Evening Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Broadway, corner of Broome st.—"Under the Gaslight."

NEW YORK THEATRE—Broadway, near Broome st.—"Under the Gaslight."

FRENCH THEATRE—14th st. and 6th avenue—"Madame Angot, or Madame Angot's Daughter."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Broadway, near Broome st.—"Ixion."

BOWERY THEATRE—Bowery—"Metamora, or Spirit of the Forest."

BARNARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM—Broadway near Broome st.—Museum, Dancing, Music, Curiosities, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—14th st., near 3d avenue—Variety Dancing, Music, &c.

BERRY & GOODWIN'S MINSTRELS—Broadway, near Broome st.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques and Farces.

BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS—Bond st., near Broadway—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques and Farces.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—Variety Dancing, Music, &c.—"The Temple Sleepers."

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broadway and Bond st.—Ethiopian Songs, &c.—"Nobody's Son."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, near Prince st.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—"Uncle Sam's Money."

EIGHTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE, cor. 30th st. and 8th avenue—Ethiopian Songs, Comic Songs, Dancing, Burlesque and Pantomime.—"Sindbad, the Sailor."

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Performances, &c.—"The Bell Foundry Dream."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Ethiopian Minstrels.—"Personal Published."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, near Spring st.—Curiosities, Music and the Drama.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—"Much Ado About Nothing."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th st. and Irving Place.—Fairy Fair.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—Georgia Minstrels.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1867.

Please send in your Advertisements early. It best ensures their classification.

Quackling the Quacks.

THERE is a certain member of the Constitutional Convention who deserves to be placed at the head of a society for the prevention of cruelty to human beings. This distinction he has earned by submitting a plan for the protection of the people against the mumbling cell of quackery. He proposes that a Board of Commissioners, consisting of eminent physicians, shall be empowered to examine all candidates for the practice of medicine, and that no one who fails to pass this test satisfactorily shall meddle with drugs without being amenable to severe penalty. This is an excellent proposition, and we only regret that it was not adopted ninety years ago. Charlatanry has reached a fearful and wonderful pass in this city. It has become so common that reputable physicians are beginning to be exceptionally the profession.

In Europe physicians and apothecaries are required to be well versed in the nature of medicines, but here a charlatan may hang out his shingle bearing the inevitable "M.D." and then proceed to deal out drugs without knowing whether they are physic or emetics, poisons or antidotes. Some decisive means should be taken to stop this evil. Our death rate is large enough in an natural cases without being swelled by the victims of hoplicism. If the Convention were to take steps for summary weeding out of the quacks now operating, the measure would be praiseworthy, but in the absence of that radical plan we hope the one now pending will not fail to be adopted.

Progress of American Invention.

The Commissioner of Patents announces that for the week ending on the 2d prox., he has issued three hundred and thirteen patents—the largest number ever issued from the office in a single week. From this fact it seems that the march of Algerian invention is going steadily onward. So rapidly has it progressed during the last few years that one naturally thinks the perfection of mechanism must be near, and yet the steady increase in the number of patents granted shows that the field of invention is constantly growing wider. The United States now occupies the front rank of nations in respect to useful inventors. In the competition for sewing machines, reapers, mowers, locomotives, safes, and many other leading inventions, our country carried away the palm from the Paris Exposition. This success is calculated to stimulate our inventors to redoubled energy. It has shown them that there is an excellent market in Europe for many of our inventions, and that Europe has learned to place a high estimate upon the products of American skill. Only a few years ago Europeans would have laughed at the idea of importing mechanical appliances from the United States, but they have lately learned to view the matter in a very different light.

Consolidation of Capital.

There have been instances, of late, where the consolidation of capitals of different Companies have created vast concerns, and it has been feared that such combination tended to the increase of great monopolies, and argued that the practice ought to be stopped, and legislative enactments passed to prevent it. This would be all wrong. Legislative action should never be evoked to interfere with the common laws of trade, otherwise than to prevent exclusive privileges. Other dangers are imaginary, for competition will invariably protect communities from undue extortion on the part of any Company, if confined a great length of time.

The Albany *Argus* says on this subject, in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad:

"The attempt to clutch up capital by such means (i.e., by preliminary the consolidation of railroad or other capital of different companies) is illusory. The indirect result of such an inhibition, however, *carries certain degree of monopoly to existing lines.* You cannot parallel the Central by one-half capital, but only by a step-by-step process such as that which created the Central. Setup a rival to the Hudson River Railroad on the west side of the river, we might meet with the result we have time to Wolfert's Roost. It makes no difference to us, I am a shareholder; I guess things and very frequently goes right.

"Latter-day Saints Lady, live your own religion. This is the cry all the time. Let us live our religion, be faithful, we must pray, we must keep the commandments of God and observe His word. And now that we have commenced to observe the Word of Wisdom never treat neighbor with a cup of tea or coffee, for as sure as you treat neighbor once, he will plead hard for a free taste. Don't do it, it is not good for manifestations. Yes, first rate, but if you use it as medicine you will never use it for pleasure. Keep the Word of Wisdom, help the poor, feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Never let it be said of the Territory of Utah that a poor person had to go to the second house for a morsel to eat. It mean has been said I have, or heard of a person going to the second house for something to eat. Both the last that is always good to the last, no matter whether it moves or lies, seems to suit me. It is a good thing to be good to all, and to bless all.—*Salt Lake News.*

An Afflicted Mother's Last Resort.

A German woman, named Mrs. John Frank, living near New Hillsboro, twenty miles east of Cincinnati, killed one of her children and then herself, on Saturday night. She is described as a slightly intelligent sensitive woman who had at one very long ago years to support her family, the husband being a worthless drunkard and idler. She was smart and frugal, and managed to bring up her children in decent style. Lately the husband has taken to drinking and idleness, and the family have lived on charity. The woman became crazed by the thought that she could not leave her children to be cared for by such a father, and so killed them and herself. The husband is said to be a very good man when sober.

Brigham Young on Agriculture.

The following is from an address by Brigham Young, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle:

Speaking of the completion of the railroad, I am anxious to see it; and I say to the Congress of the United States through our delegate to the Congress, and to those interested in building the road, We want to hear the iron sounds pulling through this valley. Where are the laborers? Are the mechanics here? "Hah," says one, "we shall not have any money." Yes, we shall; if you and I observe the Word of Wisdom we shall have plenty of it. Now, let me tell you a little further how to get coffee, tobacco and whisky, that is, keep your money here and from us. And it is Mormon now, only the elders keep it here and store it up, and your grandsons. Your four grandsons, dare, do you know what flour is worth a barrel in New York? It is worth twenty-five dollars. In my young days, when it reached ten or twelve dollars per barrel we thought we were all going to starve to death. It is worth eighteen dollars on the Plentains and twenty at St. Louis. But again, with regard to the railroad when it is finished, even in ordinary times it opens to us the market, and we are at the door of New York, right at the threshold of the emporium of the United States. We can send our lumber, cereals and produce here "Hah," says one, "we shall not have any money." Yes, we shall; if you and I observe the Word of Wisdom we shall have plenty of it. Now, let me tell you a little further how to get coffee, tobacco and whisky, that is, keep your money here and from us. And it is Mormon now, only the elders keep it here and store it up, and your grandsons. Your four grandsons dare, do you know what flour is worth a barrel in New York? It is worth twenty-five dollars. In my young days, when it reached ten or twelve dollars per barrel we thought we were all going to starve to death. It is worth eighteen dollars on the Plentains and twenty at St. Louis. But again, with regard to the railroad when it is finished, even in ordinary times it opens to us the market, and we are at the door of New York, right at the threshold of the emporium of the United States. We can send our lumber, cereals and produce here.

Cloaks for September.

The approach of rainy weather has brought out the black silk cloaks and paletots, which, whatever may be the caprices of fashion, forms always a useful and standard garment for Spring and Fall wear.

Silks are, of course, as much worn as ever—more, in fact, for the *ladies' cloak* is just now the most correct costume for the promenade, especially when it is made complete by bonnet, parasol, gloves, etc., all of the same material.

Satins ill not do for autumnal wear, for this purpose is now the most stylish, and equally good whether it rains or shines, the warm lining and the water-proofing of the silk keeping the wearer dry. Satin is a hard, close, thick silk, and does not wear with any garment.

[illegible] somewhat [illegible] the [illegible] Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

Before rain flowers fly low; dogs grow sleepy and eat grass; waterfowl dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, mice, hens and horses are very busy. Birds fly low for the insects which, sheep, cattle, and even the human body, are uneasy.

BENEFITS OF A BAROMETER, AND HINTS TO SHOW USING BAROMETERS.

The barometer has its uses, but does not always meet expectations. The mariner cannot well dispense with it. The farmer also has need of it. The barometer will, however, not always tell accurately the state of the weather in the locality where it is situated. It will never fail to tell aright the condition of the atmosphere; but that condition may not always bring fair or foul weather as indicated. Other influences are at work, directly to cause. There may be a shower at a distance, and fair weather present, while the mercury is down. The barometer generally, or in most cases, foretells accurately the state of the weather. It is therefore a tolerable barometer—not always and explicitly to rely upon—but, taking experience, both of the instrument and the appearance of the sky, there is an improved chance in combining the two, of taking advantage of the meteorological changes. A watch is not more consulted than our barometer.

First, a person having one must ascertain from observation the average or mean height of the mercurial column; then knowing that, he will find that his barometer (if a good one) will indicate *wind*, as well as rain; ordinarily the *fall* is more rapid for wind than for rain. If the mercury is from any cause above the mean, and it begins to fall, he should not expect a storm; but if at the mean, or below it, a storm of some degree of severity will surely follow a fall. A storm will follow a great and rapid rise, when the wind is northeast, and also the same with a fall in the mercury, with the wind in that quarter; but never during my three years' observation has a storm occurred (with the above exception) without notice of from three hours to two days beforehand.

In very hot weather the fall of the mercury indicates thunder. Otherwise, a sudden fall denotes high wind.

In cold weather the fall of the barometer denotes thaw.

In wet weather, if the barometer falls soon after the fall of the barometer, expect little of it.

In wet weather, if the barometer falls, expect much wind.

In fair weather, if the barometer falls much and remains low, expect much wet in a few days, and probable wind.

The barometer ranks lowest of all for wind and rain together next to that for wind, except it be a great or northwest wind.

In winter the rise of the barometer denotes frost.

In frosty weather the rise of the barometer indicates snow.

If fair weather happens soon after the rise of the barometer, expect but little of it.

In wet weather, if the barometer rises high and remains so, expect continued fair weather in a day or two.

In wet weather, if the mercury rises suddenly very high, fine weather will not last long.

If the motion of the mercury be unsettled, expect unsettled weather.

The barometer rises highest with north and east winds; lowest with south winds.

A good barometer is a very useful article, and a good ornament to a room, hall or staircase. But let us advise our readers to purchase one of the "straight-up," the cost of which varies from six to fifty dollars—a really good barometer cannot be purchased under about fifteen dollars. If they already possess a wheel-barometer, they would not do amiss to get it changed for the other kind. In many cases this could be done at little or no expense, as the wheel-barometer is the more expensive instrument.—*Brooklyn Union.*

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

National Labor Party.

Editor of the Sun:

In an article in yesterday's columns the Sun calls in question if it does not deny the feasibility or expediency of organizing for political ends a Labor Party.

The great issues involved in the solution of the labor question—the great number of interests directly touched and the sympathies it excites the given the subject an immensity and weight far beyond the powers of a single generation to handle. The management of the immense mass, as have been those of all processes in their entire development, has been left to the little more than half-educated or comparatively appreciation of the principles which underlie it. Its purposes, as decided, have been in many instances pernicious and undesirable.

The vitality and vigor with which after the reverses of the Sun refers to, it still comes up from heather, tends to convince one that it is endued with an indestructible principle of life, and will not stop short of some new adjustment of its relations with other matters of social and political concern.

The intervention of great wars for the time all need the services of all other agencies. I did not, of course, see the colors Finally, of course, I saw the colors of the Sun, and felt growing volume upon the public attention. There has not yet been that fourth day declaration of principles, or plan of action which deserved to be ranked to be with Hibernia's tribute the movement it provident the subject of labor is a blessing to every day, and cannot fail in time to bring the most liberal and equitable view of popular sentiment and support.

So far from being dead the Labor Party is growing in numbers and zeal—its private pledges they come to be truly understood will be found to be those great social and political truths upon which are based the welfare of all communities, and its progress is the conquering.

DEMOCRACY.

New York, August 22d.

The whole question pertaining to a political combination of the working classes may be condensed thus: Is it possible to bring together the various colors and shades of political opinion, which the workingmen now hold and bolster those colors into a harmonious political picture? Second—Assuming the possibility of such an exploit, would the true interests of labor be subserved by it? The negative of both propositions are certainly the stronger. For avoidance in the first case we have only to look at the invariable failures that have hitherto attended movements of this kind; and with regard to the second, it requires but little knowledge of human nature to see that the leaders in a workingmen's party would look out primarily for their personal "interests," just as other political leaders do.

The Temperance Question.

New York, Aug. 23d, 1867.

DEAR SIR—I read in this morning's paper an answer to "Ellen's Division," communication. Marth tells the sign blasted, I prefer wine and beer are made for both rich and poor to use as a beverage. On that point I cannot agree with him; for do we not see glorious of ten of the confusions made by drunkards, I ask in this way: "If it were not for wine, but wine I would not have been guilty of this or any evil." That is enough to show that wine was never made to be used as a beverage, and those who use it will sooner or later fall victims to intemperance, intemperance, as a social evil. It is the cause of much unhappiness in many a household, which, today, would have been peaceful and happy had it not been for the seductive bottle. Those who use wine may say, I do not know of any evil. Yes, I know, you may say, I do not know of any evil. Yes, I know, you may say, I do not know of any evil. Yes, I know, you