The Sun.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre. Hide Loser. Matinee.
Niblo's Theatre. Test Experiment. Love World. Matinee.
Niblo's Garden. Golden Gloves. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre. Two Roses. Old Troupe. Matinee.
Robinson Hall. Dante Inferno.
Theatre Comique. Variety Entertainment. Matinee.
Tony Pastor's Opera House. Benefit of Mr. Newcomb.
Union Square Theatre. Jealous Husband. Matinee.
Wallack's Theatre. Wig and Gown.
Wood's Museum. The Dwarf Duel. Matinee.

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Frank Moulton's Statement.

We make room this morning for the long statement of FRANCIS D. MOULTON, made in reply to the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. It will of course be read with intense interest; but we apprehend it will not be found to add anything of much importance to the documents previously in the case. He produces nothing that is equivalent to a confession of adultery on the part of Mr. BEECHER, and his explanation of the blackmailing feature of the affair is not satisfactory. He shows, however, that up to the very last moment, in not up to July 3, 1874, long after Mr. BEECHER discovered that he had been blackmailed, he was writing him letters of the most affectionate and confiding character!

We do not see that this statement will change anybody's opinion upon the main question.

Ought Judge Bedle to Resign?

Judge BEDLE of Jersey City, having been invited to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey, and asked what course he would pursue in reference to his present office, has replied as follows:

"JERSEY CITY, Aug. 20, 1874.

"M. W. Cozzens, Esq.

"MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter it is proper for me to say that I do not think it right to accept the nomination for Governor. I have no right to be a candidate for Governor. I have no right to be the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, without the slightest effort on my part, and for the office which I now hold I am in no party sense a candidate, unless, as usual, my after day, keeping not to be trampled by out of the circumstances, the people nominated by an effort of my own to determine whether I should be a candidate for the Governorship.

"There will, when so very crowded, might make it a duty on my part to accept the office. Until then I cannot resign, taking the chance of being so thus.

"In view of such a position, others must judge whether it is practicable for a public officer to know in that connection, and I will be very much obliged for it.

"Yours truly, J. D. BEDLE."

This is a plausible view of the subject. Not having in any way sought for the nomination, and avoiding every appearance of an effort to be elected, is there any reason why Judge BEDLE should not in the mean time continue to perform the duties of the post he already holds?

Judge BEDLE puts the matter upon high grounds, and exhibits a creditable delicacy of sentiment; and yet we are frank to say that his conclusion seems to us wrong. He ought either to refuse peremptorily and unchangeably to be a candidate for Governor, or, when he consents to be a candidate, he ought to resign his office as Judge. We do not question that he will continue to discharge his functions upon the bench with impartiality as before; and yet it is certainly not well for a Judge to stand before the public as a candidate for a political office. No matter how purely he continues to exercise his judicial powers, the administration of justice is thereby to a certain extent brought into discredit; and that injury is one that Judge BEDLE should be the last to inflict.

Is Judge Church Fit?

IS SANFORD E. CHURCH the human to be the candidate of the opposition for Governor of this State at the next election?

Our esteemed neighbors of the *New York Times*—an invaluable journal—are bringing forward powerful arguments to answer this question in the negative. This is right; this is useful. The *Times* can perform no greater service to the State than to show how that Judge CHURCH is unfit to be a candidate, and thus prevent his nomination. It would be foolish and futile to put an unfit candidate in the field in opposition to Gov. DIX.

But what has the *Times* to say to JOHN A. LOTT? Has our esteemed contemporary a candidate who can catch more eels—or, at least, bob for more?

We understand our esteemed neighbor is down at Fire Island luxuriating in the surf. Will he let us know whether Judge LOTT is there also? Whether he bobs for eels in the salt water? What bait he uses? Whether he refrains from cursing when he does not catch any? Whether he contends in tub races? Whether he has got any salt water spots on his dress coat?

Let us have an answer to these interesting questions, and then we will take up the question of Chief Judge CHURCH.

Does he Wear Two Faces?

Some of the opponents of Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who is now running for Congress in the Fifth District of New Jersey, say that he wears two faces; because, while he is at heart a believer in the doctrine of free trade, he puts this doctrine aside and publicly goes for protection to home industry. This is a serious charge, and one that Mr. PHELPS will not be likely to overlook. No ambitious young man can afford at the beginning of his public career to leave such a charge unrefuted.

But while Mr. PHELPS is engaged in explaining his views upon protection and free trade, and in reconciling his theory with the policy he has promised to support upon that subject, will he not also inform the public how he stands upon the much more important and vital question of the liberty of the press? The party with which he is identified has just put through Congress, in a covert and unbecoming manner, a law to restrict the freedom of writing and printing, and to subject every writer in the country to be dragged from his home to the city of Washington and held there to answer before a partisan court and a packed jury for what he may have written two hundred or two thousand miles away. Now, what does Mr. PHELPS say about this law? He has the reputation of being very heavily interested in newspaper publishing himself, so that he must have reflected upon the subject not merely as a statesman, but as one who may in his own person be subjected to the operation of this obnoxious statute. Will he state then whether he is for it or against it; whether he is for repealing it or keeping it in force? Not only the people of the Fifth District of New Jersey, but those of other districts, take an interest to his answer to this question, for while they admire him as a wealthy, well-educated, and humorous young gentleman, they also regard him with hope as giving promise of usefulness in public life. But how can any man ever be useful who does not believe in the liberty of the press?

Every one who has crossed the English Channel from Dover to Calais, or to Ostend, in the steam packets, will remember the extreme discomfort of the voyage, and will be glad to learn that the English are about to make an effort to lessen or do away with the disagreeable features of the trip. Two new steamers, intended expressly for channel service, will soon be ready for work. The Castalia, built under the patent and superintendence of Capt. DICEY, has just been launched on the Thames. The vessel is constructed after the fashion of East Indian sailing craft, with a species of double hull. The two halves of a longitudinally divided hull, 230 feet long, are placed 23 feet apart, and fastened together by girders, upon which is built a raised deck enclosing cabin space. Under this deck, in the water-way dividing the halves of the hull, work the paddle wheels, hung side by side upon a single axis, and driven by two pairs of engines, one in each half of the vessel. The separation of the hull gives the enormous beam of sixty feet, nearly equal to that of the largest iron-clad. The great advantage resulting from the width of the double hull is the fine accommodation thus gained on deck and below. The model of the Castalia is said to be pretty, and her outlines neat and nautical, despite the double hull.

The Bessemer steamer, now building at Hull, and soon to be launched, has a swinging saloon. This vessel is 250 feet long, 40 feet wide on deck, and has four large paddle wheels. She can steam either way, being shaped alike at each end, and fitted with locking rudders. The Bessemer saloon 30 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high, is swung in the centre of the steamer. This swinging saloon is intended to counteract the rolling motion and other evils of the channel sea. The hydraulic apparatus controlling the saloon will be managed by one man, who by moving a handle will keep the saloon floor in line with a spirit level. The supports of the axis on which the saloon is hung rest on beds of India rubber. The vessel is expected to make the passage from Dover to Calais in seventy minutes.

The Legislature of this year tried to put the three towns recently taken from Westchester county and annexed to this city into the Twelfth Congressional District, which the law says shall consist only of Westchester county. Though the three or four acts relating to this subject are needlessly muddled, we think the three towns are authorized to vote in the Twelfth District.

This is now a more doubtful district than when Putnam and Rockland belonged to it. In 1873 Westchester gave RAINES, Democrat and Liberal, for State Treasurer, 620 majority, and WILLIAS, who ran on the same ticket for Secretary of State, 567 majority. But at the same election it gave ROBERTSON, Republican, for Senator, 2,132 majority. In 1872 POTTER, Democrat, got 1,042 majority in Westchester county for Congress. At the same election DIX received 386 majority for Governor, while, on the other hand, GREELEY obtained 870 majority for President. From all this it may be fairly inferred that the Westchester district is debatable ground.

In the Judicial Court of the State of Maine, sitting in Augusta, a druggist named FULLER was tried the other day for violating the prohibitory liquor law by having in his possession for sale a few bottles of California claret. The wine was produced in court, and it was proved that it had been lawfully seized by the City Marshal, having been found on the premises of FULLER, who had procured it for an invalid whose physician had prescribed its use as a gentle stimulant. The defendant appeared on the witness stand and admitted that the wine had been seized in his store, but testified that he did not suppose that claret was used for the purpose of producing intoxication. Then the physician who had prescribed the prohibited liquor gave his evidence, saying that he had advised his patient to use claret wine without knowing how or where he could get it. He was in the habit of prescribing claret as a slight stimulant and tonic, and thought it usually contained from five to eight per cent. of alcohol. The counsel for the State and the defence argued the case, and the Judge summed up, charging the jury that if they were satisfied that the wine contained only three per cent. of alcohol they must convict the defendant, which the jury immediately proceeded to do. What was done with the wretched man we do not know, but presume that he is exploiting his heinous offence in one of the public institutions provided for the punishment of such bold offenders against the peculiar laws of that peculiar State, where it is said that the practice of secret tippling prevails to an extent unknown elsewhere, unless in Boston immediately after one of the periodical liquor seizures which occasionally break in upon the monotony of that stand city.

Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati is to deliver an address at the Harvest Home celebration in Anderson township, Ohio, to-day. The people of that township are to be envied. Any person who will send us an accurate verbatim report of this truly good address shall be suitably rewarded.

In Berlin, a city having fewer inhabitants than New York, there is one of the finest zoological gardens in Europe. Within the last few years it has been greatly enlarged and improved, and extensive additions are now in progress in the way of buildings and the like. Last year fully $500,000 were expended on the institution, and a large sum has been subscribed for further improvements. Half a dozen huge elephants and rhinoceroses are housed in an East Indian pagoda which cost $120,000, while the building which shelters the various species of antelopes cost $110,000, and all the appointments of the institution are on a similar scale of magnificence. There is a large marble basin surrounded by an iron railing and filled with water, in which a number of otters are to be seen at all hours disporting themselves. It also has an aquarium, the largest and most celebrated one in continental Europe. A great number of second and third-class European cities have fine zoological gardens, but in this country Philadelphia is the only city which has anything of the kind worth mentioning, and that has only been open a short time and is far from complete. The people of this city have been treated by the Central Park Commissioners to a great many magnificent promises about what they intended to do in this direction, which have resulted in a small collection of animals in and around the old arsenal building, a good portion of which belong to animal dealers and travelling showmen who put their surplus stock in the park to save the expense of feeding it. The worst of it is that the prospect of getting a zoological garden which would be a credit to the city is farther now than ever before.

Mr. ELI PERKINS doesn't appear to have drawn on foreign sources in forming his sympathetic philosophy of color in women's dress any more than he had a good right to do.

The Truth Squarely Spoken.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is worse than idle to deceive ourselves. There is no widespread and substantial prosperity. We can find no class of manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, artisans, or common laborers who are steadily earning a profit, or have full and contented employment. Every device or shift by which money is made, or a stipend gained, seems to be temporary, and hence all business affairs are very much unsettled. The merchants are not overstocked with goods, but they are trying to loan their capital on call, or take a turn with it in some speculative venture, rather than to employ it in gathering an assortment of the wares in which they deal. The consumers take hold still more sluggishly, and purchase only for immediate necessities. Everywhere there is a sense of depression and discouragement to activity, an attitude of waiting without any foreshadowing of the form or character of the relief to be expected.

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Davis's Carminative Raisin. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. *Adv.*

Thrifty mechanics deposit their earnings in savings banks. The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Sun building, allows interest from the first of every month. *Adv.*

MR. MOULTON'S STATEMENT

Continued from First Page.

know. I have been apart from all of you except in here. I think you all in the wrong as to authorship and publication. You I honor and love. Be well and happy for my sake. My time is to suffer will come in due time. In this world all Christians shall suffer persecution. So not sorrow, trust in God and wait, and wrong will come right. Do not reproach yourselves. Be calm and quiet. But I repeat, You can't help being at present.

P. S.—I mean, my letter to Beecher was written and sent. You have the copy. Not of the letter I sent apart. Your husband would not have written Tilton, wife. Mysteries to age will see. Even Mrs. Stanton can only decipher *hieroglyphics*. So if you may remember that you are standing on secret and of revelation, and we shall not probably ever get the facts. And I'm glad of it. If Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are brought out, the world will be revenged. Forgiry for good reason is with advance thinkers no sin.

It will be observed in the letter of Mrs. Hooker that she speaks of having refused to go to Europe with her husband, and that she remained at home in order to protect her brother in this emergency of his life.

A letter came into my hands with the others from Mr. Hooker to his wife, under date of Florence, Italy, November 3, 1873, which tends to show that all this matter had been discussed between Mr. Hooker and his wife long before the publication to Mrs. Woodhull. I extract so much from the letter as refers to this subject. The remainder is a kindly communication of an absent husband to a loved wife, about wholly independent matters which have nothing to do with this controversy. It is produced, marked "N":

MR. HOOKER TO HIS WIFE.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1872.

My Precious Wife: I love you more not to be [illegible] what I wrote in Friday about the H. W. B. matter. I [illegible] the matter over [illegible] and I feel [illegible] right. I ought to have done exactly what I did [illegible] I love. The only mitigation of the case [illegible] the relief it comes, as it relieves many, may be found that some [illegible] of the happiness of [illegible] Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse. I [illegible] [illegible] I took the advice of a few of his leading friends in our church, and was overruled by them. I would take no sides in the matter. I would take no sides in the matter. I would take no sides in the matter