CHESTERFIELD JUNIOR.

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A SON'S ADVICE 70 HIS PATHER. Mr. Chesterdeld, sen., begs to forward to the editor certain letters which he has lately received from his son. Mr. C. does so, because he thinks it desirable that it should be made known what a pass things are rapialy coming to in this country. These letters, let It be distinctly understood, are from Mr. Chesterfield's son-his own son-whom Mr. C. daudlad in his arms a score of years ago, when this young gentlemau's costume consisted of a white robe elaborately worked about the breast, and nearly a yard longer in the skirts than the exigencies of the mfant's stature demaude 1. The letters follow:--

My Dear Father :- It has been the custom, My Dear Father:—It has been the custom, time out of mind, as you are probably avare, for those who have lived a great many years in the world—parents, guardians, uncles, and elderly persons generally—to give the result of their experience of human life, their advice, in short, to such young men—be they the sons, wards, nephews, or even the jumors only of the above—as came in their way. The advice eiven by Polonius to Lagrics—not bad in its given by Polonius to Laertes-not bad in its given by Polonius to Laertes-not bad in its way-and the letters of our distinguished namesake to his son, are both pretty well known, and may be taken as specimens of what I mean. This castom, then, is an old on-. Sir, it is an old one, and like a great many other old things, it needs to be reformed. It should be obsolete. It won't do. It was all very well once, but times are altored. Things have changed so much during the last lew years. that your experience—of a state of affairs, re-member, different from the present—is really of no use whatever. All our theories are based, or should be, upon facts. When the facts are

altered, what becomes of the theories ? But I will go a step further than this, and venture to propound something which at first sight may seem a little starting, but which, on reflection, will, I believe, appear rational. I make so bold as to assert that not only are you -the elders generally-in no position to offer advice to us the juniors, but that you yourselves actually require now and then a word of counsel from us, to guide you through the dangers and difficulties of modern life.

Why, after all, how should it be otherwise? Look, as I said before, how everything has altered within the last few years. We have turned all things topsy-turvy. Or what use is your experience to you? You have to unlearn. for the most part, what you formerly took great pains to learn. You have to remodel almost all your ideas. And then -I speak with the utmost respect—you learned so little in what you are pleased to call the good old times.

There were no examinations in those days. A man, for instance, who happened to have the instincts of a sailor, could, preposterous as it seems, get into the navy without being able to spell with certainty, or might hold a commission in the army with but an indifferent knowledge of the solar system. Why, even the *Times* news-paper informed us not long ago that society had no right to expect persons over thirty years of age to know anything, for the simple reason shat the education or all such individuals terminated before the period of competitive examinations had arrived.

Under these circumstances, worthy sir, I think your common sense — with which, I confess, that you appear to me to be very well endowed -will show you that among the many changes which mark this great and glorious age must be ranked a considerable alteration in the relative positions of father and son-of senior and junior. Consider how splendidly we have been educated. Consider how glibly we could answer all sorts of questions on scientific and other subjects, by which I firmly believe that you and your con-temporaries would be instantly gravelled. Try us with anything you like; the distance between the planet Mercury and the moon; the manner of the formation of the old red sandstone; dodge us about with any number of teazers of this sort, and see if we are not ready with answers. I am such matters; indeed, I was not a https:// to hear your expressions of opinion the other day when we were down at the sea-side to-gether, and when you flatly contradicted Pro-

Nor do the better classes, as they are ca stand alone in feeling the strain which is countered by those who take part in such for essor Barnacles, simply because he asserted that the cliff on which you were standing was entirely composed of the remains of minute creatures. But it is not only in matters of learning, scientifle or otherwise, that I feel convinced that we of the new generation are in a position to give some valuable information to you of the old. This is only a very small matter. It is on social questions, dear sir, that you want advice most, Hints as to how you can best adapt yourself to the changed position in which you now find yourself, how you may escape from the social snares by which you see yourself surrounded, how you may meet the difficulties which will spring up in your way when advancing along a road of which you know nothing—how, in short, you are to get through that portion of life which remains before you, creditably, sagaclously, securely. Influenced, then, entirely by a desire for your welfare, my good sir, it is my intention to sead you from time to time a few words of counsel killed. and direction on such matters as appear to me likely to prove difficulties and stumpling-blacks in your way; for you must remember, sir, that this period which is such a puzzle to you, who have formed your ideas under circumstances so different, is not a puzzle to us juniors, for the simple reason that we are used to it and have known no other. I am sometimes, dear but inexperienced sir, extremely uncasy about you. You cause me a vast deal of very anxious thought. I have observed you much of late-more probably than you imagine-and it seems to me that you are at times disposed to fight against the inevitable march of modern events, and to set yourself in opposition to the irresistible tide of progress Sometimes when listening to what I will ven-ture to call the conversation of the period, you appear almost bewildered. The sentiments expressed seem to be too much for your powers of endurance. The instance I have already quoted of your reception of the remarks of Pro-fessor Barnacles on the formation of certain cliffs, is a case in point; and I now remember that on another occasion when the same gentleman was discoursing on the Darwinian theory of development, you exclaimed, "Why, bless my life and soul, does the man mean to tell me that my grandfather was a monkey ?" Do not think, however, for a moment that I want you to attempt too much with your enthumaterial armory. slashe temperament and your very strong views; it would never do for you to attempt to live in all things the life of the day. Be satisfied, respected sir, with a negative course. Do not by any means distress your anxious son by outraging in word or in deed the feeling of the period, but, on the other hand, do not attempt to keep pace with the foremost performers in the race which we are all more or less engaged in running. One of the first great changes of modern times, by which one cannot fail to be struck, times, by which one cannot fail to be struck, and of which I am reminded by my last sentance, is the change of our pace. Within the memory of a person of your respectable age, this has passed from a steady trot, which might be long and innoculously sustained, to a tearing gallop. such as lew of us can keep up for any length of time. Don't you attempt it, sir, whatever you do. It is this, viewing the subject largely, which is the principal and chief of all our changes, and it is to this that most of our new developments of personal character, and the variations of our bodily and mental health, are mainly traceable. Complaint is made in these days-and, Heaven knows, not without causeof the sad increase of nervous diseases and brain affections. We find men engaged in scientific pursuits or great commercial and financial under-takings; occupations of which it is a leading characteriatic that he who engages in them must work against time, must come to as many must work against time, must come to as many important decisions—in any one of which a false move would be intal—in the course of a day, as needed a lew years since to be arrived at in a month. We note of such men when we meet them socially, that they are getting dull, absent, wanting in perception. In some rare moment of his leisure we hold converse with a man of this sort. We walk about his garden with him

how can a man be moderate in his labors w his expenditure is immoderate; or how can reduce the number of bours to be detected money-making, when all the time he can possibility give to that laborious occupation barely enough to meet the requirements of day? for the ten minutes he has to spare before he starts, by train, for the city. By and by he leaves us, as we suppose to make ready for his journey. But he does nothing of the kInd. He steals away to his dressing room and blows his brains out. And why does he do this? It is not, as would once have been the case, because he is in pecuniary difficulties, or that he dreads some threatening exposure. It is because—and here is the modern peculiarity of the thing—the man is so desperately perplexed, his ideas are so in-volved and knottel and tangled together, that he can bear it no longer, and so he cuts the knot and ge's away.

LT RVERTER ILLEGALING PROLATED PRODUCT FOR TREETANCE IC. COR

barely enough to meet the requirements of day? It is necessary, dear sir, that I should bri-this letter, already a long one, to a chose. Bei-doing so, however, I would ask you to obser that in every case which has been cited, thi-who suffer by the introduction of modern in tailons are the middle-aged and the elderly. Y have not grown up along with these institution but who have, so to speak, been surprised overtaken by them. Have a care then, worthy sir, have a care, I entrest you, and le the superintendence of all the more rapid tra actions which belong to the business operation. take things much more coolly than you can, are less excitable, and much loss is taken ou us than would be the case I we got into a stat fuse about everything, as some of our eldern and gets away. Upon men of a different temperament, troubles of the same sort will have a different effect. No need for them to accelerate the end with their own violent hands. It comes to them of their own violent hands. It comes to them of itself. "So-and-so is in a very bad way," his triends say. "He complains very much; his work is intolerable to him; he is evidently in-capable of enjoynent of any kind, social or otherwise; his spurits are wretched; what can be the matter with him?" The matter is, that he is dyine. He is dying slowly, by inches. Dying because he has tried to keep up with the pace at which his competitors run, and he has not been able. It is the strain, the anxiety, the excitement that kills, even more than the meter labor. The fate of this man and of the other is told in a word; but what words can describe the agony that each of them has en-dured in the years, and months, and days

what was to follow? A general loss of percep- tion, perhaps, would be one of his first symp- toms. the images of things not biting so dis- tinctly on his faculties as before; his ideas less clear, less numerous, his sensibilities less acute, And this combined incongruously enough with an excessive irritability and intolerance of exter-	the inquiry was made by the expectant bride, if the young main would agree to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. This he declined to do, and the partles went home unmarried.	HYDE'S PATENT AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,	
nal sources of annoyance, so that little daily troubles, which in a healthy condition would not have distressed hun, become now terrible sources of discontiont, while small responsibilities weigh upon him intolerably, with a bugbear terror in their aspect which their intrinsic importance in no way justifies. And then his memory begins to play him tricks. He is unable to keep his en- gagements in nind; he carries a letter in his pocket which should have been in the post three days age; he has some circumstance to relate, or some story to tell, and is brought up suddenly by finding that some important incident con- nected with the statement, some name, some date, some number, is gone. This man's condition is in all respects incon- gruous. He is restless, though tired; and though he yearns for quiet, he is yet, when he obtains it, unable to face the concomitant dulness. Heaven help such a one? He is a and case, but by no means an uncommon one. And it is not mere work that has reduced this man to so desperate a condition. Nine times out of ten if will be found that he has been encayed in some branch	T E M P L E OF FASHION. Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. BOURNE, 128tuthe8m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.	On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVI COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE. The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNI FORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME. ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the nsual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL IT FURITY and FRAGHANCE. For sale by HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AN. STOVE STORES GENERALLY. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY HYDE & TINGLEY, NO, 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, 2 18 Jmo PHILADELPBIA	
certain results by a particular hour. He is a	INTERNAL REVENUE.	COAL.	
man engaged in scientific pursuits, and every day his mateorological predictions must be ready. Or maybe he has to provide amusement for the public, and must be funny every week to order. This is the kind of work that kills. Or, if it does not kill a man at once, it knocks him up, reduces him into what is called "a low bad state"—a state which consigns him to the hands of the physician—an invalided state, to last, more or less, always. Then is he bidden— though there are mouths to be filled which can only be filled by his professional exertions—to leave off. He must abandon work for a time; and though this may mean abandoning income too, he is strictly forbidden to be anxious, or to have "anything on his mind." Thus supposing an invalid to be able to discon- tinue his work for a time; supposing that he seeks relaxation by travelling, and in some sort finds it; how often it happens that the improve- ment which takes place in his condition turns out to be temporary! While he makes holiday, while he runs away from his cares and responsi- bilities, he does better; but when he returns to these, as he must do, sooner or later, does he not oiten find that the old symptoms gradually reappear, and do not his friends hear, after a while, that "So-and-so is in a bad way again?" Nor do the better classes, as they are called, stand alone in feeling the strain which is en-	UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, (One door below Chesnut.) ESTABLISHED 1862. REVENUE STAMPS of every description con- stantly on hand, and in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in pay-	COAL: COAL: BEST QUALITIES OF COAL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES AT ALTER'S COAL YARD, NINTH STREET, BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.	
	ton, perhaps, would be one of his first symptoms, the images of things not hilling so distinctly on his faculties as before; his ideas less clear, less numerous, his sensibilities less acure, And this combined incongruously enough with an excessive irritability and intolerance of external sources of annoyance, so that little daily troubles, which in a healthy condition would not have distressed him, become now terrible sources of discomtort, while small responsibilities weigh upon him intolerably, with a bugbear terror in their aspect which their intrinsic importance in no way justifes. And then his memory begins to play him tricks. He is unable to keep his engagements in nind; he carries a letter in his pocket which should have been in the post three days age; he has some circumstance to relate, or some story to tell, and is brought up suddenly by finding that some important uncident connected with the statement, some name, some date, some number, is gone. This man's condition is un all respects incomprous. He is rest-es, though ured: and though he yearns for quiet, he is yet, when he obtains it, unable to lace its concomitant dulness. Heaven help such a one! He is a sad case, but by no means an uncommon one. And it is not mere work that has reduced this man to so desperate a condition. Nine times out of ten it will be found that he has been engaged in some branch of labor, which had made great demands upon his readiness. He is pledged to do a certain thing in a certain fime. To be ready with certain results by a particular hour. He is a man engaced in scientific pursuits, and every day his mateorological predictions must be fough this may be haded or which at the killed on to the abandon work for a time; and though this may mean abandoning income only be filled by his professional exertions—to leave off. He must abandon work for a time; and though this may mean abandoning income induces him up, reduces him ind." To be ready which the mise which be his man to be able to disconting theme are months to be filled	 This was to follow? A 2000000 to prove this of percent to prove the proving many sould agree to abstain from the percent to prove the parties were the parties parties to parties the parties were parties to parties the parties were parties parties the parties parties the parties were parties the parties parties the p	

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Have a care then, my worthy sir, have a care, I entrest you, and leave actions which belong to the business operations of the day to us of the new generation. We take things much more coolly than you can, we are less excitable, and much less is taken out of the day to us of the new generation. We worthy sir, have a care. I entrest you, and leave actions which belong to the business operations of the day to us of the new generation. 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sing on his mind." sing an invalid to be able to discon- ork for a time; supposing that he tion by travelling, and in some sort often it harpens that the improve-	No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, (One door below Chesnut.)	ALTER'S	1 15 STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. Calling attRUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line Banding SEMI-WEEKLY. carrying the United State	LOSSES PAID SINCE 1820 OVE

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Charles N. Bancker, Toblas Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,

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of labor as may be called specialties of the day. My respected father remembers, perhaps, the case of a certain signal-man at one of our most frequented junctions, whose duties were so manifold and bewildering, and involved such intricate calculations of time and place-a half second wrong here, or a half inch wrong there, being sure to bring about the most dreadful consequences-that the man at last fell into a morbid condition about his work, and, being strained and bewildered to a degree far beyond his powers of endurance, remarked at last, with terrible calmness, to one of his comrades, "He knew the day would come when he must make mistake, and that when that day came he should most surely be silled?" This is quite a modern instance, and is no doubt fresh in your memory, as is also the end of the poor wretch. sho did at last make a mistake, and was at last

dured in the years, and months, and days which have preceded and ushered in the end?

What sort of a time was that, when the suffering wretch first occan to reel the approach of what was to follow ? A general loss of percep-

Does not every one know of similar instances ? But what does all this come to ? Are we to give up the "glorious gains" of modern times ? Are we to cut down our telegraph-posts and coil away the magio wires? Are we to pull up the rails upon the iron road and make a "turnpike" of it again? Shall we send our merchandise by the road-wagon and the barge, and our letters by the old mail-coach? Such questions are ridicu-lous. There is no going back in this world; no

lous. There is no going back in this world; no standing still even, with impunity. The fact is that these painful results of modern practices are in some sort inevitable. In every age the weak have gone to the wall. Once, m the old time long past, the physically weak suffered. Might was right then, and brate force carried the day. The strongest men in body were capable of dealing with the in-stitutions of those days, just as the strongest men in mind can grapple with the institutions of these days. Force of body then, force of mind and character now. Swift gaze, strong arm, nimble feet in the one age. Quick percep-tion, firm nerve, versatile brain in the other age. There are men whose minds are exactly fitted by nature to carry away the prizes of these times, nature to carry away the prizes of these times, as there were men with bodies which enabled them to win those of a less refined period. The vigorous aggressive man of the feudal time made his way and gained his object with spear and battle-axe. The same thing happens now, only we go to work with weapons drawn from a less

What is to become, then, of those who cannot be reckoned among the strongest of the strong? Are they to strain and tear their facul-ties to shreds, until such sad results are brought about as we have glanced at above? Or are they to drop, shouldered out of the contest altogether? They are to do neither the one thing nor the other. They should remain and try to do what they can, but by no means what they can't. How many achievements may now be crammed into the space of a single day What journeyings, what multiplicity of incom What journeyings, what multiplicity of incon-gruous business transactions, what breakfasts in one part of the world, what suppers in an-other! I remember to have heard it said, by one who was a special worker in the most mo-dern of all our fields of labor, that one of the commonest mistakes of the day is to suppose that, because in these times you can do things so much more quickly than they could be done tormerly, therefore you can do so many more formerly, therefore you can do so many more things. There is much truth in these words. Your mental acts, your decisions inhoriously arrived at, are carried out with incredible swiftness; but can you multiply such acts and such decisions with equal rapidity, and not suffer for it? Why should our brains work more closely and quickly than they used, because our

machinery does? . For this very reason, that work is done more quickly than was once the case, men might take more rest now than they did formerly, were it not for the existence of a certain great element in our social life, with the mention of which I In our social life, with the mention of which is propose to bring this letter to an end-I mean the luxury of the age, with which it seems that it bencoves every n an to keep pace. Here is the real difficulty. He e is the explanation of the prevalence among ϵ of these disorders which arbe from an overaging of the powers. For

