranged, no difficulties might hereafter arise out of a war.

Mr. Mallory said this bill would have the effect to induce into the impudent fisheries of the Southern waters a class of people they have no desire to see introduced. He moved that it should be referred to a committee to report on it.

The bill was postponed.

The House bill regulating the fees to be allowed the clerks, marshals, attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and others, in the United States Courts, was taken up, and after some debate and an amendment, passed.

## HOUSE.

In the House several executive communications were received and referred to a committee among them the first part of the report of the exploration of the river Amazon.

Mr. Denney, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, giving a register to a vessel owned by John Miller, of New York.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made an appeal to the House to take up the bill for the relief of John Williams, a poor man, who was said to possess a large tract of land.

The Senate bill for the relief of Col. Fremont, appropriating \$150,000 to pay certain debts in England, was taken up, debated, and finally amended as to the mode of the trustee report of the money from Fremont's estates, and passed. Adjourned.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan del Norte, arrived at the port this morning at 9 o'clock. She brings 100 passengers, having departed at San Juan with the steamer Independence, which left on the 10th inst.

The principal feature of the news has been already received by the steamer Philadelphia and Daniel Webster via New Orleans.

The Legislature of California was in session at Valparaiso. The proposition to remove its seat to Benicia was rejected. J. B. Wall, of Monterey, was chosen Speaker of the House.

Gov. Bigler's message was read in the Senate on the 24th of January. Among the suggestions he recommends an extension of the water front of San Francisco by encroachments on the harbor, and a memorial to Congress to abolish the Land Commission.

The steamship Cortes, which arrived up on the 5th, last, 22 passengers on the trip from Panama. Among them were L. Woodbridge, of Dartmouth, Mass.; R. Waterman, of Maine; R. Gray and J. Walker, of Maine.

The S. S. Lewis, from San Juan, arrived up on the 31st, having lost 11 passengers.

The steamer Panama arrived up on the 14th. It is now believed that only four lives were lost in the collision between the steamers Carmichael and Bangon, in which the former was sunk. These were Mrs. Winter and one of her children, Mrs. Jones, and an unknown man.

They had come on to the S. S. Lewis, and Mrs. Winter was on her way to join her husband at Marysville. The Carmichael belonged to Mr. Talmadge, and at the time of the collision was on her way to Sacramento with about 20 passengers.

The pilot boat No. 31 which was wrecked on the north of the San Francisco bar, is at anchor.

Major P. B. Smith, who is expected to arrive on the 10th, is preparing to depart for the South American.

The small boat which had been quite prevalent at San Francisco, has been the cause of much trouble, and a considerable loss to the merchants.

So great has been the scarcity of provisions in the mining districts that flour had been sold for \$1.50 per bushel.

Dates from Oregon are to the 31st of January. The weather was very severe, and large quantities of snow had fallen.

Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition.

Snow was reported to be ten feet deep on the Colorado mountains.

The citizens of Northern Oregon had met in Convention and adopted a memorial to Congress for the protection of a new territory north of the Columbia river, to be called the Columbia territory.

## ARRIVAL OF THE UNCLE SAM.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamship Uncle Sam, from San Francisco, Feb. 3, with 350 passengers and \$150,000 in specie, principally in the hands of her passengers.

The steamer Santa Anna arrived at Panama February 1st, with 250 passengers.

The United States spoke, on her way down, off St. Louis, was wrecked on the coast of Nicaragua, and half of her crew were killed.

The yellow fever at Panama, and almost entirely disappeared.

The steamer Golden Gate, Northern, Widdell, Scott, and the reserve steamer Union, were in port.

The steamer Santa Anna left Kingston on the 7th. Among her passengers are Hon. Thomas Van Buren, of California; Gen. Bad, Indian Agent, Dept. St. Louis; U. S. A., Capt. Ranyall of steamer Northern, Major Logan, and Col. Oman.

The steamer Ohio, from Apia, with the treasure and the masts of the steamer Golden Gate, arrived at Kingston on the 7th inst., as the Uncle Sam was leaving. The Ohio was on board nearly \$1,750,000 in specie.

Miss Catherine Hayes was expected by the next steamer, and arrangements were being made by her agent for a carriage.

It was rumored that a boat containing thirteen passengers by the Golden Gate, was upset in the Chagres River, and all but one drowned. Among them were three women and two children.

The steamer Oregon sailed from Panama on the 20th, for San Francisco, and the Columbia on the 21st. The latter mail steamer sailed for Lima on the 23rd. The steamer Tennessee, from Panama for San Francisco, was spoken on the 17th 30 miles south of San Diego.

The steamer Panama, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th, and the Columbia on the 15th. The former lost 8 passengers by death, the latter 7.

A bill has been brought before the California Legislature having for its object the prevention of monopolies in provisions, and the punishment of those who violate the same.

Advices from Trinity are to the 15th. No report of the revolt of the natives against French is contradicted.

The brig A. A. Parker arrived at Taipei on the 3rd of November, from San Francisco, with passengers.

The steamer China, Capt. Pratt, arrived on the 12th, from San Juan del Norte.

## FINANCE.

A communication was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. B. H. Smith, of the 1st Infantry, announced a bill to amend an act of Congress, passed in the Senate, relating to the duties of the United States Marshal.

Mr. Gwin's amendment to give California \$300,000, &c., was discussed.

The appropriation for the extension of the canal came up, and Mr. Burdick said he had no doubt that the incoming administration would not take up proper hands, that Congress should provide the law how the money should be expended. He held in his hand a small part of the testimony taken before the Committee, showing a total disregard of the public interests, and a fraudulent misappropriation of the money, in an extent and in a manner unknown in the history of the country. Before the Committee of the public buildings had started in its evidence that the Superintendent of the works had approached him with fraudulent propositions, and that he had informed the architect of the fact, but no notice was taken of it. The evidence showed that large sums had been squandered and expended during the past year. He desired that the future to provide for the department of the money by an officer

who would have some regard for the principles of common honesty. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burdick objected to the item appropriating \$32,000 for completing the Congressional library, \$5,000 had already been expended, which he thought a large sum for the fitting up of one room.

Mr. Hunter explained that the expenses would exceed the estimates, as it turned out that the damage by fire had been far greater than was at first expected. The room would be the largest one made of iron in the world. The bills for that material alone ranged for \$50,000 to \$70,000.

Mr. Burdick again took the floor, and after some further exposition of the friends connected with the Capitol extension, moved to strike out the whole appropriation for the extension; he desired to suspend the work till other persons should be appointed to take charge of it.

Mr. Cooper, of Pa., defended the character of the architect.

The motion to strike out was rejected by 24 to 23.

Mr. Walker moved to strike out the provision increasing the salary of the Census Superintendent to \$4,000.

The resolution of the Committee of Foreign Relations on the Garay grant were taken up.

Mr. Hale opposed the resolutions because they present a course of action leading to a war with Mexico, and a matter which Mexico is entitled to settle for herself.

Mr. Hale said that the Garay grant, and it is utterly worthless. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the fact that the Ministers were guests of Harzog, lodging at his house and eating at his board while in Mexico.

Mr. Hale said that this was not the fact as it referred to the present Minister.

Mr. Hale said it was the late Minister and some of his predecessors.

Mr. Brooks said he rejected the opposition to these resolutions came from the quarter it did.

It evinced a spirit of opposition which would oppose any interest in the country of a certain line, and a spirit which would strike down any interest, provided the blow would pass through the Southern heart.

He commenced an examination of the case, but yielding the floor when the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The details of the Chicago bill were read on motion of Mr. Preston King. The House passed the Senate bill to prevent certain cases, a failure of justice on the courts of the District of Columbia. [This is supposed to have reference to the Gardner case, which is shortly to commence and will not probably be closed before the close of the December term.]

The House then went into committee on the post office appropriation bill.

## BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Departure of the President Elect for the Seat of Government.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14, 4 P. M.—GENERAL PIERCE has just departed for Boston, en route to Washington, accompanied only by his private Secretary, Sidney Webster, Esq.

A large number of our citizens took leave of him at the Eagle Hotel, and at the depot, but at the request there was no public demonstration, which would otherwise have been tendered.

Gen. P. will stay in Boston tonight, and perhaps will reach New York tomorrow night, or the following morning.

The new Cabinet has been formed definitely and unchangedly. This will be soon known.

General Pierce has as yet communicated the name to no others than those who will compose the Cabinet and probably will not do so until the 1st of March. There is no truth in the newspaper reports to the contrary.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON TO RECEIVE GENERAL PIERCE.—Washington, Feb. 14.—A joint meeting of the Committee appointed by the City Council and the Jackson Democratic Association, to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. Pierce, was held on Friday night, at which it was determined to meet the President at Baltimore and escort him to Washington.

THE STRIKE AT BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Feb. 12.—The engineers and brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resumed their posts last night, and a large accumulation of freight trains which cumbered the streets for many miles in the vicinity of Camden Point, and in the city, rapidly disappearing.

The workmen will go to work in the morning.

Women's Demands, and other large establishments still refuse to accede to the demands of the operatives, and another large meeting will be held in Monument Square.

13th.—The boiler and car makers in Norfolk and Portsmouth have struck, and sent a Committee to this city.

14th.—Monument Square was again thronged this morning by the striking workmen, marching about with banners and music. The workmen of the Federal Hill establishment to the number of 100, have joined the strikers. About 400 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workmen also attended the meeting, they having pledged themselves to stand by the others, and consequently refuse to go to work, notwithstanding the Company give the prices.

The engineers and brakemen, however, are all at their posts, and the trains run regularly. The strike of the latter class was a separate affair, and they made no pledge to the mechanics.

The engineers on the Susquehanna Railroad are also at their posts, but they have given notice that they will quit tonight, and that all operations on the road shall cease on Monday.

15th.—The 1st of March is the day when the freight to Philadelphia, and send by the Central road, Wells & Miller, Ames & Green, and Washington & Magee are the only employers that have given the prices; Ross & Winans, who employ 800 hands, refuse to accede to the demands of the workmen; and so do Murray & Hazebart and Adam Dandale, who together employ 1000 hands.

The employers have held a meeting, and passed a resolution condemning the City Council for interfering with the prices of the railroad mechanics, and asking them to instruct the City Directors in the railroad for an increase of fifteen per cent, on the large contract for carriages and locomotives which they have made with the company.

The salary of the Mechanics Institute has been tendered to the mechanics, and at 11 o'clock this morning they marched down with banners and music. The marchers were followed by delegations from Alexandria, who were present and reported that the mechanics of that city would stand by their prices. The President of the meeting said he had information from the North that led him to believe there would be a grand national strike.

16th, P. M.—The engineers, firemen and brakemen on the Susquehanna Railroad all left the trains to-night, and the business of the road except the mail train, is entirely suspended.

We learn from Haverhill that all the passenger trains of the Boston & Lowell Railroad have been suspended.

At a mass meeting to-night at the Mechanics Institute, it was resolved that the mechanics should return to work at all the establishments which have yielded to their demands, and that the operatives of those establishments which have not yielded, should be supported by contributions.

All trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now running regularly. Good order and quiet prevail.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. Hunter, of the Senate, and Mr. Bond, of the House, to visit the Philadelphia mint and test the accuracy of the assays.

Mr. Stone appeared to-day before the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged Capitol extension frauds, and made oath to the truth of the statements of the previous witnesses; other testimony to the same effect will be forthcoming. It is expected that both sides will be fully heard, and that the Committee will report a bill.

AIR LINE RAILROAD FROM NORFOLK TO NEW YORK.—Baltimore, Feb. 14.—The Legislature of Virginia on Saturday passed a resolution requesting the States of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, to grant right of way for an air line railroad from Norfolk to New York.

The Southern mail has again failed to connect beyond Richmond.

THE CALUMET SAIL.—New York, Feb. 15.—The Calumet sailed at 12 o'clock post 3 this P. M. As a quarter past 4 she reached the Narrows. At a quarter before 6 she had not reached the Spit. Her average speed was seven knots.

NEW RAILROAD.—Trenton, N. J., Feb. 15.—The air line railroad bill has passed the House of Assembly to-day. It is believed that it will also pass the Senate.

THE STORE OF J. R. O'NEILL.—Detroit, Feb. 15.—The store of J. R. O'NEILL, in the new block, Congress street, was burned this morning. Stock of dry goods and the building were destroyed. Insured for \$50,000 in New York, and \$15,000 in other offices.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday after passing a bill for a Hydraulic Canal around the South St. Mary.

LIQUOR LAW.—INHERITANCE OF SPIRITUAL REWARDS.—Chicago, Feb. 15.—The liquor law introduced by the House, passed the Senate yesterday.

A number of persons connected with spirits, and who have been indicted for a riot, are out of the excitement at Paine's private bank. Mr. Bink still continues a raving maniac.

FROM HAVANA.—Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—The steamer Ogry arrived here in 4 days and 20 hours from Havana. Her dates are to the 10th inst. Mr. King's health continued to improve.

THE SOUTHERN STRIKE.—Baltimore, Feb. 15.—The Southern strike is again being talked about. A proposition was made to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to allow the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all others that give prices asked, to go to work and bind themselves to contribute 25 per cent of their salaries for the support of their brethren belonging to the strike.

The proposition was discussed, but not adopted. The meeting adjourned until the following morning.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Baltimore, Feb. 15.—The steamer Santa Anna arrived here this morning, from San Francisco, on the 14th inst.

THE PROBLEMS IN MEXICO.—Baltimore, Feb. 15.—Four New Orleans mails have been received, and the following are the particulars relative to the doings of the Mexican Congress.

President Cuevas' bill was under discussion, providing for the convocation of a Convention, Congress would sit in secret session and agreed to the bill. The bill was passed by the Senate.

The bill was sent to the Committee on the Grand Jury. The motion was carried, and the Committee proceeded to present an accusation against him for intriguing against the Constitution.

President Cuevas refused to answer, denying the authority of Congress which impeached him.

Congress continued in session and great excitement. The palace meanwhile was filled with the military. Ammunition was sent to the barracks, and several points were reinforced.

It was arranged that the parliament should be summoned to the city. The members returned in their seats until half past ten o'clock.

Don Thomas Marin came into the hall, followed by 100 soldiers of the National Guard, took possession of the avenues, doors, &c., and the President of the Chamber outside.

Senator Montez went out then, when Mr. Marin gave a verbal order that the President of the Republic had dissolved the Congress.

Senator Montez returned to the Chamber, announced the fact & created the clamor, which was taken by Senator Cuevas, Vice President, who then agreed to be suspended. The announcement was agreed to by the Senate.

General Marin then marched into the courtyard of the hall and closed the doors at the point of the bayonet. The members then directed their course to the convent of San Francisco, but were forced back by troops, and then went to the convent of San Francisco, where they drew up a manifesto and protest. Here the Commander of the National Guards came to them with fifty men, whom he left at the door, and told the members present that the President requested them to disperse and not force him to proceed to extremes.

Senator Cuevas, who was pressing, refused, and the Commander retired. The Chamber continued to sit in session without interruption.

The President then issued on the same night a decree dissolving the Convention in the same terms as in the bill rejected by Congress.

Some time since a remedy should be applied—some reform should be attempted. We are among those who believe that the true way to enjoy life, is to violate as little as possible, the dictates of common sense and the requirements of nature, and especially to avoid the pernicious habit, fashionable among the young of this city, of staying out late at night.

Early to bed and early to rise, is an old and a homely aphorism, but it is full of truth and philosophy. The freshness of youth, and the roses of beauty are gathered, not at the midnight hour, and amidst giddy influences of exercise and moderate recreation.—*Philo. Enquirer.*

FROM LOWE SUPERIOR.—We had the pleasure of a visit this morning from T. Jackson, Esq., Agent of the Marquette Iron Company at Carp River, Lake Superior. He left Carp River about two weeks ago, came by dog train to Menominee, 130 miles, then took stage for Green Bay and the stages to Chicago. Mr. Jackson speaks of the fall and winter work at Lake Superior as very fine. The fall

of snow was early and heavy, and the snow is now about six feet deep on a level in the morning. The money has been about 2000 but a few mornings, and it has been comfortable working in the open air at all times.

There are about thirty families at Carp River, who have their sleighs and to the iron mountain, dances, and usual winter sports. Teams are busy hauling iron ore from the mountain, 12 miles, and the Marquette Iron Company will have some twelve hundred tons at their works ready for spring operations. A party are engaged in preparing coal, and the intention is to turn out a large amount of iron next season. The Jackson from Works are making some this winter.—*Cleveland Herald, 25th.*

THE SICKNESS ON BOARD THE ANTARCTIC.

New York, Feb. 15.—The ship Antarctic from Liverpool via Norfolk, has an on board forty cases of fever and dysentery to be landed at quarantine. The small pox has entirely disappeared. Sixty-three deaths have occurred since leaving Liverpool; she landed twenty-three of the sick at Norfolk.

Social Festivals and Late Hours.

The flesh, of which so much is made, is the flesh of the poor. The flesh of the poor is the flesh of the poor. The flesh of the poor is the flesh of the poor.

It is said that certain fashionable of New York are about to attempt an important reform in the social festivities of that city, namely, a change in the hours of assembling and departing from the brilliant parties that are given from time to time. It is to be hoped that the effort will be attended with success, and that the leaders of fashion in Philadelphia, will imitate so commendable an example.

The existing system is indeed deplorable, and unfortunate. It is not confined to the fashionable, but extends to almost every phase in society. Social festivities, which are participated in by both sexes, rarely commence before ten or eleven o'clock, and seldom break up till two or three in the morning.

The effects are pernicious to almost every point of view. The health of the fair and delicate cannot but suffer, while young men and old, who are engaged in business operations, the next day are rendered feeble and frail, and are wholly unfitted for their ordinary avocations.

When, however, it is a case of a social gathering, caused by a wedding, the return of a relative from a long absence, or some similar circumstance, the tax upon the time, the energy and the health of those who feel bound to attend, is indeed heavy. Nay, sickness and death are often produced. If the truth of this be ascertained the bills of mortality would tell a fearful story upon this subject. Many a fair creature, full of youth and hope, has absolutely danced herself to death. In other words, she has become excited by the exhilarating movements of the polka and the quadrille, and then, when her exhausted state has been passed herself to some extent of air, or has been carried away long after midnight, without caring sufficiently for her wardrobe, and has thus incurred a cold, a cough, and all the ailments consequent thereon. The guilty thoughtless and inexperienced dancer, consider these things until too late. They are in some sense of accountability. But the parents and guardians who influence and control, are sadly culpable, when they do not exercise due authority.

It is a mistake, however, on the part of parents, to encourage their sons and daughters to participate in such night life. It is a mistake, however, on the part of parents, to encourage their sons and daughters to participate in such night life.

The system being pursued, except in rare cases, for any one visit, a thorough assembly, and a single out of the languid and faded bodies, who, in the morning, seem prematurely old—Let us then, for the sake of proper nurture, and for the sake of the future, let us not allow our children to participate in such night life.

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