TURKEY.

The Troubles in the Danubian Principalities.

An Austro-Turco-Russian Alliance on the Tapis—The Red Republicans of Roumania—The Fall of Hohenzollern Prince Charles Merely a Question of Time—A Sanguinary Wife-Killer in the Guise of a Romantic Russian Prince—The Troubles of the Teutons in Roumania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31, 1871.

Ominous clouds have darkened the political horizon of Roumania; Bucharest has been in a ferment all the week. The telegrams state, it is true, that there has been no popular tumult or rioting; but this fact is mainly due to the strong aversion of the Wallach to a fight. In the West agitation is a symptom of excitement which, ten to one, will culminate in blows; with the Wallach it is itself the climax, and, however discontented he may be, he rarely attempts to mend matters or to soothe his own feelings by getting his head broken. In my last week's letter I mentioned that the Ghika Ministry had resigned, and later advices announced that Prince Charles had got Mr. L. Catargi to form a "moderate" government; but as its constituent members are as moderate in capacity as the whole is in political feeling, neither long life nor any great amount of prosperity can be predicted for this feeble band.

CHARLES TO BE DEPOSED.

The Ministry having been formed, there arose in the Chamber a discussion so portentous that Prince Charles then and there dissolved the Assembly. His own deposition was the theme. We have now, therefore, to wait for the result of the elections; but this can scarcely be doubtful; for, whatever party may prevail, the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty is certain, since its very well-meaning and conscientious representative has not a leg of local influence to stand upon. What, then, is to follow? If the country had no account to render of itself to a suzerain Power, or even if it had stability and respectability enough to command the confidence of its neighbors, we should probably see a Roumanian republic, with John Ghika as President. But this would be equally unacceptable to Turkey, to Russia and to Austria. To Turkey it might be seriously perilous; for, notwithstanding that the Servians have latterly displayed much national self-control and appear to be steadily occupied with their own internal development, it is very questionable whether they would be proof against the unsettling influence of a trans-Danubian republic. Movement in Servia would mean invasion of Bosnia, an effort for which Servia is not yet ripe, but which would nevertheless be most disastrous to Turkey. Russia, who was always opposed to the union of Wallachia with Moldavia, will probably hail the present opportunity for effecting their reseverance. Austria has as much to fear from anarchy as from a republic on her frontier; and it is, therefore, reasonable to look for a military occupation of the United Principalities by Turkey, in which she will probably be assisted both by Austria and by Russia.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Several diplomatic changes are announced at the Porte, and among them one which, although not yet officially announced, is nevertheless decided upon. I advert to the appointment of Conemenos Bey as Minister at Washington. The envoy-elect was for some years Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and bears with him across the Atlantic a well merited reputation for diplomatic ability and private worth.

The great coal beds of Bender Eregli, on the south coast of the Euxine, are at length to be systematically worked. It is astonishing that they should have been left so long neglected, for their value was proved during the Crimean war. The bed is ninety miles long, and averages thirty miles in breadth, and the coal is of excellent quality. Many proposals have been made from time to time to the government for the working of these mines, but there is a sort of mysterious belief in the minds of the Turks in the boundless extent of the hidden treasures of mines which has rendered it hitherto impossible for any bidder to come to terms respecting those of Eregli; and here let me remark that their own incurable obstructiveness is what is slowly wearing out the Turkish race. A few months ago a French gentleman obtained the concession, for thirty-six years, on terms which appeared prohibitively onerous. They were an advance of half a million sterling, or, to use the language of the concession, one hundred thousand purses, to the civil list, of which the mines are an appanage, at twelve per cent interest; a capital of £800,000, out of which certain specified railway and harbor works are to be made; an equal division of net profits with the civil list, and the cession of all the works, buildings and plans to the government at the expiration of the concession. Heavy as these conditions are the holder of the concession has found adherents in London to furnish the capital and the works are to begin this spring. The Turkish government contracts to take 100,000 tons of coal per annum at twenty-six shillings per ton, delivered at Constantinople. It is estimated that a minimum yield of 700,000 tons per annum may be counted upon, and if this provision be realized it will prove a serious blow to the British coal trade in the Mediterranean. One of the leading English coal proprietors offered a million to buy up the concession, obviously not with the intention of working it.

A large number of the officers of the navy, submitted recently to an examination, which although voluntary was of a very searching and detailed character. The Capitan Pacha promised that all those who passed the ordeal successfully should receive their promotion, and nearly half the officers in the service, from the grade of sub-lieutenant upward, entered the lists. Two hundred and fifty out of the number proved equal to the test, and have received their promotion accordingly. Doubtless a great deal has been done toward improving the Turkish navy, and especially in the school and training department; but Gibbon's remark that "the soldier learns discipline by exercise rather than by study" is even more applicable to the sailor, and in the opportunities for such exercise there is in the Ottoman navy a great deficiency. The ships lie too long doing nothing in the Bosphorus, principally because the Sultan likes to see them anchored about his palace, and consequently it is very difficult to gauge with any accuracy the real practical efficiency of the navy. Accounts from Candia state that the new arsenal in the Bay of Souda is progressing rapidly. The building ships are finished, a large range of marine barracks has been erected, and a spacious dry dock is far advanced toward completion.

REFORMS IN THE TURKISH NAVY.

At the Porte it is rumored that the judicial reforms, the project for which had been framed by the great patriot and reformer Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, when he was Minister of Justice, and which have lain in some forgotten bag of the Divani Akham for upwards of a twelvemonth, are to be routed out, dusted and set right and uppermost between this and the 15th April. Inshallah! for they are most urgently needed, and it is a pitiful sight to behold civilization struggling to make headway against the surging waves of the lawlessness that prevails in Turkey, while the statesmen of the country are tinkering here and patching there, instead of grappling vigorously with this deadly evil. Mustapha Fazyl Pacha possesses the will, as he has also the ability and the energy, to carry out his own scheme of reform; but unfortunately he is shelved for the present, owing to a palace intrigue, and when the reaction may take place in his Imperial Majesty's mind and the country again have the advantage of Mustapha's services, no one can venture to predict.

Financial Condition of the Country—Prince Charles of Roumania and the Roumanian Constitution—The Turkish Navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1, 1871.

We appear to be fast coming to a financial deadlock, if, indeed, that uncomfortable goal has not already been reached. The government, what with "short" loans, which have proved long, and a system of payment by treasury bonds which have not been taken up at maturity, has gradually absorbed all the floating capital in the city, and now stands indebted to local bankers in the modest sum of half a score of millions sterling. But this is not all. The State purveyors have not been paid, nor has the army, nor the civil employes for several months, and consequently, since there is no special dispensation of Allah's which enables even the favored Moslem to live on air, all the servants of the Porte are deep in the books of their private *fournisseurs*, who again are in arrears with the wholesale merchants. Turn, therefore, which way you will there is debt on all sides, and all look to the State for relief. Is this relief at hand? Rumor answers affirmatively; but then rumor is as sad a *blagueur* in the Golden City as anywhere else. If, however, she is fibbing now the romance has at least a foundation of fact, for the financial wirepullers of Galata are assiduous in attendance at the Malish, a sure prognostic of a loan brewing. The Minister of Finance rather encourages the propagation of *canards* on this subject, as the hope of a loan being speedily concluded is soothing to the minds of the government creditors and abates the importunity. Thus we have been told, now the loan of 25,000,000 was on the eve of conclusion, now one of 6,000,000, again one of 12,000,000, and last of all that an American combination had been arranged and that Wall street was going to launch a Turkish loan of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000, as if there were no investments for local capital in the States. The truth probably is that unless this deplorable insurrection in Paris shipwrecks our hopes of a revival of international credit the same group of capitalists who sponsored the loan of 1869 will again come to the aid of the Porte. Unpromising as this sketch of the financial position of this country may seem, its latent resources are so vast that there is no ground for anxiety, even with the present form of government. Just as the grass blades struggle out from under the stone so will the wealth of Turkey force its way upwards from beneath the superincumbent weight of despotism that now crushes it down.

THE ROUMANIAN CONSTITUTION.

There appears to be considerable agitation among the South Slavonic nationalities, in which the Roumanians take part, arising from fear of the Pan-Germanism which they apprehend as a result of the late war. A telegram received to-day from Bucharest announces that disturbances have broken out there, and that the Ministry has resigned. The result will probably be the dethronement or abdication of Prince Charles, whose days, as ruler of Roumania, were numbered from the hour of his appeal to the Western Powers against the Roumanian constitution—an act which, however justifiable from the Prince's own point of view, rendered him so completely unpopular with every political party in the principality that virtually it sealed the death warrant of his dynasty.

HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

The Sultan has not been very well lately. It appears that his sanguineous, excitable constitution suffers from the inactive life he leads, and that latterly he has been subject to violent attacks of nervous irritability. The magnificent palace of Tcheragan is now verging on completion, and a sum of £1,500,000 has been voted for furnishing and decorating it. On Wednesday, 22d March, the Sultan received the corps diplomatique on the occasion of the new year—that day being the 1st of Monharrem, 1288, of the Hegira. Kiamil Bey leaves to-day for Madrid to offer the Sultan's congratulations to King Amadeus on his accession to the Spanish throne, and will proceed thence to Brussels to invest King Leopold with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh. The Duke of Sutherland arrived here this week from Egypt.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The iron-clad fleet has left its winter anchorage in the inner Horn and taken up its summer quarters in the Bosphorus, off the palace of Dolma Baghtché. This fleet now consists of eighteen vessels, five of which are frigates, each with an armament of fifteen 150-pounder Armstrongs and one 300-pounder; eight are corvettes of various power, and the other five are gunboats. The Admiralty is building a mailed corvette in the arsenal, and tenders for a large vessel of the Monarch class have been invited from England. The Porte is taking measures to fortify Batoum and Sinope, and at the latter place extensive harbor works are in contemplation, with a view to the establishment there of a naval arsenal and depot. *Per contra*, the Russian government purposes, it is understood, to fortify Soukoum Kaleh—an intention not very favorably viewed by the Turks. Captain Edenborough, the American gentleman who is charged by the Porte with the construction of

TORPEDOES,

has had to ecounter many delays and difficulties; but the cases, or tanks, for a number of these deadly engines, with which the first experiment, on a large scale, is to be tried, are now ready, and this interesting essay of the weapon on which the Ottoman government mainly relies for the future defence of the Bosphorus and Hellespont is expected to come off in a few days. The tanks are constructed to contain 6,000 pounds of powder. An American aeronaut, named Wells, is here, and has offered his services to the Porte, with a view to the introduction of the study of aerial navigaton into the army. Mr. Wells has had considerable experience in France, and has, it is stated, invented a method of steering balloons with perfect accuracy. The Minister of War is expecting, by a vessel now on the way from America, 25,000 Winchester repeating rifles. Thus, on the whole, you will observe "Yankee notions" are filling up a good many gaps in the Turkish army. In the arsenal, too, I noticed a number of universal shaping machines of American construction, besides 200 Gatling's mitrailleuses; but these, although of American model, were made in Vienna.

How Easter Is Kept in Constantinople—Turkish Reforms—Russian Romance—A Beautiful Circassian Bride.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10, 1871.

Easter Monday! The forty weary days of Lent are over. The meagre dinners of beans and olives, with which Greek flesh has mortified itself since the Carnival, are at an end, and succulent lamb, roasted whole and stuffed with rice and raisins and nuts, comforts the souls of the orthodox. The Catholic and Armenian-Catholic churches are gay with flowers and crowded with loungers. The Gregorian Armenians, porters chiefly, gather in knots in the streets and dance to the tuneful screeching of uncouth instruments—sackbut, dulcimer, and so forth—joyously thumping each other in the small of the back, a proceeding which only requires to be repeated sufficiently often to become intensely facetious. Dance on, grimy Gregorians! and thump one another in the fulness of your joy; to-morrow your backs will bend and your sturdy limbs quiver under burdens the mere sight of which would send a thrill through the vertebra or any ordinary camel. The Municipal Garden is full, and, please Husni Pacha, the Minister of Police, it will be fuller next year; for the Turkish ladies have petitioned to be allowed to walk in it, as they are allowed to walk in that of the Sweet Waters.

TOBACCO TAX.

The Osmanli legislators are still deeply absorbed in solving the problem of how to raise the wind. From the new tobacco tax a gentle zephyr, so to say, is wafted; but as this tax only applies to the capital where the consumption of tobacco does not exceed five and a half millions of pounds annually, it will not yield more than £400,000, which, capitalized, would come to about a sixth of the amount the Porte desires to borrow. It is proposed, therefore, to extend the tax to the provincial towns, and by this means it is estimated that about a million sterling of revenue will be obtained, which, added to the unpledged portion of the Egyptian tribute and to the extra piastre a head which has been laid upon sheep and goats, will amount to a sum sufficient to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan of 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 stock.

TROUBLES OF THE TEUTONS—THE PRINCE OF ROUMANIA REBUKED.

From Roumania there is nothing new the last few days. The Porte has administered a rebuke to Prince Charles for the anti-German riots which occurred on the 22d ult., and threatens intervention if any more German windows are smashed, or any more brickbats, decomposed eggs or other sundries are launched at the heads of festive Teutons. The threat is very proper and justifiable, though to the Prince, against whom the riot was directed, it will sound rather like threatening one who has had his head broken, with a spell of the treadmill if it happens to him again. If Turkey could wash her hands altogether of the Principalities it would greatly tend to strengthen her position. The tribute Roumania pays is but £36,000 a year—a sorry compensation for the endless troubles ever breeding in that hotbed of intrigue. What, I wonder, would diplomatists say to a partition of these provinces, giving Wallachia to Austria and Moldavia to Russia, Turkey reserving only a strip of territory along the left bank of the Danube! An eminent Turkish official told me a few days ago that the sympathies of the "red" party, which had been presumed hitherto to be French, were now found to be entirely Russian. My informant was in a position to know the truth, and could scarcely himself have been misinformed. Perhaps under these circumstances a timely partition of this restless country might obviate troubles which seem to be ready to start up at a moment's notice.

A BLOODY BLUEBEARD.

Talking of Russia, let me tell a tale of a soldier Prince and a beautiful Princess—not bad materials for a romance. The Prince was—I say was, because he is a Prince no more—a Russian; he came here from the Caucasus with a Circassian bride, young, beautiful, "fresh as the foam, new bathed in Paphian wells." He himself was an imposing-looking man, tall, swarthy and black-bearded—ambitious, too, for he aspired to military honors, and presented himself to General Ignatieff as a brother general. The Ambassador had doubts, but returned his visit notwithstanding. Abundant were the signs of wealth in the stranger's abode, and the Princess was beyond a doubt a high bred lady. But there was something queer about the man; something queer about a Russian general, and a Prince to boot, travelling about without letters, yet claiming recognition at the Embassy. So General Ignatieff telegraphed to St. Petersburg, and in due time the answer arrived. But meanwhile the Prince grew uneasy in his mind, and taking with him all his most portable valuables, including the Princess, withdrew, by way of Rodosto, to the plains of Roumelia, pushing towards the frontier. Something in the St. Petersburg despatch prompted the General to follow him up. He pressed forward beyond Adrianople, but the General and the telegraph were too many for him. Russian agents tracked him, Russian cavasses arrested him and brought him back to Constantinople. The Ambassador takes care of him pending an opportunity for sending him to Siberia. The ambassadress takes a gentler care of the Circassian flower, but her pretty head droops notwithstanding, and well it may, for the fatal telegram from St. Peterburg has proved that her princely hero is nothing but an assassin of the Bluebeard type, who has already made away with four wives as young, as rich and as fair as herself.

TURKISH SECRET SERVICE.

The abuse of the secret police is one of the great blots on the present administration. An instance of this came the other day under my notice. The police instructed the street newsvenders, whenever any copies of the *Tasviri Efkiar* (a Turkish journal published in London) were put into their hands for sale, to take them to the Zaptieh and deliver them up against payment of a small reward. Shortly afterwards a police spy in disguise offered one of the newsvenders five hundred piastres to procure him some copies of the proscribed journal. The poor man, to whom five pounds was a small fortune, obtained some old numbers from a German bookseller in Pera and gave them to the spy. He was at once arrested and thrown into prison and so far all the charitable endeavors made to obtain his release have proved fruitless.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat opened firm, but on a falling off in the demand prices became unsettled. The cotton market was about steady.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports during the past week were 51,432 bales, against 56,685 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,623,373 bales, against 2,637,253 bales for the corresponding time last year, showing an increase in the present crop of 986,120 bales. The exports of the week were 71,087 bales, against 36,275 last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year were 2,087,962 bales, against 1,790,606 in 1869-70. The stocks at all the ports are 426,944 bales, against 353,068 last year.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is favorable in showing a net gain in the surplus reserve of nearly $600,000. The legal reserve was augmented $1,883,025; but only one-third of that amount could be set aside in the surplus owing to the fact that the deposits increased about $5,200,000. The gain in specie was trifling, owing to the shipments of the week and the large payments into the sub-Treasury for customs. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	April 29.	May 6.
Loans	$287,554,538	$289,312,778
Specie	15,597,189	15,807,204
Circulation	31,461,929	31,394,305
Deposits	222,349,225	227,581,540
Legal tenders	60,426,291	62,099,211

The following shows the changes in detail:—

Increase in loans	$1,758,240
Increase in specie	210,105
Decrease in circulation	67,624
Increase in deposits	5,232,315
Increase in legal tenders	1,672,920

The banks now hold $13,162,544 above the legal reserve, a gain of $591,552 for the week.

MONEY THREE TO FIVE PER CENT.

Money was easy at three to four per cent on governments and at five per cent on stocks.

Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½ a 6½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged.

GOLD HEAVY—111¼ A 111.

The gold market was very heavy despite a larger shipment than anticipated, the day's export having been a little over a million dollars. The dealings were restricted, however, and devoid of animation. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111⅛	12 M.	111⅛
10:07 A. M.	111	1 P. M.	111⅛
10:42 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	111⅛
11 A. M.	111⅛	5 P. M.	111 a 111⅛
11:55 A. M.	111		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 1 to 3 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,267,000
Gold balances	1,541,653
Currency balances	1,846,393

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was dull and steady. The closing street quotations, which were the average of the market all day, were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115½ a 115¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117 a 117⅛; do. do., coupon, 117 a 117⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅞ a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, do do., 111 a 111⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¼ a 113⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¼ a 109; do. do., coupon, 109½ a 109¾.

STOCKS DULL AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was dull and irregular. The chief feature was Erie, which advanced to 25¼, on the theory that the action of the United States Court has forced the Erie clique into the market as buyers in order to replace the stock captured from the English lingants. Pittsburg touched 131¼, but then ran down to 128¼. Western Union, Wabash and Rock Island were firm. New York Central, Lake Shore, Reading, Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi and Pacific Mail were heavy and weak. The St. Paul stocks, Union Pacific and Northwestern preferred were steady.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	99¾	99
New York Central scrip	94⅞	94⅛
Harlem	132½	132⅛
Erie	25¼	23¼
Reading	113½	112½
Lake Shore	110¾	109⅞
Wabash	65⅛	64⅜
Pittsburg	131¼	128¼
Northwestern	86½	85⅞
Northwestern preferred	98¼	98⅛
Rock Island	115⅞	115⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	62⅞	62¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82¼	81¾
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅜	50⅞
Union Pacific	33¾	33⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	104½	103½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	105	104½
Western Union Telegraph	60½	59½
Pacific Mail	48	46⅞

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds and mortgages:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	92	Gt West 2d m, 1893	84
New York Cen 6's, 1887	94	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	81
New York Cen 6's, r e	88	Gal & Chic extended	100
N Y Cen 6's, sub	88	Gal & Chic 2d m	94¼
N Y Cen 7's, 1876	101¼	Chic, Pi & Fort	102
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879	92	Mor & Essex 1st m	101
Erie 7's, 3d end, '83	86⅛	Mor & Essex 2d m	97
Erie 7's, 4th do, '60	83⅜	Clev & Tol sink fund	102¼
Erie 7's, 6th do, '88	82	N J Cen, new bds	101⅞
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	104⅛	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	104
Harlem 1st m 7's	101	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	89
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's 88		Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	94⅛
Alb & Sus 2d bds	91	P, F W & C S p c, e bds	101
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	96	Clev & Pitts con, s f	91
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	100	Clev & P 2d m	89⅛
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Clev & P 3d m	93
Cent Pac bds	106⅞	Chi & Alton s f	78
Union Pac 1st bonds	90	Chi & Alton 1st m	102
Union Pac l g 7's	81⅛	Chi & Alt income	91
Union Pac income 10's	84	Ohio & Miss 1st m	100
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1875	105	Ohio & Miss con	93
Alt & T H 1st m	98	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95
Chic & NW int bds	89	Peninsula RR bonds	90
Chic & N W int bds	91	St L & Iron M 1st m	91⅛
Chic & NW con bds	90	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	106⅛
Chic & N W ex bds	88	Mil & St Paul 1st	95⅛
Chic & N W 1st m	96⅛	Mil & St P, I & M d	83
Han & St Jo con	104⅛	Mil & St Paul 2d m	87
Del, L & West 2d m	95	Mar & Cin 1st m	94¼
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	93⅛	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	86¼
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	86⅛	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	70¼
Tol & W 2d m	83	Tol, Peo & W, E D	89½
Tol & W equip bds	80	Tol, Peo & W, W D	87½
Tol & W cons conv	85⅛	Tol, Peo & W, 2d m	75½
Hanib'l & Naples 1st m	70	N York & N Haven 6's	98
Gt West 1st m, 1888	90⅛	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	85⅛

THE SOUTHERN LIST STRONG.

The Southern State bonds were generally steady and strong. The Tennessees were exceptionally active and advanced to 68. The North Carolina new bonds were firmer on reports from Raleigh that the commission appointed by the Legislature of the State are now in session in that city investigating what disposition was made of the special tax bonds and what amount was realized and expended on the different railroads to which they were issued; the report of which commission is to be submitted to the Convention when it meets, with a view to some settlement or compromise. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list, inclusive of the leading railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 67¾ a 68; do., new, 68 a 68⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 69; do., new, 71 a 72½; do., registered stock, old, 56 a 56½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 84; do. sevens, 89 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 48; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 29 a 31; do., new, 25 a 26; do. special tax, 18¼ a 19¼; Missouri sixes, 93⅞ a 94; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92¼ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 70; do. new, 62 a 65; do. levee sixes, 70 a 73; do. do. eights, 85 a 88; do. Penitentiary, 70 a 74; do. Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 74; do. eights, 102 a 104; do. railroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 80; do. new, January and July, 60¾ a 61; do. do., April and October, 58 a 59; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 62; Mobile & Ohio Railroad sterling, 88 a 90; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 67 a 70; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 80 a 84; do. second do. eights, 76 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 85 a 90; do. second do., 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 87; do., second mortgage, 78 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed South Carolina, 57 a 60; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 73 a 76; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 53 a 55; Memphis and Little Rock railroad eights, 73 a 75; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 57; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 84; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 75; do., issue railroad sixes, 70 a 74; do. sevens, 70 a 73.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank stocks:—New York, 136; Manhattan, 153¼; Merchants', 116½; Mechanics', 126; Union, 140; America, 150; City, 225; Phenix, 110; North River, 97; Tradesmen's, 155; Greenwich, 230; Mechanics and Traders', 180; Gallatin National, 116; Merchants' Exchange, 103; Seventh Ward, 107½; State of New York, 109¼; Commerce, 119¼; Broadway, 290; Ocean, 90; Mercantile, 120; American Exchange, 113½; Chatham, 170; Bank of the Republic, 115; Bank of North America, 105½; Hanover, 105; Irving, 125; Metropolitan, 133; People's, 140; East River, 115½; Nassau, ex 105; Shoe and Leather, 159; Continental, 95; St. Nicholas, 118; Marine, 165; Commonwealth, 92; Importers and Traders', 160; Park, 160; Second National, 180; Fourth National, 112; Ninth National, 114¼; Tenth National, 120; Gold Exchange, 75; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 100; Market, 127¼.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports other than dry goods and specie, for the week ending May 5, 1871, amount to $5,384,696.

The imports of dry goods were $2,461,531.

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $7,846,227, against $10,382,026 the previous week and $6,202,293 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie during the week and since the beginning of the year are as follows:—

Total for the week	$1,808,870
Previously reported	23,334,186
Total since January 1, 1871	$25,143,056
Same time, 1870	8,700,204
Same time, 1869	11,340,345
Same time, 1868	26,355,965
Same time, 1867	11,055,714
Same time, 1866	8,380,360
Same time, 1865	6,667,449

THE QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS.

In addition to choosing officers at the election on Monday next, the members of the Stock Exchange will be asked to vote for or against the following proposed amendment to the laws governing dealings in stocks, bonds and other securities:—

The rates of commission, where no agreement has been made to the contrary, shall be as follows:—One-quarter of one per cent on the par value of stocks, bonds and other securities when the transaction is made for a regular investor; one-eighth of one per cent on the par value of all securities bought or sold when the transaction is a speculative one.

The lowest rate of commission on all purchases, or sales, made for persons, not members of the Exchange, shall be:—One-sixteenth of one per cent on the par value of all securities bought or sold.

Any member violating sections A or B of this article shall, upon conviction, cease to be a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

At the request of Mr. McLean, who peremptorily declines to be a candidate for the presidency of the Stock Exchange, the name of Mr. Clerke has been substituted on the opposition ticket. This ensures the unanimous election of Mr. Clerke.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, May 6—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	117	200 shs Erie RR	b30 24⅞
8000 US 5-20, c, '64	111	100 Erie RR pref	49⅜
20000 U S 5-20, c, '64	111	50 do	49⅞
8000 US 5-20, c, '65	111	400 do	50
2000 US 5-20, c, '67	c 113⅜	100 Harlem RR	132⅛
30000 do	b3 113⅜	400 do	132¾
20000 do	b c 113⅜	200 Reading RR	113¾
15000 US 6's, cur'ncy	115¼	200 do	s3 112⅞
12000 Tenn 6's, old	67⅛	400 L S & M S RR	110⅛
5000 Tenn 6's, n	67¾	100 do	b30 110⅜
10000 do	67⅞	200 do	b3 110⅜
10000 do	s30 67⅞	500 do	b c 110¾
5000 do	68	500 do	110¾
5000 Geo 7's, gold bds	91½	105 Panama RR	54
15000 S C 6's, n, Jan & J'y	60⅛	300 Un Pac RR	33¾
10000 do, Oct & Ap	b3 58	700 do	s3 33⅜
5000 B'klyn 6's, w i	95	100 C, C, C & I RR	90
1000 N Y Cent 6's, '87	94	128 do	89¾
5000 Erie 4th mtg	85¾	200 Clev & Pitts RR	b3 129¾
1000 Mich So s f bds	100⅛	200 do	129
7000 Pac R 7's, g by Mo	100	100 do	129⅜
10000 Cen Pac gld bds	109¾	400 do	129⅛
5000 do	109⅜	200 Chic & N W RR	86¼
25000 Un Pac RR 1st m	90	100 do	b c 86⅜
1000 Union Pac 10's inc	83	200 Chic & Rk I RR	115⅛
10000 do	84	600 do	115⅜
20000 do	84⅛	400 Mil & St P RR pf	82
80000 Un Pac 7's l g bs	81⅛	200 Tol, W & W RR	65
1000 H & St Jo 8's, con b	104⅛	200 Tol, W & W pfd	b c 80
5000 Great West 2d m	84	30 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	99¾
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	102	100 Del, Lack & W RR	110⅜
5000 M & St P S's, 1st m	107	600 do	110¼
4000 C, C & I C 1st mtg	87	200 do	110
5000 Cedar F & Min 1st	84	100 do	b10 110¼
5 shs Bk of Com'w'th	95	200 do	b c 110⅛
5 Ninth Nat Bk	114⅛	200 Bost, Hart & Erie	2⅛
100 American Coal	51	100 Alt & Ter H pf	60
100 Mariposa Min pf	b c 10⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	51⅛
200 Pac M SS Co	b c 47⅞	200 do	51⅛
700 do	48	100 Ohio & M RR pf	82⅜
200 West U Tel	b c 59¾	57 do	83
20 Am Mer Un Exp	57½	120 Morris & Es RR	93½
700 U States Express	58	50 Han & St Jo RR	104
100 do	57¾	100 do	104⅛
700 N Y C & H R RR	b c 99¾	100 do	104⅜
200 do	b3 99⅜	100 H & St Jo RR pref	105
600 do	99⅜	50 N J RR	126½
500 Erie RR	24⅞	100 C, C & I C RR	22
100 do	s30 24¾	100 do	22⅞
200 do	b c 24¾	500 Atlantic & Pacific pf	36⅞

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, c	117	$20000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅞
15000 US 5-20, c, '65	111	5000 US 5-20, r, '65	111
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	b3 111		

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Tenn 6's, new	68	1400 shs L S & MS RR	109⅞
10000 N Car 6's, n	25	100 do	109¾
30000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	60⅛	100 Clev & Pitts	129⅛
20000 N C 6's, sp tax	18⅛	700 do	129
57000 Union Pac 1st m	80⅛	50 Illinois Cen RR	138¾
1000 do	80¼	100 Panama RR	54⅛
10000 U Pac 10's, inc	84	100 C, C, C & Ind RR	b c 88⅛
2000 do	83⅜	100 Chi & N W pf	98⅛
30000 C, C & I C 2d	71	50 Chic & N W	86⅛
10 shs Bk of Republic	117	100 do	86⅛
100 West Un Tel	60⅛	100 Chic & R I RR	b c 115⅛
400 do	b c 60⅛	100 do	115⅜
100 do	60	200 Mil & St Paul RR	62⅜
100 Mariposa pfd	10⅛	100 do	b c 62¼
50 Adams Ex	82	200 Tol, Wab & W RR	64⅛
30 U S Express	58	100 T, W & W pf	79⅜
100 do	57⅞	400 Del, L & W RR	109⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR	b c 99¾	200 do	109¼
100 do	99¾	100 Alt & Ter H RR	30
300 Erie RR	24	500 Ohio & Miss RR	50⅞
300 Erie pref	50	110 Morris & Es RR	93⅛
100 Reading RR	112⅞	150 H & St Jo RR	104
1100 L S & M S RR	b c 110	100 Col, C & I C RR	22⅞

STREET QUOTATIONS.

West Union Tel	59⅞ a 60	NWestern prfd	98 a 98¼
Pacific Mail	47 a 47¼	Rock Island	115¼ a 115⅜
N Y Cen con	99½ a 99¾	St Paul	62⅛ a 62¾
N Y Cen scrip	94¾ a 94⅞	St. Paul prfd	81¼ a 82
Erie	25⅛ a 25⅜	Wabash	64⅞ a 65
Reading	112⅞ a 112¾	Ohio & Miss	50¼ a 50⅞
Lake Shore	110 a 110⅛	Union Pacific	33 a 33⅛
Pittsburg	128 a 129	Bos, Hart & Erie	2 a 2½
Northwestern	85⅞ a 85⅞	Col, Chic & I C	22⅞ a 23

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May