Police Intelligence.

THE CASE OF CAMILLI VON ALTEN, SUPPOSED TO BE DON CARLOS VALENCIA—AN EVIDENT MISTAKE IN THE IDENTITY—HISTORY OF THE CASE, AND STATEMENT OF MR. ALTEN.

From further inquiries made respecting this remarkable case a mistake in the identity—in the arrest of a young German named Camilli Von Alten, charged with being the person of one Don Carlos Valencia, against whom charges are alleged involving the moral reputation and integrity of the said Valencia—has occurred.

It appears that Valencia first became known in the South and West as a Mexican officer. He represented himself to be the son of General Valencia, one of the Mexican commanders. This was in the year 1848. During 1849 he was at Springfield, Illinois, where, from his gentlemanly appearance and a reputed Mexican officer, he soon became the admiration of the belles of the town. A Miss Abrams became smitten with him, and, supposing him to be a wealthy Mexican, consented to become his bride. They were married; but ere long they discovered that he was not altogether the man they took him to be, and the result was that he left and continued his operations elsewhere. Among other cities visited by this genius, New York was one. Here he soon ingraciated himself into several respectable families, and in the house of a respectable physician he managed to establish himself for several weeks, during which time he received medical attention, and then left without settling up his account.

Other families Valencia visited, and made love to the daughters, and, as is alleged, obtained some loans of money, which he forgot to return. In short, he was, in plain terms, a "gay deceiver." He was what the ladies would call "really very good looking, wore a pretty moustache, sweet long hair, and was so amiable and fascinating in his address, that it was delightful to be in his company."

But as Burton remarks in the Toodles, "Not this man, (meaning Alten,) but another man, a man I once knew," viz: the original Velencia, whom the young man now under arrest so unfortunately exhibits an almost daguerreotype likeness. However, upon reflection, it will be seen that Velencia is represented to have been about twenty-five years of age some four years ago, and Von Alten is now but twenty-two years. Besides all this Von Alten can show that he was not in the United States at the time, and in addition he can show, by documents in his possession, that at places where he is said to have been, he was elsewhere at the same time, thereby exhibiting an *alibi*, and, of course, an evident mistake in the identity.

We give the following account, taken from Mr. Von Alten, relative to his birthplace, arrival in this country, and his business transactions. The whole statement was given in an open, clear manner, never attempting to disguise anything, but always felt willing and ready to answer any question pertinent to the matter at issue:—

STATEMENT.

My name is Charles Comalli Von Alten; I was born in Hanover, Germany. My father is now Lieut. General Von Alten, in the service of the King of Hanover. I left the port of Cuxhaven in the brig Pernambuca, Capt. Thos. Miller, in the year 1850. I was accompanied by my cousin, a gentleman formerly a lieutenant in the army. We were bound for New Orleans, and arrived at that port, after several weeks passage, in May of that year. We put up at a German boarding house, and remained in New Orleans some nine months. My cousin commenced trading in segars, and, having a few hundred dollars capital, we transacted business together. Thus we continued business until August or September, 1852. My cousin then left New Orleans and went to Mexico for the purpose of establishing a business there. In November following I received word that my cousin had been shot in the streets of Jalapa. The gentleman with whom my cousin was stopping, forwarded to me his effects, consisting of about $200, a gold watch, clothing, &c. In addition to this amount I held in my own hands $700, belonging to my cousin, all of which I have retained ever since.

On the receipt of my cousin's death, in November, I went to Havana in the steamship Pacific, and remained there some three months, stopping at the Mansion House, and continued to deal in segars. From Havana I went to St. Thomas, remained there a few weeks, and then returned to Havana, and from Havana back again to New Orleans, by the same steamship, in June or July, of the same year. While in Havana, I purchased two half tickets in the Havana lottery, and obtained a prize of $1,500; with this increased capital I was enabled to enlarge my purchases in segars. I then, in my trading operations, visited Mobile, from Mobile to Memphis, Tennessee; to Louisville, Kentucky, and also to Cincinnati, exchanging and trading in segars. I returned to New Orleans in October following, and there went again to Havana. This time I had a piece of the Cuba junta flag, which a gentleman of Havana wanted me to bring for him. I placed the piece of flag between my linen in my trunk, together with a lot of American newspapers. The custom house officers searched my trunk, and took from me all the newspapers, but left the piece of flag. I soon ascertained that I was watched night and day, the Commissary of Police supposing I was a spy concerned in the insurrection. Knowing that I was watched, I did not attempt to remove the flag from my trunk; but I had not been in the hotel more than a week, before the newspapers were returned to me, with all the articles cut out which in any way alluded to the insurrection. In a day or two another search was made in my trunk, and the piece of flag, together with all the newspapers, were seized, and a report made to the Captain General. I was then notified that I must leave the island, and six hours was allotted me for that purpose.

I took passage in a schooner for New Orleans, and arrived there on or about the 31st of December last; from New Orleans I visited Cincinnati; remained there ashore some time and then went to Memphis, and returned again to New Orleans; from New Orleans I went to Shreveport, Louisiana; in February, and remained there until about the 1st of May; then I returned back to New Orleans; there I remained until July, when, becoming alarmed at the yellow fever, I concluded to come to New York, having a bill to collect of a gentleman, a resident of New York, to whom I had loaned some money while at Shreveport, Louisiana; when I left New Orleans I went to St. Louis, then by steamboat to Columbus; there I purchased a through ticket for New York, and as I never had been in New York, I felt anxious to visit it; my route of travel was by the way of Springfield, Illinois, where I was compelled to remain over one day, in consequence of a delay in the mail stage; I walked about the place, looked at the public buildings, &c.; then by the way of La Salle to Chicago and Buffalo, and so on to New York, arriving in this city about the first of September, since which time I have been stopping at the Shakspeare Hotel, and have now a lodging room in Chambers street. I deny most positively of being the man they say I am; there is a mistake, and I am certain they will find it to be the case. It is an unfortunate affair for me to be so like another person, and especially so when that person is dishonest, and I, innocent of any wrong, should be incarcerated in a prison cell for the deeds of another.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—If you have difficulty in reading my letter, you must be satisfied with the only excuse I can make, that it is only a few years that I speak and write English. It is a most unfortunate affair in which I have been implicated. If I could have known that such a thing would happen to me, I would rather have remained in New Orleans, and faced the yellow fever; but what is destined for a man he will receive. I believe in fate, since I have been in this country. I have tried hard to make my living honorable, and have done so since I have been in this country; but, just as I thought that I was in a fair way to have a good business, I am cast back to struggle again, through most infamous imputations against my honor and character, the only two things which, in this country, sustain a poor man.

What shall I say to these charges brought against me? If I was only free, and had not to suffer under it, I would think it was a masquerade, or a story out of the Thousand and One Nights. It only astonished me that men, as it is stated, of the first standing and respectability, should make their own dishonor known to the public, by charging me with having seduced their daughters, and extorted money from them. Let those ladies confront me; they do not dare, on oath, charge me with having extorted money from them, either by my mouth or by writing letters to them. If there are any ladies in town, go to them, and charge them on oath if I ever done such a thing. My honor and reputation is, in my estimation, just the same as theirs. And, if I was the man, should those men not rather be silent; because, if I had seduced their daughters, I at least should have in possession some letters from those ladies; and if they should fall in other hands, they would perhaps ruin them. I do not believe, even, that those ladies ever received a letter from him to extort money. I do not believe this man capable, after having received all that women can possibly give to a man, to threaten them with exposure. There is not in all the world, the blackest villain on record who would act so.

I do believe this is nothing but a malicious charge against me, because I unfortunately have a face to resemble this man; and now, in the eyes of those malicious persons, I am this man, and have to suffer for his conduct; but I leave myself in the hands of yourself and other honorable men, and I remain yours, with regard,

CH. COMALLI ALTEN.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, Edward Goetchins, a baker by trade, residing in Greenwich street, was violently assaulted and knocked down by seven men as he was passing along Leonard street. On recovering his feet again, he discovered that he had been robbed of his wallet, containg $60. Subsequently, the police arrested a man, who, when taken before Goetchins, was recognized as one of the party who had committed the assault. The prisoner was committed by Justice Stuart for examination.

ROBBERY ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—The Police yesterday arrested a man named Victor Schulte, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, pantaloons, &c., valued at $40, the property of Matthew Malley, belonging on board the steamboat Connecticut, lying at pier No. 13 North river. The complainant caught the prisoner in the act of leaving the boat with the property in his possession.

A CHARGE OF STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Officer Sears, of the Third ward, arrested on Saturday night a man named Thomas J. Mahony, having in his possession a horse and wagon, which the officer believed he had stolen. Yesterday the property was identified by Dr. Benjamin C. Leveridge, of No. 149 East Broadway, the same having been stolen from his door by the accused, who was driving at the time at random in the street, intoxicated. The accused was taken before Justice Osborne, who held him to answer the charge of Grand Larceny. It seems that the prisoner was arrested a few days since on a similar charge and taken before Justice Stuart, who on the evidence at that time supposed the prisoner had only been on a drunken spree, and therefore did not hold him accountable for the larceny; but the renewal of the same frisk, Justice Osborne now thinks it is about time he stopped the liberty taken with doctors gigs, and therefore has conveyed him to the Tombs for trial.

A RIOTOUS DISTURBANCE ON THE FIVE POINTS.—On Sunday afternoon a large number of persons collected on the Five Points in consequence of a controversy having taken place in reference to the children admitted to the Sunday School conducted by Mr. Pease. The Catholic portion were opposed to their children going to the school, and the Protestant section endeavoring to retain them, a committee of both religious denominations having been appointed to watch the premises at the Points, and to take charge of the children. The Captain of Police and a posse of policemen visited the scene of disturbance, and ordered the people there congregated to disperse. One person not obeying the order of the police as fast as required, officer Dowd took him into custody and conveyed him before Justice Osborn. He gave his name as Lucius B. Watson, and the magistrate required him to give bail for his future good behavior.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN CENTRE MARKET PLACE—DEATH OF MR. ADEE—THE INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER AND VERDICT OF THE JURY—JAMES BURNS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Before Coroner Gamble.

On last Thursday night a murderous assault was inflicted on the person of Mivard T. Adee, camphene manufacturer at No. 620 Third avenue, by a man named James Burns, who inflicted a severe beating about the head of Mr. Adee, from the injuries of which he died on Saturday afternoon, at about one o'clock. It seems that Mr. Adee, accompanied by several acquaintances, went into the public house known as Central Hall,, No. 174 Grand street, corner of Centre Market place, on the evening in question, at about 10 o'clock, where a dispute arose between the friends of Mr. Adee and other parties. Burns, who was in the barroom at the time, entered into the melee, and a kind of general quarrel took place, and Burns struck Adee a blow which tumbled him down on the floor, and then followed him to the sidewalk where he renewed the violence by beating him about the head, breaking his nose and otherwise disfiguring his face, the injuries of which produced concussion and compression of the brain, thereby causing death.

The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner:—

Thomas Murphy, residing in Third avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, being sworn, said—On Thursday, between 7 and 8 o'clock, I was sitting in my house when Mr. Malone came and asked me for the key of the meeting room, saying he wanted to get the muskets to take home; I assisted him to put the muskets into the wagon of Mr. Adee, the deceased; Mr. Adee, Mr. Malone and myself started to take the muskets home, and on the way stopped at Mr. Odell's, and took a drink; after delivering the muskets we went to Mr. Bennett's and took another drink; we then went to Central Hall, and there, also, had a drink; soon after William Pool came in, and we took a drink with him; about the same time Burns, Flock and Gordon, and a man whose name I do not know, came in; I was about taking another drink when Malone spoke to Gordon and said he was a sucker of the first water, and also charged him with collecting money to bury a man who was not dead; Gordon denied the accusation, and Malone then called him a liar; Flock interfered, and then Malone asked him what he had to say in the matter, and at the same time remarked that he could lick a pair like him in a minute; Flock then took a decanter from the bar and said that was his weapon; Malone said he did not fight with weapons, but only with his fists; no blows passed at this time between the two men; Burns was sitting on a chair, and Adee was standing up; Burns suddenly jumped up and struck Adee, who fell; he then pulled off his coat; after Adee fell, Flock picked up a black bottle, and went towards Malone; Adee got up and walked towards the door in Centre Market place; I went out with him, and a moment afterwards heard a crash as if a bottle had been broken; at the same time Adee fell to the pavement; immediately after a man came out in his shirt sleeves, who, I think, was Burns, and while Adee was down struck him four or five times with his fist in the face, and then went back into the barroom; a policeman came up, and we took Adee to the station house, where he was attended by a physician, and then we took him home.

Mr. Raynor, residing at the corner of Centre Market place and Grand street, being sworn, said—On Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, the deceased, Mr. Adee, Mr. Malone and Mr. Murphy, came into my place and drank; While doing so, Flock, Burns and Gordon came in, when Malone charged Gordon with collecting money to bury a man who was not dead; Gordon denied the charges and Malone then called him a liar; some words then passed between Malone and Flock, when the latter took up a decanter, and warned Malone not to strike him; he then set down the decanter; I interfered, and the noise ceased for a while; Burns soon after got up and said, they were all fighters and he could whip the best of them, Adee was leaning upon the bar at this time, and soon staggered into the middle of the room, where Burns was standing; Burns either hit or pushed him down; he got up and went towards the door; Burns was about taking off his coat when I went in front of him; Malone appeared to be anxious to get at Burns; Flock took up a bottle, and told Malone if he struck a blow he would hit him with it; at this time Burns came in the door from Centre Market, in his shirt sleeves, and went out of the Grand street door; he came back, put his coat on, and went off; I saw blood on one of his hands after he came in; the deceased was then taken to the station house; the noise of glass breaking was from a window, a pane of which was fractured; with the exception of Murphy all were pretty well intoxicated.

Dr. Morgan Morris testified to being called to attend the deceased on last Friday morning. He found him insensible, and, on examining his person, discovered a contusion on his hip and nose, and a discoloration of the temple and left eye. His symptoms were those of concussion and compression of the brain, and this caused his death.

Dr. Uhl made a post mortem examination of the body, and found the nose broken, a bruise on the upper lip, and the brain much congested; about four ounces of clotted blood were between the brain and skull; the skull was not fractured. The Doctor stated that death was caused by compression and concussion of the brain.

The evidence here closed, and the case was given to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:—"That Minard T. Adee came to his death from injuries received by falls and blows given by James Burns, on the night of the 29th of September, 1853, corner of Grand street and Centre Market place." Upon the rendition of the verdict, Burns, who was under arrest, was committed to prison to await examination. He is now under bonds to answer for an aggravated assault committed some time since. He keeps a small drinking saloon in Fourth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. The deceased was a native of Orange county, N. Y., thirty-six years of age, and has left a wife and two children.

A CHILD KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at No. 125 Third street, on the body of a child, aged two years and nine months, named Gustavus Himmer, who came to his death by accidentally falling from a third story window, on Friday last.

Henrietta Himmer sworn, says: She is the mother of deceased; on Friday last as I was sick in bed; I had the deceased with me; towards evening, about six o'clock, I gave him some bread and butter, and then went into the bedroom for a minute; the child was kneeling on a chair by the window, and he was in the habit of looking out of the window, which is on the third floor; a rope was across the window to prevent his falling out; while in the next room I heard him open the window, and, coming back to the room in a minute, I saw that my child was gone; the people came rushing up and told me that the child had fallen out of the window, and I directly ran down to fetch him up; I was told that he was caught by his pantaloons on the iron railings around the area; I brought him up stairs to my room and sent for Dr. Habich, who came and treated the child up to Saturday evening, when my child died.

Dr. Blumenthal made an external examination of the body of deceased; there was no injury on the head, but in the right groin there was a large wound, penetrating probably into the abdomen, which is much swollen and of a blue color. In my opinion the child died from the effects of this wound.

The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received by falling from the third story window of house No. 125 third street."

The Mechanics' Lien Law—Opinion of Judge Thompson.

MARINE COURT.

OCT. 1—*Spaulding and others vs. King and others.*—This action was brought to recover for materials furnished by the plaintiffs to one Alger, who originally contracted with the defendants to build them a house. It was proved on the trial that materials to the amount of one hundred and ninety-four dollars had been furnished by the plaintiffs to Alger, in conformity with the terms of the contract referred to, and used in the erection of the building. The defendants then offered to prove that, at the time of the filing of the notice of claim by the plaintiffs, they, the defendants, owed nothing upon the contract to Alger. This offer was objected to by counsel for the plaintiffs, and ruled out by the court, on the ground of irrelevancy. Judgment was thereupon rendered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs. This suit was brought under an act entitled "An act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the city and county of New York," passed July 11, 1851. On the trial of this cause, it was contended by counsel for defendants that the New York Common Pleas had decided, in the case of Doughty vs. Devlin, that the owner cannot be compelled to respond to the claimant in a greater sum than was actually due from him, the owner, to his immediate contractor, at the time of the filing of the claim with the County Clerk. Upon an examination of that case, it appears that a demurrer had been interposed to the complaint of the claimant, and that the only question before the court was whether the demurrer had been well taken. After argument, the court held that the demurrer must be overruled. Then, of their own volition, they put to themselves this question, one which they voluntarily concede did not legitimately arise in the case—"Can the plaintiff recover if, neither at the time of the filing of the notice of his claim, nor at the time of the foreclosure thereof, any sum is due from the owner to the contractor?" The answer of the learned court to the question, after indulging themselves in a very lengthy, though illogical disquisition concerning the construction to be given to the act, was pronounced in the negative, and is regarded by this court as a mere extra-judicial conclusion of the judges, entitled to no more consideration than is usually claimed for the mere *obiter dicta* of the judges of any other bench. Presuming quite as much upon the wisdom of the Legislature as upon the logic of the Common Pleas, this court feel no embarrassment in choosing to conform to the plain and unmistakeable intent of the statutes of the former. But there is a higher tribunal than the Common Pleas. Those who are to be affected by the act, particularly such as may become liable to be placed by the position of the defendants in this action, must, hereafter, take the hazard of so constructing their contracts as to have them conform either to the provisions of a positive and solemn statute, or to the antagonistic adjudications of the Common Pleas. But what says the act itself? The first section defines the end sought to be obtained by its passage, and that is—to render buildings, together with the lots of land upon which they may be erected, liable for the payment of the labor bestowed, and the materials furnished in their erection. And this section expressly declares that liens for such labor and materials may be created upon such buildings and lots to the amount stipulated and agreed upon by the contract for the erection of such buildings. This section does not, as is contended for by the Common Pleas, limit the extent of liens to the amount due upon the contract; but to the amount "stipulated and agreed to be paid" in the contract for the building. The second section provides that any person furnishing materials or performing labor, in pursuance with a written contract with the owner or his agent, shall recover no more than the price therein stipulated. The third section provides that any person performing labor, or furnishing materials, without a contract with the owner or his agent, shall produce the best evidence in his power of the value of such labor or materials, and that the labor was employed, or the materials were used, by the owner or his agent, or the original contractor, in the erection of the building. Not one solitary word is uttered restricting the amount of recovery to the amount due from the owner to the original contractor. The law says, in emphatic terms, that the laborer and the material man shall have a lien for the value of the labor and the materials. The Common Pleas say that they shall only have a lien for the amount due from the owner to the contractor? It is not a little singular that the Legislature should have left so important a provision of the act to be appended to the statute by the Judges of the Common Pleas? The fourth section of the act provides for the foreclosing of the lien, giving the owner notice to appear before the court, at a specified time, and submit to an accounting and settlement of the amount due or claimed to be due for the labor performed or the materials furnished in the erection of the building. Here, again, by the very terms of the act, the claimant is entitled to recover the amount due to him, and not to the amount, or any portion thereof, which may be due the contractor. The claimant is not called upon to contend with any such emergency or contingency. By the fifth section of the act, the claimant, within fifteen days after the service of the notice referred to in the preceding section, shall serve upon the owner a bill of the particulars of the amount claimed to be due him. The owner shall, in like manner, serve upon the claimant a bill of the particulars of any set-off which may be claimed. The notice of set-off here refers to any specific and liquidated sum of money which may have been paid to the claimant, either by the owner in person, or by his immediate contractor or agent. But no expression is contained in this section limiting the recovery to the amount due the contractor. The claimant recovers the amount due to himself, less any sum which he may have received from either the owner or the contractor. Section six provides that the lien may be filed at any time within six months after the performance of labor or the furnishing of materials. Section seven provides for the assessment of the damages due the claimant. Section eight, and the last one which it is now material to consider, provides that, upon the appearance of both parties in court, issue shall be joined upon the claim made, and the notice of set-off served by the owner. This is the only issue provided for by the terms of the act, and the only one necessary to be joined in order to subserve the plain object of the act. Thus, if the suit be brought by a material man against the owner, for materials furnished his contractor, where a contract has been entered into between the owner and the builder, the claimant must show that the materials were used in the erection of the building; and it is presumed also that the materials were of the kind and quality required by the terms of the contract. The claimant having established these facts, there is no provision in the act which renders it competent for the owner to set off the payment of a solitary fraction which he may have paid to his contractor. The owner may show only actual payments to the claimant—payments made by either himself, or his agent, or contractor, or that the materials were inferior in kind and quality to those called for by the terms of the contract. Further than this the owner cannot go. And unless we set at defiance every accredited rule by which the meaning of language is ordinarily determined, there does not appear in the whole act a word or sentence upon which a respectable claim can be predicated in behalf of the construction given it by the Court of Common Pleas. The opinion of the Common Pleas, in the case referred to, may contain reasons why the act ought not to have been passed, and might be considered as an appropriate argument to have addressed the Legislature in opposition to its passage; but the sole question for the court now is, "What is the intent and spirit of the act?" This court feel no particular inclination to enter into a controversy concerning the justice or the injustice of the act; but to give effect to its manifest spirit and intent. If the law is oppressive in its operation, (a position by no means here considered to be tenable,) then let it be repealed; but while it remains upon the statute book let it be promptly carried into effect.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—About half after 4 o'clock this morning a brilliant fire was discovered in the cellar of the locking glass frame manufactory of James Blakesly, on the corner of Seventh and North streets, between Sycamore and Broadway. The manufactory was completely consumed, together with all of its contents. It was four stories high. The first floor was occupied by John Richards for finishing coopers material. He was provided with extensive machinery, and had considerable "stuff" on hand. His loss will be about $3,000, which is covered by insurance. All the upper portion of the building was occupied by the proprietor, Mr. James Blakesly, as a manufactory of looking glass frames. A very large stock of raw material was on hand, consisting chiefly of mahogany and rosewood; considerable work in all its stages of manufacture was also in the building. The total loss of Mr. Blakesly will be about $13,000; insured. The fall of the west wall broke through the roof and set fire to the two story double brick building, worth about $1,000, belonging to Isaac C. Copeland, Esq., which was quite destroyed. A frame building adjoining, also belonging to Mr. Copeland, was injured to the amount of $100. This property was insured.—*Cincinnati Times, Sept. 29.*

The Turf.

DETROIT RACES.

There was quite a large attendance yesterday at the race course, and two very fine races. The first, a trot, 2 mile heats in harness, between Mr. Ellis' horse Rhode Island and Mr. Edge Shimer's horse Silver Tail, which was won by Mr. Ellis' horse in two straight heats which were well contested. Time, 5:44, 5:45. The second, a running race for three year olds, won by Mr. McMullin's Boston filly Clara (named by the President of the association, Col. J. B. Grayson, at the course,) beating the chestnut horse Frank, in two heats—time 2:01, 2:03. Indian Chief after running well three-fourths of a mile, bolted, and Lady Isabella was distanced on the first heat. To-morrow's report will be for two races at two and three mile heats, running for purses of $200 and $300.—*Detroit Advertiser, Sept. 29.*

DETROIT, Sept. 30, 1853.

There was a very large attendance at the track and some very fine running. First was a three mile and repeat race, for $250 purse, between "Bob Harding" and an Ohio horse, "Straight-Out." This was well contested—both running a winning race, but on the last mile "Bob" confronted his competitor in each heat, winning the race and purse in two heats. Time—First heat, 6:07; Second, 6:36—the last mile in second heat being the fastest run—2:01.

The second race was between "Madeline" and "Red Fox," for a $200 purse, two miles and repeat. This also was well contested, but "Madeline" was evidently in the best condition for the race, winning, though not without its being well contested, in two heats. Time, 4:01 and 3:51. In this, as the first, the last mile of the second heat was the fastest run, being done in 1:54. The track very heavy.

Married.

On Saturday, October 1, by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, of the Norfolk street Baptist Church, CHARLES G. FERRY, first engineer of the United States mail steamer Washington, to MARGARETTA SULLIVAN, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Dunn, formerly of New Brunswick, N. S.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 1, by the Rev. Dr. Ieabod S. Spencer, Mr. HENRY O. WILSON, of Janesville, Wisconsin, to Miss A. ELLA PARKS, of Gardiner, Maine.

Died.

On Saturday, October 1, after a lingering illness, JAMES THOMAS, only son of James and Ann Brady, aged 1 year, 2 months and four days.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Michael and Patrick Brady, and Thomas Hynes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 234 East Thirteenth street, without further invitation.

On Saturday, October 1, ADELAIDE, daughter of Nathaniel L. and C. Amanda McCready, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 160 West Fourteenth street, this afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

On Sunday morning, October 2, Mrs. JANE SMITH, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Jerome Ryerson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 296 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

On Saturday evening, October 1, Mrs. JOANNA WALSH, the beloved wife of Dr. William Walsh, aged 48 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 avenue A, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Saturday, October 1, of congestion of the brain, MINARD T. ADEE, aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his brother-in-law, S. M. Husted, No. 92 Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street.

On Sunday, October 2, ALBINA BURNS, only daughter of James K. and Mary E. Brush, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Washington street, between First and Second streets, Hoboken, without further invitation.

On Saturday, October 1, CHARLES KERR, youngest child of John and Jane A. Kerr, aged 1 year and nine months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 58 Charlton street.

On Saturday morning, October 1, after a painful and lingering illness, ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her mother, No. 11 Union place, South Brooklyn, this afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

Suddenly, at Orienta, on Sunday, October 2, LOUISA, youngest child of Josiah P. and Mary C. Knapp, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock. Cars leave the New Haven depot, Canal street, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mamaroneck depot.

On Friday afternoon, September 30, while on a visit at the house of Dr. John Goeman, in Ulster county, N. Y., HANNETTA S., wife of Robert A. Robertson, and daughter of the late Abraham Polhamus, of Hell Gate, L. I.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Astoria, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, without further notice. The steamboat Ravenswood will leave Peck slip wharf at one o'clock, P. M.

In Brownsville, Texas, September 2, Mr. JOSEPH S. HIXON, aged 39 years, eldest son of the late Samuel Cooper Hixon, United States Navy.

Boston papers please copy.

At the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Mobile, on Wednesday, September 21, of the prevailing epidemic, SISTER ANNA DE CHANTAL, aged about 30 years, once known and loved as Miss Hannah Gillespie, of Mobile. Those who knew her previous to her connection with the Holy Sisterhood, to which she devoted her life and her talents, appreciated her fitness for that high vocation—those since associated with her—will long remember her gentle virtues, and her entire devotion to the duties she had assumed. She has been called to her reward.

Richmond, Va., and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy

Weekly Report of Deaths,

In the city and county of New York, from the 24th day of September to the 1st day of October, 1853.

Men, 80; women, 82; boys, 112; girls, 122. Total—396.

DISEASES.			
Apoplexy	5	Fever, hectic	2
Asthma	3	Heart, disease of	5
Atrophia	5	Hooping cough	1
Bleeding from stomach and bowels	1	Inanition	1
Bronchitis	3	Inflammation of brain	6
Cancer of womb	1	Inflammation of bowels	6
Carbuncle	1	Inflammation of heart	1
Casualties	9	Inflammation of lungs	7
Cholera	1	Inflammation of throat	1
Cholera infantum	19	Inflammation of liver	4
Cholera morbus	4	Intemperance	1
Consumption	55	Lues venerea	1
Convulsions	30	Malformation	29
Convulsions puerperal	1	Mortification of leg	1
Croup	5	Old age	7
Congestion of brain	13	Overlaid by mother	1
Congestion of lungs	2	Premature birth	7
Cyanosis	1	Parturition	2
Debility	6	Phlebitis	1
Delirium tremens	2	Scrofula	5
Diarrhœa	15	Smallpox	7
Dropsy	7	Spinal disease	1
Dropsy in the head	9	Sprue	5
Dropsy in the chest	1	Stillborn	25
Drowned	1	Suicide by cutting throat	1
Dysentery	32	Strangulation	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Scurvy	2
Enlargement of the liver	1	Softening of stomach	1
Fever	4	Teething	7
Fever, remittent	1	Tetanus	1
Fever, scarlet	1	Tumor ovarian	1
Fever, typhoid	3	Use of opium	1
Fever, typhus	10	Unknown	2

AGE.			
Under 1 year	127	From 40 to 50 years	21
From 1 to 2 years	62	" 50 to 60 "	19
" 2 to 5 "	32	" 60 to 70 "	19
" 5 to 10 "	5	" 70 to 80 "	7
" 10 to 20 "	15	" 80 to 90 "	3
" 20 to 30 "	41	" 90 to 100 "	2
" 30 to 40 "	42	Unknown	1

PLACES OF NATIVITY.			
United States	179	Sweden	1
Ireland	80	Italy	1
England	9	British Poss. in N. Am.	1
Scotland	7	West Indies	1
Wales	1	East Indies	1
Germany	26	On shipboard	2
France	3	Unknown	4

WARDS.			
1	5	12	24
2	3	13	15
3	9	14	14
4	13	15	16
5	18	16	22
6	25	17	32
7	22	18	45
8	11	19	42
9	15	20	35
10	4		
11	26	Total	396

FROM—Hospital, Bellevue, 12; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Ward's Island, 18; St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; House of Industry, 1; City Hospital, 6; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Colored Home, 3. Colored persons, 6.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, October 1, 1853.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	Sept 21
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Sept 22
Humboldt	Southampton	New York	Sept 29
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Octr 3
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Octr 5
Northern Light	New York	San Juan	Octr 5
Ohio	New York	Aspinwall	Octr 5
Daniel Webster	New York	New Orleans	Octr 6
Merlin	New York	Bermuda, &c.	Octr 7
City of Glasgow	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Octr 8
Washington	New York	Bremen	Octr 8
Andes	New York	Liverpool	Octr 8
Black Warrior	New York	Hav. & Mobile	Octr 10
America	Boston	Liverpool	Octr 12
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Octr 12
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	Octr 15
America	New York	Aspinwall	Octr 20

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 00	MOON SETS	6 24
SUN SETS	5 37	HIGH WATER	ev. 8 57

Port of New York, October 1, 1853.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, Mobile, Sept 24, and Havana 27th, with passengers, to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The steamship Philadelphia, for New York, sailed from Havana Sept 26, with one wheel, with the Havana mail of the 15th.

Steamship Roanoke, Cavendy, Norfolk, &c, to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Mary (of Bath), Marshall, London, 45 days, with 39 passengers, to Cook & Smith. Experienced very heavy westerly gales, &c. Sept 23, lat 42 10, lon 55 20, exchanged signals with a Havre packet; 24th, lat 42 34, lon —, passed a steamer bound E.

Ship John Spear, Spear, Cardiff, 41 days, to J D White & Co.

Bark Sarah (Br), Webster, Liverpool, 35 days, to Manhattan Gas Company.

Bark Glenburn, Springer, Newcastle, 43 days, to order.

Bark William Chase (of Georgetown, DC), Miller, Aricibo, PR, Sept 18, to master.

Bark Miranda (of Darien), Rhodes, Doboy Island, 10 days, to S H Bokenbaugh. Oct 2, Barnegat bearing SW 10 miles, saw a dismasted ship, under two jury masts.

Brig Yrma (Venez), Agosta, Augostura, 25 days, to Francia, Gomez & Co.

Brig Paul T Jones, Sparrow, Jeremie, 16 days, to A C Ressire & Co. Sept 19, lat 26 20, lon 74 50, spoke bark Octavia, of and from Portland for Matanzas, 18 days out; had lost one man the deck load, both boats, monkey rail, &c, during a gale on the 8th ult.

Brig Foster (of Providence), Crowell, Charleston, 10 days, to G R Shelden. Sept 28, lat 38 04, lon 55, experienced a gale from the NE; lost part of the deck load of lumber.

Schr Union, Barnaley, Para, Sept 4, to James Bishop & Co.

Schr Clara Borges (clipper, of Valparaiso), Webber, Porto Cabello, Sept 19, to S D'Ogreda, Jove & Co. Sept 27, Cape Hatteras bearing N 15 miles, spoke schr Marine, from Wilmington for New York; 29th, lat 37 50, lon 74 20, spoke brig Miranda, from Darien for New York.

Schr Tivenesta (of Ellsworth), Eaton, Laguna, 48 days, to Brett, Voss & Co.

Schr Exit (of Sag Harbor), Halsay, Galveston, 35 days, to master. Sept 25, lat 33 43, lon 75 20, spoke brig Shamrock, of Philadelphia, for New Orleans; 28th, lat 36 05, lon 74 40, spoke brig St George, of Warren, for New York.

Schr Lamartine, Tyler, Wilmington, NC, 10 days, to McCready, Mott & Co. Sept 28, lat 36, lon 74 10, spoke brig David Duffell, from Pensacola for New York, 29 days out.

Schr Rough and Ready, Abbott, Wilmington, NC, 11 days.

Schr Mary Warren, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr George Gillum, Cooper, Portland, Ct, 2 days.

BELOW.

Bark John Benson, from Havana.

Also, schr Desdemona, Lee, from Galveston.

SAILED.

The U S mail steamship Arctic, Luce, hence for Liverpool, anchored in the bay Saturday night, and sailed Sunday morning at half-past eight o'clock, with the wind fresh from NNW.

Wind during the day, NW.

[BY SANDY HOOK MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE HIGHLANDS, Oct 2—Sundown.

A Parker Vein propeller, and a brig off the Highlands. Wind light from the West. Weather clear.

[FOR STEAMSHIP AMERICA, AT BOSTON].

ANTWERP—Below Sept 14, Agnes, Brown, from Akyab.

ALICANTE—Sld Sept 4, James N Cooper, Lovett, Cette.

B