

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Contest Between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

An Immense Congregation on the Banks of the Thames.

OXFORD WINS BY TEN LENGTHS.

LONDON, March 20, 1875. The thirty-second race between the Oxford and Cambridge universities' boat crews took place to-day over the usual course on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs, and for the first time in six years, resulted in a victory for the Oxfores, and an easy one at that.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

The weather, though rather cold, was favorable for the race.

AN IMMENSE CROWD OF SPECTATORS.—THE CAPITAL ALMOST DESERTED.

Early in the morning people began to congregate along the banks of the Thames. During the forenoon the avenues leading to the portion of the river where the great aquatic contest was to take place were choked with vehicles and pedestrians.

London at noon presented a deserted appearance. The crowd that assembled to witness the race was unprecedentedly large, both banks of the river, from the starting point at Putney to the stakeboat at Mortlake, being filled with people.

ROYALTY AND THE ARISTOCRACY REPRESENTED.

Many persons of rank and distinction were present, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family.

THE BETTING.

The betting during the morning was three to one on the Oxford crew.

THE RACE.—STYLE OF ROWING.

When the boats took the water the Cambridge crew rowed a quicker stroke than their opponents and led them to the Crab Tree, a distance of one mile and two furlongs from the starting point.

Here the Oxford crew made a spurt and drew up level with the Cantabs, and at Hamersmith Bridge, four furlongs further on, were a length ahead.

At Barnes Terrace, five furlongs from the stakeboat, the dark blues were six lengths ahead.

THE VICTORY.

From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly widened, the Oxfores coming in winners by ten lengths, amid the deafening shouts of the friends of the crew who were gathered on the banks.

The Cambridge boat was badly steered throughout the race.

SPAIN.

THE ALFONSO'S SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMING ARBITRARY AND UNPOPULAR.

PARIS, March 20, 1875. Advice from Madrid state that the treatment of the press by the Spanish government is daily becoming more arbitrary and causes much dissatisfaction, which is increasing.

The publication of the *Iberia* (newspaper) has been suspended by order of the government. All telegraphic despatches are detained and examined.

DON CARLOS' FAMILY.

HIS BROTHER A PEACEABLE RESIDENT IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 20, 1875. A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says that Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, is residing privately in that city.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

FRANCE PREPARING FOR A BRILLIANT REPRESENTATION AT THE EXHIBITION.

PARIS, March 20, 1875. In consequence of a recent appeal made by Minister Washburne to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, a committee of patrons has been formed to make arrangements for the participation of France in the Philadelphia Exhibition.

EXCELLENT SUCCESS OF THE OFFICIAL EXHIBITION. The Marquis de Lafayette has been chosen president, M. Metz-Monnin and Wolowski, members of the Assembly, vice presidents, and Deputy Floard secretary. Among the committee are sixteen Deputies of the Assembly, including MM. Lalouette, Ferry, Max-Richard, Arbel, Julien, Johnston, Joubert and Pascal Duprat.

The committee is considered an exceedingly influential one.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

MONEY CHANGERS NOT WANTED IN THE MODERN TEMPLE.—THE CONGREGATIONAL ZEAL STILL AT FEVER HEAT.

LONDON, March 20, 1875. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have discontinued the ticket system of admission to Agricultural Hall because persons profiting by the enthusiasm of the multitude sell their tickets.

THE NEW LIGHT SHINING ABUNDANTLY.

There is no diminution in the number of attendants at their meetings. The hall last night, as has been the case all the week, was densely filled, and the usual enthusiasm was exhibited.

A NEW YORKER DIES AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1875. The steamship *McGregor*, which arrived here to-day, left Sydney, New South Wales, on February 14, arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 19th of the same month and sailed again on the 20th for this port. On February 27, Mr. N. Young, of New York, a passenger, died of consumption and was buried on the same day. The *McGregor* arrived at Honolulu on the 19th inst. and sailed again on the 19th.

A SURRENDER OF WILD INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20, 1875. A telegram has been received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters reporting the surrender at Fort Hill of a portion of the Quonaha band of Indians. This tribe is perfectly wild and one of the most troublesome in the southwest. The indications are that the whole tribe will come in.

INDIANS AND MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 20, 1875. The entire tribe of Sheebit Indians, about one hundred and fifty, were baptized into the Mormon Church at St. George, Utah, yesterday.

AUSTRALASIA.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—RAILWAY EXTENSION.—THE FINANCIAL SITUATION EASY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1875. The Sydney (N. S. W.) *Zerata*, received by the steamship *McGregor*, furnishes the following:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The members of the new government will place the public education on a wider basis; free trade principles will govern the fiscal policy, and railway construction will be encouraged.

CHINA.

The drought had terminated and the crop prospects were favorable.

FINANCE.

Money was cheap.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Western Railway had been completed to the city of Bathurst. Its extension to Orange was being pushed forward.

VICTORIA.

A meeting to inaugurate the Ladies' College at Melbourne was held on February 11.

The revenue returns for the last quarter show a deficiency of \$15,000.

INDUSTRY.

A very limited number of responses had been received from intending exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

SCIENTISTS EXPLORING.

The proposed gathering of parties engaged in the observation of the transit of Venus from stations in this part of the world was expected to take place in Melbourne on February 25.

Government Astronomer Eillery was engaged with the American observers in calculating the exact longitude of the Victoria and Tasmanian observing stations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The results of the wheat harvest had been more satisfactory than was anticipated when the reaping commenced. It was estimated that the surplus for exportation will exceed 250,000 tons.

The government has promised \$2,500 to defray the expense of its representation at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

NEW ZEALAND.

The gold yield of the colony this year has fallen off about 120,000 ounces from that of the previous year.

THE NATIVE POPULATION.

The relations with the natives were peaceful. They were evidently inclined to accept the inevitable with but little opposition.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The demand for labor is increasing.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

KING KALAKAUA'S STORMY VOYAGE.—THE UNITED STATES SHIP *PENSACOLA* DAMAGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1875. Advice from Honolulu by the steamship *McGregor* state that the United States ship *Pensacola*, on the passage to Honolulu with King Kalakaua on board, lost her main topmast, mizen topmast and mast and rose ravel in a gale.

THE *TUSCARORA* AT SEA.

The United States ship *Tuscarora* had sailed for the Samoan Islands, carrying Colonel Steinberger, United States Commissioner.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1875. It is understood that the terms of the compromise will not be made known until the meeting of the Legislature, which will probably be the 10th of April.

KU KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1875. The *Courier-Journal* reporter who was sent to the locality of the troubles in Todd county reports that four of the accused Ku Klux are in jail and will be brought up for trial next Monday. The company of State militia are in a quiet. There is no apprehension of any attack upon the jail, or an attempt at the rescue of the prisoners by their friends.

COLORED AND WHITE MINERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20, 1875. Governor Allen has dispatched Adjutant General Ames to Stratinsville, where the mining riots are occurring, with instructions to the Sheriff of the county to exert his full authority and call out such a posse as will be necessary to restore order and protect life and property.

Adjutant General Ames returned from Stratinsville to-night and reports all quiet. Information has been received from a reliable source that trouble will follow any attempt to put colored miners in the Troy mines. The white miners are said to be determined to drive the colored miners from that field and keep them out.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 20, 1875. During the past few days a rumor has been in circulation throughout the Lehigh Valley that the miners in the Lehigh region would resume work on Monday, the 22d inst. It is impossible to trace it to any reliable source, although some small colonies will probably start, thereby giving some hope for a general resumption.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20, 1875. The police are to-night investigating a supposed case of homicide. At about seven P. M. a man, whose name is thought to be Leonard F. Dunn, of Delaware, was found dead in a lodging house on Callowhill street, near the Delaware River. He has a wound over the left eye and bruises on one of his hands, which is also covered with blood. The wound over his eye has the appearance of having been inflicted with a blunt instrument. None of the parties in the house, of whom eight have been taken into custody, can give any account of the deceased or of a blunt instrument. The police have information that a row in which the deceased was engaged the night before, and are now making an investigation into the matter. The deceased was a man about six feet in height, fine built. He had black curly hair, a full beard and fair complexion. From letters found in his possession his name is reported to be given above. It is stated that he had been lodging at the house some two weeks.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20, 1875. Frederick Myers, the accomplice of William Murray, who was convicted on Thursday last of the murder of Gothard Wahlis, in November last, was also convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 20, 1875. A violent storm of hail and snow has prevailed all points on the Hudson to-night. The wind is from the northeast and is blowing very hard. It does much to the already large quantity of snow and ice on the ground and increases the fears of damaging freshets.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20, 1875. A fearfully destructive tornado passed over here this afternoon. This city being situated in a basin was protected by the surrounding hills from the fury of the storm. The rainfall was accompanied by hail unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in the loss of life and property. At Camar, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Geesling was killed and several persons were wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large number of property were destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling, in Columbia county, the destruction to property is reported to be great; several persons are reported killed and many wounded. At Aiken, S. C., the Catholic church was completely blown down. The reports from the country are conflicting and unsatisfactory as to the extent of damage and the number of lives lost, but there seems to be no doubt that the catastrophe was of a destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

THE BOSTON FAILURE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20, 1875. The creditors of the lumber firm of George B. James & Co., recently failed, met to-day and chose assignees. The liabilities of the firm amount to \$3,300,000.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

Arrest of the Condemned Assassin at Santiago de Cuba.

HIS PROBABLE RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Details of the Murder, the Trial and Escape.

Sharkey's Life in Havana.

THE DIPLOMATIC ASPECT.

Opinions of the Spanish Minister in Washington.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

HAVANA, March 20, 1875.

William J. Sharkey, the murderer, was taken passage on the steamer *Saratoga* for Santiago de Cuba.

A telegram was received here before the arrival of the steamer *Vera Cruz* directing Detective Davies to board the vessel and take him to New York with the passport of Fox.

Sharkey went to Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of going to South America.

SPANISH OFFICIAL COURTESY AND AID.

Detective Davies on his arrival presented his papers of authority to Captain General Valmaseda, and Chief of Police of Havana was ordered to arrest Sharkey wherever found.

WHAT THE DETECTIVE LEARNED.

The detectives, Davies, discovered, by means of a Washington newspaper exchange, that John Fox had furnished the murderer with money and a passport in order that he should go away from here, and also that a telegram had been received by William J. Sharkey from Charles Sharkey, in New York, advising him to get away from Havana as quickly as possible, for fear the Spanish government would give him up.

Sharkey was arrested at Santiago de Cuba yesterday, and will be brought here. The Spanish authorities were very willing that he should be captured.

HIS FRIENDS INDIGNANT.—DAVIES IN DANGER.

The friends of Sharkey are very indignant against Davies, and threaten him with violence.

Sharkey has been furnished with money since his release from the charge of attempting to shoot Captain Curtis, of the steamship *Crescent City*, by his brothers in New York, through John Fox.

FURNISHED WITH A PASSPORT AND FUNDS.

A report was circulated that Sharkey had stolen Fox's passport, but it was subsequently found that a passport had been furnished him, and also the money, by Fox.

HAVANA, March 20, 1875.

William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, was arrested to-day at Santiago de Cuba and sent here to be delivered to the American detective, Henry W. Davies, who arrived from New York in the steamship *City of Vera Cruz*.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HAVANA, March 20, 1875.

William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who left this city recently, has been arrested in Santiago de Cuba.

He will either be banished from that place or brought back to Havana and then returned to the United States.

WHAT THE SPANISH MINISTER SAYS.

HIS OPINION OF SECRETARY FISH'S DUTY IN THE SHARKEY CASE.—A DIRECT GOVERNMENTAL REQUEST FOR THE MURDERER'S RE-ARREST LIKELY TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY SPAIN.—MR. DOCKERY'S RELIEF AN INSTANCE IN POINT.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

The Spanish Minister having been conversed with as to whether the Secretary of State would ask the Spanish government, as a matter of comity, for the arrest of Sharkey, the murderer, now in the island of Cuba, and an escaped prisoner from the Spanish authorities—the following facts were elicited:—

OFFICIAL RESERVE.—INFERENCES.

Señor Mantilla de los Rios, the distinguished official referred to, was very reserved, but from his manner and words, the inference was drawn that should the Secretary of State in the name of the United States ask the Spanish government at Madrid, direct by cable, for the arrest and surrender of Sharkey, there is every probability that the request would be complied with by the Minister of State.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES.

There being no extradition treaty between the United States and Spain no correspondence of a diplomatic character could take place between our government and the Spanish Minister here on the subject of the rendition of Sharkey. Hence, Señor Mantilla would not be likely to know if the Secretary of State had made any request, if, indeed, such were made.

DID SECRETARY FISH TAKE ANY ACTION.

He does not now know that Mr. Fish has taken any action in the premises.

The fact that there is no extradition treaty between this country and Spain is regarded as rather strange, but it is asserted that if we had desired corresponding negotiations and fixed relations they could easily have been had, as Spain has been willing to establish friendly relations of an international character with any country seeking them with her. Why his predecessors have not made recommendations accordingly to this end Señor

Mantilla is at a loss to conjecture, and in fact necessary, which exist for instituting such arrangements in this and similar cases, he intends, as soon as he receives his new credentials from the government of King Alfonso, to recommend that something be done in this regard at once.

A CASE IN POINT.

The case of Mr. Dockery was cited as analogous to what might be expected in Sharkey's case, so far as the Secretary of State's request is concerned, since immediately when Mr. Fish preferred his wish that leniency might be accorded to Mr. Dockery, who was under sentence of death, the Spanish government, through its Minister of State, caused measures to be taken and representations to be made which resulted in the commuting of the death sentence to imprisonment. In the same manner it is believed that Mr. Fish's official request, made personally, for the delivery of Sharkey would be promptly complied with.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS WILL DO ABOUT SHARKEY.

The Spanish government will take, if not already done, steps of a very secret nature for the rearrest of Sharkey, and from the nature of the surveillance and espionage of the Spanish police system, it is said it will be impossible for Sharkey to escape from the jurisdiction of the Cuban authorities.

MR. FISH'S CASE.

In behalf of Secretary Fish it is urged he has no right to take cognizance of the matter unless officially requested by the Governor of New York, who in turn would first have to receive official information from the Mayor of New York that Sharkey is a fugitive from justice and his return is desired. This would furnish the Secretary of State basis for action, and then proceedings could be regularly initiated.

SKETCH OF SHARKEY'S CAREER.

The circumstances of the murder committed by Sharkey, his subsequent arrest, trial, condemnation and escape from the Tombs are too fresh in the minds of our readers to require a detailed statement, and only the leading facts need be mentioned. On Sunday, September 1st, 1872, William J. Sharkey and his victim, Robert S. Dunn, had attended a funeral, marching in the procession near each other. They subsequently met in a saloon on Hudson street, known as "The Place," where they had a few words concerning some money which Sharkey claimed Dunn owed him, and which the latter civilly claimed he was unable to pay. Sharkey then backed toward the door leading from the saloon into the street, drew a single barreled Derringer, pointed it at Dunn and fired, the ball penetrating the breast, just to the left of the right nipple, and causing instant death. Sharkey made his escape from the scene, but was shortly after arrested at a house in Washington street. The trial, which subsequently took place at the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding, resulted in Sharkey being found guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was deferred from time to time for various reasons, and was not pronounced until the 31st of July, 1873, when Sharkey was condemned to be hanged on the 15th of August. On August 7 application was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, by Mr. Brooke, counsel for the condemned man, for a writ of error, which was granted, and which operated as a stay of proceedings. Pending the argument upon the writ, and on the 10th of November following, Sharkey made his escape from the Tombs in female apparel. The developments which followed an investigation of the means of escape, followed Sharkey strongly implicated a woman named Maggie Jordan, known to be the mistress of the murderer, and she was arrested and tried for the offense, the jury disbelieving. Though it was regarded as morally certain by the District Attorney that the woman was the guilty party, the legal evidence to substantiate the crime was not such, in the opinion of that officer, as to justify her being brought to trial again, and she was discharged on bail. She still remains amenable to another trial, however, should it at any time, in the estimation of the authorities, be deemed expedient. The most energetic efforts were, at least ostensibly, made by the authorities and the police generally, but without success. It afterwards became known that Sharkey remained concealed some time, variously estimated from five weeks to four months in the city, when a passage was obtained for him on a schooner bound for Baracoa, on the extreme eastern end of the island of Cuba. Thence he proceeded to Havana on the Spanish mail steamer, where he soon after appeared on the streets and in the saloons under the name of Frank Campbell. Though the presence of the condemned murderer Sharkey under this alias was known to many persons in Havana it did not become a matter of general notoriety until October last. Many of those knowing it desired to keep the matter secret, hoping an opportunity would be afforded to kidnap him and carry him to the United States and so obtain the reward.

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ADVISE TO RIPPURED MEN.—EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF THE DRAWING.—THEY ARE NOW UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MORE EMINENT PHYSICIANS, AND SOON PERMANENTLY CURS WORST AFFECTIONS.

AS SPRING IS APPROACHING, YOU WILL FIND MORE satisfaction in wearing the Warwick and Elmwood COLLARS than any other.

A—ASTOR HOUSE.—THE CLOSING OF THIS house does not include in any manner interfere with the business of the Astor House, 21 Vesey street, Astor House.

A SPECIFIC UNIVERSALLY KNOWN FOR BILDER and Kidney disease, Gravel, Diabetes, General Debility, Dyspepsia and Female Weakness; Keweenaw's Extract Bile. Sold by all druggists. Give it a trial.

A—BERRING'S SAFES.

A—BRONCHINE.

CURES BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS AND CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

A—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE CAPS, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. FISH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street, Lady in attendance.

A—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner Fulton avenue and Hooper street, Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays from 3 to 9 P. M.

ANOTHER SUPPER CURED.—DISCHARGED from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhoea and feet. Suffered severely for three years; tried everything, but lost all hope. The GREAT LIVEREST LOGGERS OF MASSACHUSETTS effected a complete cure. ELIXIR SMITH.

No. 72 Pine street, Fifth Floor, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 Nassau, N. Y.

BIRDS OF ALL KINDS ARE RESTORED TO health and song by the celebrated GLOBE BIRD MENDER; excellent work mounting, breeding, &c. for sale by all druggists, opposite Paul's church, No. 2 Vesey street, N. Y. City.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR PAIN; references given.

M. D., 143 East Twenty-sixth street.

CORN, BUNIONS, CHILBLAINS, INGROWING NAILS cured without pain. CORN CURS, by mail, 5c. DR. RICH. 120 Broadway, near Myrtle street.

CHRONIC CATARRH, DEAFNESS.—DR. KROCK'S method cures. References given. For particulars, apply to the author, 107 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

openly, she procured herself to be quietly taken on board the steamer *Crescent City*, which sailed from Havana, bound for New York, on the 30th of January. While the vessel remained in the harbor, Sharkey was locked up in a stateroom by one of the petty officers and though Sharkey, who had somehow learned of her intended departure, visited the vessel in secret, he claimed that she was his wife—having, as he said, married her in a Catholic church in Havana—he failed to find her. In consequence of Sharkey's flight, the authorities of New York, who it is supposed had been sent out to look after the condemned fugitive, and who had threatened to give Captain Curtis and the pursuit of the *Crescent City*, for the abduction of his wife. Upon being remonstrated with he boasted that he had put three men to sleep and could easily do the same number.

ARREST OF SHARKEY.

The *Crescent City* returned to Havana on the 18th of February, and just some fifteen miles while the parser was walking ashore, he was attacked by Sharkey, who told him that if he had a wife at home in the United States he would go with him to send his photograph, as he had intended to let his wife into Captain Curtis and him (the parser). After these bloodthirsty threats the two walked together to the neighborhood of the Tacón Theatre, where, by an accident, they met Captain Curtis, and Sharkey renewed his threats. Captain Curtis thereupon summoned the police and requested them to arrest Sharkey. Sharkey, however, ran into the Café Washington, where he intended to stay until he could arrange for his escape, knowing that there was a fifteen years' penalty by the Spanish law for carrying concealed weapons.

Sharkey was taken to the central police station, but was released the following morning through Captain Curtis' over-zeal in failing to appear against him, he not having been notified to appear. The captain, however, on the 20th of February, went before the United States Consul General, Hildreth, and made affidavit that Sharkey threatened to take the lives of himself and his pursuer. The Consul General expressed great regret that there was not a treaty existing between this country and Spain, so that Sharkey could be sent back to be duly executed according to law. In consequence of these affidavits Sharkey was rearrested on the charge of threatening to kill. He was again taken to the central police station, and there confined until the 25th of February, when the intervention of an American named Harvey, a long time resident of Havana, and whose antecedents are not of the best. He was subsequently treated and placed in the prison, where he remained until the 3d of the present month, when he was again released, probably owing to the absence of the United States Consul General, who had been called to New York. Again at large, Sharkey seems to have learned some slight wisdom from his experience and at last decided to go to public view. Various rumors concerning him have since been current; among them, one that he had sailed in a steamer for Cuba, intending to proceed from there to St. Thomas, then to take passage for Rio Janeiro or some other port in Brazil, with which country he has no extradition treaty.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

There is much discussion among the nations of Christendom within whose limits Sharkey, the condemned murderer, is safe from pursuit. As before stated, the United States Consul General has succeeded in making his way to St. Thomas or to Jamaica it is probable he would have been arrested and returned to meet the late he so richly merits.

The District Attorney, Mr. Phelps, yesterday in an interview with a *HERALD* reporter stated that he was made aware of the presence of Sharkey in Havana in October last; that he had immediately communicated with the authorities in Washington to see if possible to procure his extradition, but that it was not taken. In the absence of an extradition treaty between this country and Spain the Secretary of State is not at liberty to grant such demands in the premises, and there the matter had rested. He further said that Maggie Jordan was now in the city, and could be brought to trial when wanted. Though still amenable to trial on the charge of assisting Sharkey's escape, it was not probable the case would again be brought up, unless some further evidence should be obtained to bring it near before was developed.

SUICIDE OF A SALESMAN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20, 1875. This afternoon E. C. Stevens, aged thirty-five years,