Perils of Aerial Navigation.

THE LOST AERONAUT THURSTON—THE ASCENSION.

The balloon was let loose from Adrian, Mich., on Thursday morning, Sept. 16, at a quarter before nine o'clock. It was capable of containing 35,000 cubic feet of gas. On this occasion there was but 13,000 feet of carburetted hydrogen gas in it. There were 160 pounds of sand ballast taken. The balloon rose in fine style to an estimated altitude of two and a half miles.

The aeronauts remained in the air forty-five minutes, descending, at half-past nine, in the open country, in the township of Riga, Lenawee county, southeast of Adrian—a distance of about seventeen miles. They remained seated in the car half an hour, with the valve open to allow the gas to escape, when, a number of persons having assembled from the adjoining farms, Mr. Thurston thought that they might get out, and, with the assistance of the people, take off the car and netting and let the balloon turn over, throwing its mouth upward, so as to allow a more rapid escape of the gas, which was his customary manner of emptying balloons. They accordingly removed the car, and the netting was unloosed from the valve disk so as to allow it to come off. While these preparations were being made, the people who had assembled assisted in holding the monster down. Mr. Thurston then crawled inside of the netting, and proceeded to the top of the balloon, which had been hauled down to a horizontal position, when he took the valve disk, which is of wood, of a circular form, and about thirteen inches in diameter, and, compressing the balloon, thrust the disk between his legs, and grasped the baloon in his arms, saying to the bystanders, "You may see another ascension now." He then told Bannister to cut the cords that held the mouth of the balloon down. Bannister remonstrated, saying there was too much gas in it. But Thurston insisted, and the cords were cut, at which the balloon bounded upward. Mr. J. Westerman, who lives in that vicinity, also had hold of it at the time, and was lifted up about ten feet, when he let go and fell to the ground. Mr. Westerman says the mouth of the balloon was open, and he saw Mr. Thurston open it to the extent eighteen inches. He noticed the cord by which the valve was operated passing through the opening, the end hanging outside. Mr. W. thinks that when the mouth of the balloon turned up and it arose in the air, this cord got entangled around the opening, and, as the balloon stretched out with Mr. Thurston's weight, the cord, being fast to the valve on the inside, was drawn down so as entirely close the mouth, now at the top.

The fact, which was observed by Mr. Westerman's wife and daughter, as well as others, that the mouth, with a portion of the collapsed balloon, like a neck, was lying on the distended portion, as the top of a grain bag partly filled, when tied, would fall over upon the side, confirms these suspicions. This, in our mind, is a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the calamity.

Mr. Westerman also gave the result of his observations, made with the compass, as to the course taken by the balloon. He says that at first it started off on a course East 5 degrees South, which was followed six or eight miles, when it changed to N.E., and when it disappeared behind a cloud at 12:25 M., the direction of the balloon from the point where it started in Riga, on section No. 33, was N. 50 degrees East. Mr. W. and his son estimated the height, when last seen by them, at three miles. An examination of the map will show, according to Mr. W.'s observations, that the balloon passed a little to the east of the direct course to Detroit, and that possibly it passed over the Detroit river. Mr. Bannister watched it with a glass until it had reached its highest elevation, and says that Thurston maintained his seat and seemed perfectly at ease. His theory is that the carburetted hydrogen gas passed off more slowly than the ordinary hydrogen gas with which balloons are generally inflated, and that thus the unfortunate man was deceived. He does not agree with Mr. Westerman in the opinion that the mouth was closed. He also thinks that Thurston expected to go up for a short distance, an occurrence that had often taken place in his (Thurston's) experience, as he called out to the people to follow on after him. When Mr. Westerman let go, the balloon bounded off at a rate of a mile a minute, so that it had attained a height of nearly three miles before the astonished people could realise that it had left them. There were in it at this time about 13,000 cubic feet of gas.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 22.]

Upon the strength of the unsubstantial rumors to the effect that the balloon had come down near Baptiste Creek, one of our reporters started for that locality on Monday. After a drive of about fifteen miles through the woods the house of Mr. Marks was reached, where the balloon was found safely secured and stowed away. Here nothing was known of the existence of an aeronaut, and those in possession of the balloon were under the impression that it had been adrift and without any control. At the time of its descent several persons were present, and large numbers also flocked in from the surrounding country to see it. A dispute then arose among the ignorant Frenchmen as to its ownership, every one of them laying a claim upon it, from the fact of having seen it in the air. The whole party of land pirates pitched upon it, and would have cut it into strips and divided it had it not been for the interference of Mr. Marks, who, being an intelligent man and an Englishman, took it from them and refused to let them have it again. They were about to cut it up to get possession of the silk, of which they intended to make dresses for their wives, notwithstanding the fact that it was saturated with linseed oil. As there is a thousand yards of fine dress silk in the balloon, all Canada would have undoubtedly come out in oil silk dresses had they been successful in their piratical designs. The balloon was secured and brought to Detroit by our reporter, and may be seen this morning at the *Free Press* office.

The country in the vicinity of Baptiste creek is very low and marshy for a distance of several miles around. The supposition is that the balloon descended to the ground when over the marshes in the neighborhood of the River Thames lighthouse, and that Mr. Thurston then disengaged himself from it. Being relieved from its weight it of course ascended into the air again, and after floating around for some time descended the second time, when it was secured. At the last descent it became entangled in a tree and was torn in two places, in rents which were about four feet long. The balloon, which is of the largest class, is not materially injured, and will be repaired without much difficulty. Those who secured it state that its mouth was open at the time of its descent. This would leave an opening of about a foot or eighteen inches. They further state that notwithstanding that fact there was much difficulty in relieving it of the gas with which it was to a large extent filled. In order to do this it was found necessary to lay it down on the ground, and commencing at one end, to twist it gradually, thus forcing the gas out at the other extremity. This may account for the buoyancy of the balloon, and the distance it travelled, which is explained by Mr Bannister by the fact that carbureted hydrogen, with which it was filled, is slower to escape than the pure gas. Mr. Bannister is now engaged in searching the woods and marshes in the vicinity for the purpose of finding Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Bannister is confident that Thurston is safe, and establishes his opinion on the following basis:—The balloon having descended, proves that the gas has escaped; this, of course, has been gradual, as the balloon was seen moving along, neither ascending nor descending, before it finally rested. Thurston was safe on it until it had attained its highest elevation, where he was beyond the reach and influence of counter currents of air, so that there was no swaying of the balloon to cause giddiness or sickness; the danger was consequently passed. His descent would be gradual and easy. He probably reached terra firma in a somewhat exhausted condition, and was obliged to let the balloon go. This being relieved of his weight again bounded up, and travelled along until a sufficient quantity more of gas had escaped to allow it to fall. According to this theory Thurston may be several miles from where the balloon was secured, and not unlikely laying in the woods, unable from the effects of his adventure to help himself; or he may have been picked up by some backwoods people, and being unable to communicate with them from the effects of cold or loss of blood, is now lying under their care. All, however, is conjecture, but a few days will clear the whole thing up, and the facts will be known. If he has fallen off and been killed by the fall from a giddy height, his body must be found, as, saving the crossing of the Detroit river, his route lay the entire distance over land, and the track is well defined. Mr. Bannister, after visiting the locality where the balloon was found, if he does not find the unfortunate man, will follow back on the track and continue the search until the body is recovered.

THE LOST AERONAUT.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 22.]

All hope of ever finding poor Thurston alive is blotted out, and we can only bemoan him as lost.

Mr. Bannister, his companion, returned this afternoon, and can bring only the worst tidings. The balloon he identified, and sent the silk of which it was composed to this city last night. He himself remained to search for his friend. To-day he comes back despairingly. He states that the balloon valve on which Thurston sat is torn out from the silk of the balloon three quarters of the way round, indicating unerringly that the weight of the unfortunate man was too great for the strength of the sides, and that the silk gave way, when he must have dropped off. His only remaining chance would be to cling to the smooth material of which the balloon was made, and he could not have sustained himself in that manner. When this occurred we can only conjecture, but that it must have been within an hour after he started seems highly probable. The balloon was seen for nearly two hours with a glass; but it must be remembered that this great body was only the size of a man's hand when thus visible, and it would be utterly impossible to see the ill-fated man if he had dropped off. Mr. Bannister feels quite positive that he must have fell before reaching Canada at all.

The stories that are so plentiful that a man was seen in the balloon as it came down near Baptiste Creek, he wholly discredits, as we have from the first. He has investigated these rumors pretty thoroughly and puts no faith in them whatever.

Six gentlemen came up from Adrian to-day to go down to search for the body of Thurston, but at three P. M. they were not decided what course to pursue. They inclined to the belief that his body, if not in the lake, would be found between Knight's Station, where he started, and Monroe. The only hope now left is that the body may be found and the hand of affection be permitted to lay it in its final resting place. We earnestly trust this may be, as it is the poor and only boon left for aching and sorely smitten hearts to crave.

THE ASCENSION OF WINCHESTER IN 1855.

We alluded to the ascension of Winchester several years ago, and his not having been heard of since. It seems that he used a balloon belonging to Thurston, and of the affair the Toledo *Blade* says:—

In connection with this sad event, the circumstance connected with another balloon belonging to Mr. Bannister, may be of interest. Some four years since, without any particular knowledge of aeronautics he constructed a large balloon at Adrian with which, after several ineffectual attempts, he finally made a grand ascension; so perfect, indeed, was it, that he froze his feet very badly on the voyage, and was crippled thereby for a long time.

Somewhat satisfied with his own experience, he hired his balloon to Timothy Winchester, at Milan, Erie county, who made a successful voyage from that place, in July, 1855, and landed near Hudson, Ohio, after travelling in different directions, some 125 miles. He ascended till the rarity of the atmosphere was such that he became insensible and remained so until his balloon had descended to an altitude admitting of respiration. Bags of wet sand, used for ballast, were frozen solid.

In August of the same year, Mr. Winchester made another, and his last ascension, from Norwalk, Ohio. His balloon was well filled, and he went off in good spirits, amid the cheers of a large concourse of people, since which time he has not been heard from. When last seen he was near and going in the direction of Lake Erie. No tidings have ever been received of him or his balloon.

Since that time Mr. Bannister had done nothing in aeronautics, until, in company with Mr. Thurston, he constructed his second balloon, which, like the first, has been the bearer of a human being, as is feared, beyond the knowledge of his friends. An experience so fatal and so sad seldom attends an individual enterprise, and may well lead him to hesitate before he engages again in such a perilous undertaking.

THE VOYAGE OF THE YOUTHFUL AERONAUTS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 23.]

The startling story of the late frightful ascent of two small children alone in a balloon, has naturally excited some incredulity, which in turn has been increased by the rather diverse accounts given of the event. But the return to our city of the aeronaut, Mr. S. M. Brooks, enables us to give an authentic confirmation and true version of the thrilling narrative. This gentleman kindly informs us substantially as follows:—

He was to have ascended from the fair grounds at Centralia on Friday, the 17th instant, but finding himself unwell, accepted the offer of another aeronaut, Mr. Wilson, who volunteered to take his place in the balloon. Mr. Wilson effected a beautiful ascent at 5½ P. M., floated westward and then southeastward, rising two and a half miles, and at about 6½ P. M. descended, sixteen miles southeastward of the starting point. He was caught by a tree about forty-five rods from the farm house of Mr. Benjamin Harvey. The spot is some two miles and a half from Rome, Jefferson county. Mr. Harvey and his family and others gathered, and disentangled the air ship. They then pulled the car to the ground, and some boys held the ropes as the voyager alighted, and while he was drawn off in conversation with the inquisitive people the balloon was "towed" to the house, and Mr. Harvey prepared to have some sport by by rising the length of the rope, to be pulled down. Proving too heavy to rise, he stepped out and put in his three children, a lad of three years, a girl of eight, and a still older girl. At this point Mr. Wilson called out to those holding the ropes to be sure and hold fast. But the three children were too heavy, and the eldest was taken out. At this instant, through the unwatchfulness of the persons at the cords, the balloon suddenly and very swiftly went up. The anchor struck in a rail fence, but tore it away, while a cry of horror burst from the agonized group. The children screamed with horror, and the piteous appeal, "Pull me down, father," as it instantly grew fainter and fainter, rendered the parents, and indeed all present, for the time perfectly frantic. It was now past seven o'clock, was becoming dark, and the balloon was soon lost sight of. A period of more intense wretchedness to the parental heart can scarcely be imagined.

As there was little wind, the balloon had gone almost directly upward, till its disappearance in a southeasterly course. Messengers were despatched through the region in every direction, and the alarm spread rapidly, creating everywhere the intensest excitement. In all quarters the men and boys rallied in parties to scour the country and search the woods, in the expectation that the victims would somewhere descend and be subjected to the perils of drowning, or else of starving undiscovered.

At Centralia the intelligence caused an indescribable sensation. The popular anxiety—almost agony—called out Mr. Brooks, who assured the people that the balloon would probably descend within two or three hours, and within, at most, thirty miles of the point of starting. He also sent to the distracted parents the best assurances possible in the case, informing them that there would be no danger, except from a descent in the woods, when the children might be, with difficulty, found and from the older child's first stepping out and leaving the younger again to rise. Apart from these perils—in themselves improbable—Mr. Brooks apprehended no danger to the little voyagers; yet the idea became current that they must encounter a frigid atmosphere which they could not survive.

It was about three o'clock on Saturday morning that Mr. Ignatius Atchison, living on Moore's prairie, eight miles from Mount Vernon, got up, as he says, and went out upon his porch "to see the blazing star"—the comet. An immense spectre rising from a tree, about twenty yards distant, rather appalled him, and he re entered the house, and waked his family. On his coming out again, a weak and pitious voice called to him from the spectre, "Come here and let us down; we're almost frozen!" Mr. Atchison speedily perceived the astonishing nature of the case, mustered help, cut away several limbs of the tree, and drew the car in safety to the ground!

The little boy was first lifted out, and when placed upon his feet instantly ran for several yards, then turned, and for a moment contemplated the balloon with apparently intense curiosity. The little girl told their sorrows and adventures, with an almost broken heart, to these people, who, strangely indeed, had not heard of the disaster.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Harvey's, eighteen miles distant, at 2 P. M., with the transporting tidings that the children were safe. We will leave it to our reader's heart to suggest the joy which the intelligence caused. It was late in the afternoon when the little ones arrived, and were clasped once more in the embrace of their parents.

The happy result was received in Centralia, and announced on Sunday morning in the churches, amid ecstacies of joy. The children were brought there on Monday, and welcomed with the firing of cannon and a general jubilee. Photographic portraits of them were taken by Mr. William B. Matthews, artist in Centralia, and a variety of presents were made to them. The girl is named Martha Ann, and her little brother, David Isam.

The story the girl told was that as the balloon ascended she cried piteously to her father to pull it down. She said they passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined that it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic girl took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. While handling the ropes, she happened to pull one that had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and, although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite content to keep the valve open, so long as by so doing she found she neared the earth.

The youthful aerial voyagers had been in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter. It may easily be imagined that among the neighbors where they landed they were objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind and loving consideration for her brother may well entitle her to remembrance, while the incident itself was of such a remarkable character that we opine it will not soon be forgotten in that section.

Mr. Brooks affirms that the balloon must have descended by eleven o'clock of Friday night, and hence had remained in the tree till its discovery through the kindness of "the blazing star," and the astronomical wakefulness of Mr. Atchison.

Mr. Brooks has the photographic portraits of the juvenile adventurers, which we suppose may soon be seen by all the curious at the St. Louis Museum.

Music and the Drama.

SACRED CONCERT.—The Strakosch opera company will perform in a grand sacred concert and Rossini's oratorio of "Stabat Mater," at Burton's theatre this evening. Mmes. Colson and Strakosch, and Messrs. Junca, Brignoli, Amodio, and other distinguished artists are to take part. Mr. Junca, who makes his *début* in New York on this occasion, is the renowned basso profundo who lately created so much sensation in a neighboring city.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Rossini's favorite, "William Tell," is announced for repetition at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, by which time it is expected Signor Stefani will have recovered from the disagreeable cold which somewhat marred his performance on Friday. A cheap opera is to be given on Thursday, when Mme. Gassier will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The desire to witness Mr. Boucicault's "contemporaneous dramas," particularly when they are embellished by the fine acting of Miss Agnes Robertson, continues unabated. Large assemblages of our most respectable citizens bestowed their plaudits upon the author and the talented actress every night last week. To-morrow Miss R. will perform in "The Phantom" and the "Windmill."

BURTON'S.—Another opera matinée is to be given here at two o'clock to-morrow. Mmes. Gazzaniga and Strakosch, and Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio are to perform in "Il Trovatore." At night Messrs. J. R. Roberts and H. Loraine will represent Jaffier and Pierre in that sterling old piece called "Venice Preserved." The entertainments will close with the farce of the "Irish Lion."

LAURA KEENE'S.—Another valuable auxiliary has been added to Miss Keene's superior corps of artists, in the person of Miss Minnie Macarty, who has the reputation of being not only a fine actress, but a very pleasing singer. She is to make her *debut* to-morrow in the burletta of "Jenny Lind." The comedy of the "Road to Ruin," cast to the entire strength of the company, is to be the opening play.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—People who witnessed the exhibition of "Thiodon's Theatre of Art" when first brought out would be astonished, on again seeing it, at the great number of novel and peculiar features that have been added to it. There seems to be no end to the variety of mechanical pantomimic contrivances of which it is composed. Take the children to see it.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS propose to revive their exceedingly laughable farce of the "Old Clock; or, Here She Goes and There She Goes," to-morrow night. Messrs. Horn, Budworth and White have characters. There will, of course, be the customary variety of songs, dances, &c.

THE BRYANTS, determined not to remain in the shade when it is possible to get up a little fun, have resolved to bring out "Richard the Third," in which Dan is to represent the redoubtable humpback, supported by Jerry as Richmond. See the programme.

THE CAMPBELLS announce "Les Moulins Magique," a burlesque pantomime that became very popular last season. Hernandez enacts the difficult part of Pedro in a style that would do no discredit to the distinguished Ravels. The piece is to be preceded by songs, &c.

PALACE GARDEN.—Houdon, the wizard who performs in the open air without the aid of machinery, will give another exhibition of his astonishing feats to-morrow afternoon. In the evening, Robertson's band will give a concert, and there will be a magnificent display of Chinese lanterns, fireworks, &c.

DR. BOYNTON, whose recent lectures on geology, &c., have attracted large numbers of our most learned and distinguished citizens to the hall of the Cooper Institute, contemplates entertaining the inhabitants of Brooklyn to-morrow evening, at the Athenaeum in Atlantic street. He will return to the Cooper Institute on Tuesday.

"JEMMY PIPES."—Mr. Massett's monologue entertainment entitled "Song and Chit of Travels," took so well with the fashionable audience that assembled in Niblo's elegant saloon the other evening, that he has been induced to announce the programme for repetition at the same place on Tuesday night.

Brooklyn Art.—Beautiful Cabinet Photographs from daguerreotypes of deceased persons taken daily at WILLIAMSON & BRO.'S, Brooklyn.

Winter Hosiery and Furnishing Goods— New stock, at MOODY'S, 262 Broadway.

Liquors—Any Quality, Cheap for Cash. JONATHAN JONES, Importer, 39 William street.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 192 Pearl street. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.— Valuable improvements. Office 343 Broadway.

Good Tea $1 the Chest, and 10 lbs. Good coffee for $1. CHRISTIANSON'S tea warehouse, No. 1 Chambers street.

Brandreth's Pills Purify the Blood.—Continued pain or uneasiness in any organ is generally cured by one or more doses of BRANDRETH'S pills.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., says:—I have cured the most deplorable costiveness of the bowels with Brandreth's pills, when every other remedy had failed, and the patient was given up to die. Skin diseases of an inveterate and painful character, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, tetter and summer heat, I have seen eradicated by their use. I have cured the rheumatic, the epileptic, the paralytic and the consumptive with these excellent pills alone."

In jaundice and all affections of the liver, dyspepsia, dysentery and diarrhœa, pleurisy, sudden pains and inflammations, female obstructions, scorbutic and scrofulous, even gouty and neuralgic affections, have given way to the use of this medicine, and now, after twenty years' experience, my estimation of Brandreth's pills continues to increase.

OBSTRUCTION.

A young lady, beautiful and healthy, took cold, which caused a serious obstruction for two years; her health was broken down and her beauty departed. At length Brandreth's pills were tried, eleven doses, of from two to four, were taken in fifteen days preceding the usual period. Regularity was restored, and her health and good looks recovered.

WORMS.

Brandreth's Pills are the best vermifuge; they are infallible. A little child, six years old, for some weeks was drooping; its mother gave it one of Brandreth's sugar coated pills; the next day there came away a worm sixteen inches long, and as large as a child's finger. The child was well.

PLEURISY.

A gentleman, away from home, was taken with pleurisy; the inflammation was terrible; every breath made him writhe with agony. Eight Brandreth's Pills were swallowed, and warm oil applied locally; the pills operated, and the pain was relieved; plenty of gruel was taken, and six more pills and the second day the patient was cured.

These statements should have weight, and prevent the use of poisonous drugs, and stop the sad practice of bleeding.

B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at the principal office, 294 Canal street, Brandreth Building, at 25 cents per box; and the same, sugar coated, warranted to keep as well as the plain.

Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure truss. Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Office No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— The best in the world, surpassing all. Made, sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.— The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

For Coloring the Hair Use Wilson's Hair colorer; only 25 cents a bottle; changes the color to a black or brown without dying or staining the skin; no trouble in using it; applied like water; does not injure the hair; thousands use it with success. Sold at the drug store, 306 Grand street, corner of Allen, N. Y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—If you are dyspeptic, languid, feeble, bilious, suffering from flatulence or bowel complaint, try the pills. Relief is certain. If scrofulous or rheumatic, resort to the ointment. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, N. Y.

Fall Clothing for Boys.

Families returning from the watering places will find the largest assortment of boys' clothing in the city, and by all odds the cheapest prices, at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

White's Fall Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats $3; at WHITE'S, 143 Fulton and 242 Greenwich streets, corner Robinson street.

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N. B.—This paper is printed with my news ink, also a great many other newspapers in this city, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati and other cities and towns in the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25—6 P. M.

The principal feature of the stock market this morning was the rise in Panama and Pacific Mail, together with an increased demand for Illinois Central. In Panama it is said that a clique has been formed to put the stock to 120; and of their capacity to do so, if they are shrewd operators, there can be no question, in the present condition of the money market, and with the large earnings and splendid prospects of the road. The stock opened today at 115, (yesterday's price,) but rose steadily through out the day till it touched 118 at the afternoon board, from which point it reacted ½ per cent. All the purchases were made by the same party. Pacific Mail, in which the reaction took place yesterday, rallied again today, and rose three per cent, with free buyers at the advance. The shorts in this stock have suffered so severely that they are very cautious about putting out fresh contracts. It is the opinion of many that the speculative mania of the old Wall street operators—who now dread Western railways as a plague—will find employment in bulling Panama and Pacific Mail, which have the combined merits of intrinsic worth and comparative freshness as speculative stocks. Illinois Central rose 1¾ per cent to-day. The sales, however, were very limited. The rise is doubtless due to the good effect produced by the statement we published yesterday of the reduction of the floating debt, and of the general prospects of the company. Michigan Central declined ¾ per cent this morning, but recovered most of the decline this evening; the transactions being light. There is but little speculative business in this stock; the decline is wholly caused by the sales of stockholders who fear that the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukie road will deprive the Central of a large proportion of its business. In the other speculative stocks the movement was very slight. New York Central held its own at yesterday's prices, and did no more, though the fact of an agreement to raise the fare was well known. Erie was quiet. Rock Island opened at a slight decline from yesterday's price, fell off ¾ per cent, recovered ¾ at the afternoon board, and again declined ¾ after the board: Galena opened lower, but rose to yesterday's price on the second call this morning; Toledo rose ¾ per cent this afternoon, free purchases having been made by a prominent operator: Michigan Southern, in like manner opened at a slight decline, but recovered it before the end of the day; Reading was decidedly lower this morning—there were no transactions at the second board. The tonnage for the week is reported at 35,587 tons, against 41,070 by the canal. The business in bank shares was large and well distributed; the same remark will apply to the operations in State stocks and railroad bonds. The following were the closing prices after the second board, as reported by Groesbeck & Heyt:—Central, 77¾ a 78; Erie, 17 a 17⅛; Reading, 47 a 47⅛; Michigan Central, 50¼ a 50½; Southern, 23 a 23⅛; Panama, 117¼ a 117½; Pacific Mail, 101¾ a 102; Illinois, 79 a 79¾; Galena, 82 a 82½; Toledo, 32 a 32⅛; Rock Island, 64⅛ a 64½. The market closed heavy.

The Convention of Railroad Presidents which was in session yesterday and the day before at the St. Nicholas, closed its labors this afternoon, and signed an agreement the main details of which are similar to those of the Philadelphia agreement.

There is no change in money or exchange to report. The Vigo took out $410,000, the Bremen $6,500 in specie. Foreign exchange is quiet.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House to-day were $14,159,718; the balances $1,126,606.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Total receipts	$182,946 79
Of which from customs	50,000 00
Total payments	283,999 16
Total balance	11,858,094 34

The following dividends have been declared:—The Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company has declared a dividend of five dollars per share of the capital stock standing on the books of the company on the 15th inst., payable on the 1st proximo; the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company a dividend of three per cent; the Lee Bank, of Lee, Mass., a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable Oct. 4.

The following is the official statement of the business of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company for the month of August:—

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$13,971 39	$13,221 64
Freight	15,913 38	14,535 61
Mail, &c	1,485 25	1,150 9
Total	$31,370 02	28,908 25
Expenses.		
Maintaining road	$4,233 30	7,048 61
Machinery	2,384 37	2,560 01
Operating	9,043 69	10,874 53
Overcharges refunded	2 02	—
Total	$15,663 47	20,282 65
Net	$15,706 55	8,625 6

The statement of the Rhode Island banks, made on the 20th inst., was as follows:—

	Providence Banks.	*Out of Providence.*	*Total.*
Capital	$14,681,050	5,599,309	20,280,359
Circulation	1,777,360	1,465,016	3,242,376
Deposits	2,034,140	993,928	2,928,068
Due banks	863,789	55,789	919,578
Loans	17,536,211	7,140,505	24,676,716
Specie	431,193	177,687	608,880
Bank notes	800,277	150,508	950,725
Due by banks	993,192	574,006	1,567,198

As compared with the statement of Sept. 6, the results are as follow:—

	Providence Banks.	*Country Banks*
Capital	$2,000 00 Inc.	750 00 Inc.
Circulation	23,594 00 Inc.	44,560 50 Inc.
Deposits	135,521 00 Inc.	41,665 38 Inc.
Due banks	94,452 88 Dec.	5,846 42 Dec.
Loans	35,770 17 Dec.	18,865 14 Inc.
Specie	6,305 70 Inc.	2,051 67 Inc.
Bank notes	31,675 78 Inc.	4,220 66 Inc.
Due by banks	43,994 43 Dec.	1,472 77 Dec.

The following is the condition of the banks of Maine, as they existed at the close of business on the 28th of August:—

Capital stock	$7,364,475 00
Bills in circulation	5,397,597 00
Deposits	2,522,597 24
Amount due to other banks	91,089 85
Specie	627,302 76
Loans	11,132,311 81
Amount due from other banks	1,862,568 56
Bills issued	9,712,899 00
Amount of unsound bills on hand	3,061,812 00

A special convention of general ticket agents of railroads in the United States and Canadas, assembled at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Monday. The convention was organized with D. P. Phelps, President, in the chair, and J. N. Parsons, secretary *pro tem.* Twenty-two railroads were represented. The object of the convention was stated by the President to be the consideration of what, if any, action should be taken by the several lines interested with regard to the new rates established by the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad line.

A committee appointed in the forenoon session reported in the afternoon, recommending the adoption, by the roads interested, of the following scale of prices from Buffalo or Suspension Bridge to the various points named, and vice versa. The schedule, it will be seen, is the same (except to Milwaukie) as that of the Grand Haven line, which we also give:—

From Buffalo or Suspension Bridge to	*Via Chicago.*	*Via Grand Haven.*
Milwaukie	$15 25	$14 25
Janesville	16 50	16 50
Madison	17 60	17 60
Prairie du Chien	20 75	20 75
Lansing	22 25	22 25
La Crosse	23 00	22 25
Dacotah	23 25	23 2
Winona	23 75	23 7
Fountain City	24 25	24 2
Reed's Landing	24 75	24 7
Red Wing	25 75	25 7
Prescott and Hastings	26 00	26 00
St. Paul	26 25	26 25

The report of the committee was adopted by the Convention, to take effect immediately. The New York Central was not represented in the Convention. The following rates of fare from Chicago to Milwaukie to the points named were agreed upon, to take effect immediately:—

From Chicago and Milwaukie to	*1st class.*	*2d class.*
Prairie du Chien*	$8 00	$5 00
Lansing	9 00	5 00
La Crosse*	10 00	5 75
Dacotah	10 00	6 00
Winona	10 25	6 00
Reed's Landing	10 50	6 50
Red Wing	11 50	6 75
Prescott	11 75	6 75
Hastings	11 75	6 75
St. Paul	12 00	7 00

*Except to and from Milwaukie.

This schedule was signed by E. De Witt Robinson, for the St. P. & F. du L. R. R.; W. P. Joynson, for the I. C. R. R.; H. M. Porter, for the C. & C. R. R. R.; J. M. Kimball, for the La C. & M. R. R.; F. A. Bollett, for the C. & M. R. R.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1858.

$500 Ohio 6's, '70	104	150 shs Reading RR	46⅝		
4000 Tenn 6's, '90	90	400 do	s30	46¼	
3000 do	90½	400 do		46⅝	
16000 do	c 90	100 do	s45	46¼	
1000 Missouri 6's	84½	500 do	s10	46½	
14000 City 6's, '87	102½	200 do	b60	46½	
2000 N Y Cen bs, '76	95¾	100 do	b30	46⅝	
4000 Erie RR 4 m bs	54	100 do	c	46¾	
1000 Erie RR c b, '62	81½	100 Mich Cen RR		50½	
17000 Hud Riv RR 5 m	70	245 do		50	
1000 Har RR 3 m bs	58	30 do		49⅞	
35000 Ill Cen RR b s	60 91	172 Cle, Pains & A RR		115¼	
21000 do	91½	10 N Hav & Hart RR		117	
11000 LaCr & Mil 1 g b	25½	525 M So & N Ind RR		22¾	
5000 do	25¾	200 do	b30	22¾	
1000 Milk M 2 m 10 b	70	100 do	s30	22½	
1000 Mich S 2d m bs	59½	100 do	b60	22¾	
2000 L Erie & W 2 m b	49¾	50 M So & N In g s		42¾	
25 shs Continental Bk	97¾	150 do		43	
10 Artisans' Bank	81½	250 Panama Railroad		115½	
10 Corn Exchange Bk	100	5 do		115¾	
16 Illinois Cen RR	78¼	100 do	s60	115¼	
100 do	79	250 do		116	
800 Gardiner Gold Co	½	250 do		116½	
60 Pacific M SS Co	100	100 Gal & Chic RR	b30	82	
50 do	b60 100½	250 do	s10	81¾	
210 do	100¼	100 do	s30	81¼	
150 do	100½	100 do		81¾	
50 do	b10 100½	150 do		81⅞	
525 N Y Central RR	77½	220 do	c	82	
50 do	c 77⅞	612 Clev & Tol RR		32	
150 do	s15 77⅞	100 do	s30	31⅞	
300 do	s30 77⅞	520 do		31⅞	
650 do	s3 77⅞	150 do	b30	32	
50 do	b10 77⅞	50 Ch & Rk Is RR		64¾	
462 do	77⅞	200 do	b60	64¾	
100 do	b60 77⅞	200 do		64½	
50 do	b30 77⅞	100 do	b15	64¼	
50 do	s30 77⅞	600 do		64¼	
50 do	77⅞	100 do	s30	64	
250 Erie RR	16⅞	50 La Crosse & Mil R		31½	
100 do	s60 16⅞	25 do		31¾	
200 Hudson River RR	26¾	50 do		31¾	
5 do	27	30 Milw & Miss RR		16	
57 Second Ave RR	90	33 Chic, Burl & Q R		54	

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Missouri 6's	84½	50 shs Erie RR	s10	17	
10000 Virginia 6's	92¾	50 Michigan Cen RR		50¼	
6000 Tenn 6's, '90	90	50 Illinois Cen RR		79	
4000 N Y Cen RR 6's	90¼	200 Mich S & N I RR		23	
5000 Ill Cen RR bds	91½	100 do	b30	23	
2000 LaCr & Mil 1 g b	25¾	100 do	s30	23	
3000 Milk M 2 m 10 b	71	100 do		23½	
100 shs Chi & Rk I RR	65	5 Panama RR		117½	
50 do	b60	65	125 do		118
50 Union Bank	112½	100 do	b60	118	
25 Pacific M SS Co	101	100 do		117¾	
150 do	101½	100 do		117½	
90 do	102	400 Clev & Tol RR	b10	32¼	
250 N Y Cen RR	b10 78	300 do	s10	32½	
300 do	78	400 do	b10	32¼	
200 do	s30 77¾	200 do		32½	