FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

The stock market opened strong this morning under the current of speculation for a rise which has set in, and at the early session of the open board Cleveland and Pittsburg advanced to 82¾, Michigan Southern 69½, Erie 81¾, New York Central 92½, Reading 99¾, Rock Island 100¼, Northwestern 29¼, preferred 56¾, Fort Wayne 94¼, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 25¼, Schuylkill Coal (s. 3) 16. At the first regular board there was a brisk demand for stocks, and the business was well distributed, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburg being the most active. After the call, however, the market lost its buoyancy, and prices were lower. Erie closed ½ higher than at the half-past two board yesterday, Reading ¼, Michigan Central ¼, Michigan Southern ¼, Illinois Central 1¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¾, Northwestern ¾, preferred 1¼, Rock Island ¾, Fort Wayne ¼, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅝, Quicksilver ¼. Government securities were steady. Coupon five-twenties advanced ⅛.

At the one o'clock sessions prices were generally a fraction higher than on the second call at the previous board, old Southern and Pittsburg being still the leading favorites. At the half-past two board the market was firm at a fractional advance. New York Central was sold ex-dividend and closed without variation from the first regular board price. Erie was ⅛ higher, Fort Wayne ⅛, Reading ⅛, Michigan Southern ⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅛. Northwestern preferred was ⅛ lower. Government gold bearing securities were strong. Coupon five-twenties of the old issue sold ⅛ higher than yesterday, third issue ¼, ten-forties ⅛. Seven-thirty notes were steady.

At the half-past three o'clock open board the market was strong, and Michigan Southern the most active o the railway shares. The latter closed on the call at 69⅞, New York Central (ex-dividend) 89⅝, Erie 82, Reading 100⅝, Cleveland and Pittsburg 82¼, Rock Island 101¼ (b. 3), Northwestern preferred 56, Fort Wayne 94¼, Schuylkill Coal 16 (s. 3).

Afterwards, on the street, the market closed steady at a decline of ⅛ a ¼ from the highest point touched at the last board.

A comparison of the prices of leading stocks at the first board on the 2d inst. and this morning, respectively, shows that they are now from four to fifteen per cent lower than they were at the commencement of the year, Erie having experienced the greatest decline.

This fall has been greatly in excess of the reduction of values consequent upon the decrease of earnings, about which the bears have had so much to say; and in the case of Erie and New York Central there has not only been no decrease, but an increase, of earnings. Yet Erie has declined 15 per cent during the current month. So rapid a recession of prices, in the absence of any very important governing cause beyond the vague apprehensions aroused in the minds of the timid—for the most part by the operations of the bears—must naturally be followed by a sharp reaction, and the tone of the market for the last few days has afforded indications of this.

The European news by the City of New York exerted no perceptible influence in the street. On the 17th inst. five-twenties were quoted in London at 66—the same as on the 13th; Erie, 57¼ a 58, or ¼ a 1 per cent higher; Illinois Central, 76¼ a ¾, or steady. The bank rate of discount was unchanged.

The money market shows great ease, and transactions among the brokers and private bankers to-day have been mainly at five per cent, although the regular outside rate is six. The official notification that the rate of interest on temporary deposits made at the Sub-Treasuries on and after to-morrow will be reduced to five per cent has a tendency to weaken the rates for call loans. The demand for discounts is not heavy, but still in excess of the wants of lenders, excepting first class paper, which passes readily at seven per cent. Exceptions are noted at ⅛ per cent both above and below the legal rate. The second grade, composed of good names, finds takers at 8 a 10 per cent. The temporary deposits made at the Sub-Treasury to-day aggregated $3,138,270, showing the large amount of unemployed capital at this centre.

The gold market steadily weakened from 141 at the opening of business to 139⅝ at half-past three, notwithstanding the scarcity of coin for delivery, loans having been made throughout the day at 3-32 a ⅛ per cent per diem in favor of the lender. It was rumored, however, that the Treasury was in the market as a seller. Subsequently it recovered and closed at 140. A rumor of trouble on the Rio Grande was at the same time current.

Foreign exchange remains weak and dull at about 108¼ for bankers' bills on England at sixty days. The decline of yesterday has caused importers to defer buying, in the hope of still lower rates.

The finance bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Morrill, and the mutilated remains of which still linger in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, has called forth a good deal of sharp criticism. The more the opinions of the financial and commercial community have been canvassed regarding it, the more emphatically has it been, as a whole, protested against; and the result will probably be that specific legislation will be substituted for its comprehensive generalities, conferring, as they would, if adopted, unlimited power upon the Secretary of the Treasury to experiment upon the finances of the country, to the great jeopardy of its material interests. Such indefinite authority as the bill asks for is unprecedented in financial history, and as wrong in principle as it would be in practice. Foreign journalists may well have expressed amazement at the powers asked for in the Treasury report, to have granted which, however great public confidence in Mr. McCulloch's ability and integrity may be, would have been a virtual admission on the part of Congress that it was incompetent to legislate upon the finances. But even if the Secretary of the Treasury had conferred upon him all the powers he asks for we cannot see how he could avail himself of them largely without disaster to the Treasury as well as the commercial interests of the country prior to the funding or redemption of the eight hundred millions of floating interest bearing indebtedness outstanding, which last practically governs his policy. But, in any case, the country demands specific legislation in order that all may know equally what to expect and be enabled to adapt their affairs to the situation accordingly.

The report of the Revenue Commission recently submitted to Congress is interesting and valuable, as the result of the inquiries and deliberations of three gentlemen specially appointed by the government for the purpose of investigating and pronouncing upon the revenue system as it is, and making such suggestions with a view to its improvement as they might deem advisable. But it is by no means exhaustive, and is deficient in that scientific elaboration of subjects which was looked for from experts who have devoted so many months to the work in hand. This result is somewhat disappointing, but the report is at the same time entitled to careful consideration, and every member of Congress will find it profitable and suggestive reading. Its specific recommendations are not entirely consistent with each other, favoring as they do inequalities instead of equality of taxation. The report proposes, for instance, the exemption of incomes under a thousand dollars per annum. Is this fair towards the man with twelve hundred or two thousand dollars a year? The reduction of the tax on distilled liquors from two dollars to one dollar is advised with a view to making the tax more productive; but this is questionable. There would be strong inducements to evade the law even if the tax was reduced one-half, and there would probably be no more spirits consumed, neither is it desirable that there should be. The recommendations with regard to home manufactures, if adopted, would diminish the revenue considerably and benefit only manufacturers. There is no reason why carriages and pleasure yachts should be exempted from taxation, nor crude petroleum, although the exemption of watches, gold and silver plate and such like is to be desired. The reduction of the tax on brokers' sales of stocks is wise, although it reflects the Wall street view of the case. The tax, if collected as proposed in the form of a stamp, would be paid, whereas it is now evaded to a large extent, owing to its being extremely onerous—namely, five dollars on every hundred shares of stock, and no stamp being required. The taxation of raw cotton on its export and in manufactories at the rate of five cents per pound involved the question of its constitutionality, to which we have before made reference, and will lead to considerable opposition in debate, but it merits attention. The report accords to a greater extent with class interests in its views, and it is more valuable for the research it shows than the conclusions it presents.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Total receipts	$4,470,872
Payments	597,150
Balance	97,620,030
For customs	548,000
On account of government loan	3,138,000
Gold distributed	349,580

Petroleum and mining stocks were dull and heavy. At the second board Bradley closed at 33c., Pithole Creek $2 66, Shade River $2 20, United States $17 50 (b. 3), consolidated Gregory Gold $15.

The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending January 30, and since the beginning of the year, compare as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week	$2,753,412	$6,333,668	$3,449,470
Prev. reported	7,262,218	8,566,849	13,955,536
Since January 1	$10,015,630	$14,900,512	$17,405,006

The imports for the week compare as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods	$2,988,922	$496,109	$2,588,818
General mdse	2,350,342	1,507,296	2,041,310
Total for week	$5,339,264	$2,003,405	$4,629,628
Prev. reported	7,842,394	4,699,336	13,317,871
Since January 1	$13,181,658	$6,702,741	$17,947,499

New York Stock Exchange.

JANUARY 31, 1866.

FIRST SESSION—10:30 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '67	123	800 shs Reading RR	b10	99¾
1000 US 6's, '81, c.	103⅝	1300 do		99⅝
6500 US 6's, 5-20s, '64	101⅜	100 Mich Cen RR	c	101⅜
50000 US 6's, 5-20s, '65	101⅞	400 Mich So & N Ind RR		69⅝
14000 Tr n 7 3-10, 2d s	98⅝	1000 do		69⅝
7000 do	98⅝	1200 do		69⅝
3000 Tr n 7 3-10, 3d s	99	200 do		69⅝
5000 Tenn 6's, '90	59	500 do	s30	69⅛
20000 do	59½	200 do	s30	69
9000 Ind 5's	84	12 Sixth Avenue RR		137
5000 Ind 2½ per ct.	60	100 Ill Cen RR	s60	115
3000 do	78	100 do		116
2000 Ohio 6's, '81	94¼	100 do		116¼
1000 N Carolina 6's	82½	600 Cleve & Pitts RR		82
1000 California 7's	118	2300 do		82¼
1000 NY 7's, bty in.	99¾	300 do	b10	82½
7000 Brooklyn Pk in	84½	200 do	s60	80
15000 Ohio & Miss cer	25½	400 do	2d call	81¾
50000 do	25¾	100 Chi & NW RR		28¾
1000 NY Cen 6's, '83	93	100 do	2d call	28¾
5000 Tol & Wa, 1m, ex	90	500 do	b30	28⅞
2000 Chi & NW, 1 m	84¼	400 Chi & N W pref.		56¼
2000 Chi & Alt, inc bs	90	200 do		56⅛
50 shs Bk Commerce	105	200 do	s15	56
100 West'n Union Tel	53	800 Chi & Rk I RR	s30	100
50 do	52¾	200 do		100⅜
300 Q'silver Min Co	40¾	1000 do		100⅜
100 Mariposa Min Co.	13¼	100 do	s10	100¼
100 Butler Coal Co	13	600 do	2d call	100
100 Union Nav Co	100	100 Mil & P Du C RR.		97
700 NY Cen RR	92¾	200 P, Ft W & Chi RR	a10	94
100 do	s10	92¼	1600 do	94
33 do		92¾	200 do	s30	93¾
100 do	2d c, s10	92½	100 do	s60	93
100 do	b5	92¼	100 Chi & Alton RR		104¾
300 Erie RR		81¾	100 do	s10	108
2600 do		81¾	25 Chi & Alton pref		106¾
300 do	c	81½	200 do		107
100 Erie RR pref		81	22 Stonington RR		117
200 Hud River RR		102			

SECOND SESSION—1 P. M.

10 shs Pacific Mail	185	300 shs Chic & NW		28¾
100 N. Y. Central	92½	200 do	b30	28¾
400 Reading Railroad	99½	700 do		28½
1000 do	99¾	300 Chic & N W pref.		55⅞
400 Erie Railway	81⅝	200 Chic & R I RR		100
1000 Clev & Pitts RR.	82	200 Pitts, Ft W & Chic		94

THIRD SESSION—2:30 P. M.

$1000 US 6's, 5-20s c '62	103¼	100 shs NY Cent RR.		89¾
50000 do	103¼	200 do	b10	89¾
100000 US 6's 5-20s c '65	102	100 do	2d call	89¼
12500 US 5's 10-40s cou	93½	300 Pitts, Ft W & Chic		94½
2000 Treas n 7 3-10. 1s	99¼	200 Erie Railway		81⅝
92000 do	2d s	98⅞	200 do		81¾
10000 Ohio & Miss cert	25¾	600 do	2d call	81¾
10000 do	25½	200 Reading RR	b30	100
100 shs Cumb Coal pref	45¾	1200 do		99⅞
300 do	2d call	45½	500 Mich So & N I RR	69¼
200 Mariposa Min Co.	13	1000 Cleve & Pitts RR		82½
100 Wyom Val Coal Co	52½	100 Ill Central RR		116¼
100 Canton Company	44	200 Chic & NW pref.		55¾
400 NY Cent RR ex div	89¾			

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, for the Month of January, 1866.

January 1, 1866, by balance		$55,517,300
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$12,469,865	
Loans	18,758,359	
Internal revenue	531,216	
Post Office Department	178,099	
Transfers	2,259,509	
Coin certificates	12,014,620	
Patent fees	2,065	
Miscellaneous	11,721,852	
		57,934,479
Total		$113,651,779
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$30,292,565	
Post Office do	607,571	
		30,900,136
Balance, January 31, 1866		$82,551,643
Balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$14,175,516	
Receipts during the month	11,236,252	
		25,439,779
Payments		11,168,369
Balance		$14,292,409
Balance, Cr., interest accounts	$6,732,794	
Appropriations	2,200,788	
		8,933,582
Payments in coin	$5,732,626	
Payments in currency	2,197,553	
		7,936,179
Balance		$997,403
Receipts for customs in January, 1866		$12,469,865
Receipts for customs in January, 1865		4,276,599
Increase in January, 1866		$8,193,266
Balance, Cr., bullion and expenses account for Assay Office		1,282,337
Coin received during the month	$364,611	
		364,611
Total		$1,596,948
Payments in coin	$290,000	
Payments in fine bars	494,205	
		784,205
Balance		$812,743
Funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's office	$97,841,456	
Funds in Assay Office	461,054	
		98,302,510
Fine bars	$323,103	
Unparted bullion	652,328	
		975,431
Total		$99,277,942
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$884,993	
Due depositors	772,918	
		1,657,911
Balance		$97,620,030

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office, at New York, for the Month Ending January 31, 1866.

Deposits of gold—	
Foreign coins	$4,000
Foreign bullion	3,000
United States bullion	475,000
Total	$482,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—	
Foreign coins	15,000
Foreign bullion	45,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000
United States bullion (old coins)	5,000
Total	$70,000
Total deposits, payable in bars	200,000
Total deposits, payable in coins	352,000
Total	$552,000
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$404,950

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 1,481 bbls. flour, 3,600 bags corn meal, 2,187 bushels wheat, 1,800 do. corn, 6,062 do. oats, 95 do. rye and 15,085 do. malt. The demand for State and Western flour was fairly active, but prices remained unaltered; the sales embraced nearly 9,000 bbls. at our subjoined quotations. Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; the sales comprised 500 bbls. Canada flour was in demand at full prices; the sales were about 300 bbls. Rye flour was dull and drooping. We note sales of about 300 bbls at our quotations. Corn meal was also, to some extent, in buyers' favor. We note sales of 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 50. We quote:—

Superfine and Western flour	$6 80 a	$7 30
Extra State	7 05 a	7 90
Choice State	7 95 a	8 15
Common to medium extra Western	7 65 a	8 25
Extra round hoop Ohio	8 40 a	8 55
Western trade brands	8 60 a	10 30
Common Southern	8 75 a	10 00
Fancy and extra do	10 05 a	15 00
Common Canadian	7 90 a	8 25
Good to choice and extra	8 30 a	11 00
Rye flour (superfine)	5 00 a	6 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a	4 30
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	4 60
Corn meal, Brandywine, puncheons	26 50 a	28 75

—The demand for wheat continued moderate, and prices were nominally unchanged. We note sales of 7,000 bushels new white Genesee at $2 60. Corn was again higher, and the market closed firm at an advance of 1c. The sales were to a fair extent, comprising 50,000 bushels, at 80c. a 82c. for unsound, 85c. a 87c. for sound mixed Western, and 93c. for prime white Southern. Oats were quiet and declining. The sales were at 40c. a 42c. for unsound, and 57c. a 58c. for sound Western and State, 57c. for Canada, and 51c. a 52c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania. Rye was without noticeable change. Malt was dull and heavy. Barley was in demand, with reported sales of about 8,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 20.

COTTON continued in fair demand, and considerable was again purchased for the European market. Prices, however, were not so firm, and holders were free sellers at slight concessions. Strictly middling Mobile and New Orleans was generally held at 50c.; some few sales, however, were made at 49½c. The market at the close was dull and declining. The sales reached 3,000 bales. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	41	42	42	42
Middling	49	49	50	50
Good middling	51	51	52	52

Freights were very quiet, but rates were unchanged. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 300 tons staves, 25s.; 60 do. tallow, 17s. 6d., per steamer, 500 bales cotton, ⅝d. To London, 4,000 bushels oats, 5½d per 32 lbs. The charters were a bark for Cork, for orders, grain, 6s.; a brig to Rio, flour, 70c., and to Kingston, 60c.; a bark to Liverpool, staves, private; a British schooner to the Wigdward, $800, gold; one to Jacmel and back, $1,000, half gold; one to South side Cuba and back, $2,500, part gold; a brig to St. Pierre, Martinique, $1,150; a bark to New Orleans, $3,000; a schooner from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, naval stores, 60c.; one from Elizabethport to Boston, iron, $3; one from Elizabethport to Providence, $2 50; two hence to Providence, iron, $2 75, and corn 6c.; a brig to Matanzas, ship Thatcher Magoun, in Sutton & Co.'s line to San Francisco, and a ship to New Orleans, on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 3,261 bbls. pork, 188 do. beef, 415 pkgs. cut meats, 706 pkgs. and 13 kegs lard. The pork market was dull, heavy and lower. The sales were about 4,500 bbls. for present delivery at $28 31 a $29 62 for new mess, closing at $28 50, cash; $25 for old mess, $26 50 a $31 for prime, and $22 50 for prime mess. Also for forward delivery, including April, seller's option, about 4,000 bbls. new mess at $28 56 a $28 75. Beef was firm, with a fair demand. The sales were about 650 bbls at $15 50 a $20 for new plain mess and $21 a $24 for new extra mess. Beef hams were steady with further sales, embracing 150 bbls. Western at $41 a $41 50. Cut meats were quiet, but prices were well sustained. The sales were about 200 packages at 11c. a 12c. for shoulders and 16c. a 16c. for hams. The transactions in lard were to a very moderate extent, but prices were without particular change, though the market was somewhat heavy. The sales were about 300 packages at 15c. a 17¼c., and nearly 3,000 packages for February, March and April, seller's option, at 18c. Butter was steady but inactive at previous prices. The sales were 20c. a 33c. for Western and 25c. a 28c. for State. Cheese was nominally unchanged. Small sales were made at from 12½c. a 18½c., as to quality; the latter price was an extreme for choice.

SUGAR.—The market continued quiet and prices were nominally a shade in buyer's favor, though no quotable change was noticeable. The sales were, a cargo Martinique, comprising 400 hhds., at 10½c. at 11c., and 120 hhds. Cuba at from 10c. a 11¼c., also 10 boxes Havana at 10c. Refined was dull and drooping. Standard hards were heavy at 17c. a 17¼c.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL SENSATION.

Alleged Embezzlement of a Prussian Banking House.

The Cashier Charged with Absconding with Sixty Thousands Thalers.

Three Men and Two Women in Supposed Complicity.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACCUSED IN THIS CITY.

Their Arrest and Confinement in the County Jail.

Argument in the Court of Common Pleas Yesterday.

&c. &c. &c.

Court of Common Pleas—Chambers.

Before Judge Brady.

Another highly interesting case of alleged breach of fiduciary trust, involving a supposed embezzlement of some sixty thousand Prussian thalers, came to light yesterday morning before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas. The developments are as yet, it may be said, of a merely one-sided character, embracing two affidavits made by the supposed victimized parties; but if they embody a true statement of the case it forms a very curious phase of criminality, and adds a new chapter to the already well filled pages of financial swindling. As usual there is a woman in the case, or rather two of them, besides three members of the sterner sex.

The statements in the case are briefly these: In the city of Berlin, Bear street No. 44, there is a banking house established under the firm name of Meyer & Co. Their cashier from July, 1865, to December, 1865, was one Charles Noelte, who had been in their employ for the space of twelve years. Mr. Noelte is charged with having purloined from his employers during the Christmas holidays some sixty thousand Prussian thalers, with the connivance and assistance of one or more of the defendants as accomplices. In Prussia it appears that the festival of Christmas is celebrated on two days, both the 25th and 26th of December. Falling on Monday last year, there were consequently three successive holidays—namely, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—and it is supposed that Noelte and his accomplices took advantage of this in managing their escape from Europe. They are believed to have commenced their flight on Saturday, knowing that their alleged fraud would not be discovered until the succeeding Wednesday, which was the 27th of December. From Berlin, according to the affidavit of Mr. Kapp, they proceeded with all despatch to England, where, in the city of Liverpool, they engaged passage for New York in the steamship Erin.

The moment the alleged fraud was discovered by the bankers they sent telegrams to Liverpool, London and Queenstown, with a view to intercept the fugitives; but the information came too late to effect any good results. Noelte, Hill, Tischmeyer, Mlle. Mary Klippenstein and Mlle. Emma Mary Boltze—the supposed principal and accomplices—all had succeeded in getting off on the steamer Erin, and were already on their way to America. The Erin left Liverpool on the 27th of December, on the very day, perhaps, when Messrs. Meyer & Co. made the discovery of their losses. The next steamer advertised to leave was the Scotia, and advices were accordingly sent by that vessel to agents of Meyer & Co. in this city to take the necessary steps for the apprehension of the alleged criminals. The Scotia arrived at this port a few hours before the Erin, and thus favored the plans of the bankers. The date of the Erin's arrival was the 23d of last month, and the accused parties were promptly arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where they remained for a few days, and were then conveyed to the Ludlow street jail. On Friday last affidavits were made by Mr. Frederick Kapp, and an application thereon was made to Judge Brady, at the Chambers of Common Pleas, for the arrest of all the accused parties. The order was granted, and bail was required in the following amounts:—For Noelte, $40,000; for Charles Francis, Robert Hill and William Theodore Tischmeyer, $10,000 each, and for the two ladies $5,000. In default of this bail they were committed to the county jail to await the legal determination of the charges against them.

It will be seen by the affidavits that the ladies are accused of being intimate friends of two of the gentlemen; but on this point, as well as on others of importance, we must leave the papers to speak for themselves.

LETTERS FROM THE PRUSSIAN BANKERS MEYER AND CO.

The first paper in the case appears to be an affidavit of Mr. Frederick Kapp, who swears to the reception of the following letter from the Prussian bankers Meyer & Co.:—

HONORED SIR—We are indebted for your address to the kindness of Professor De Tellkampff, and take the liberty of enlisting your assistance in the following matter:—Our cashier, Charles Noelte, whose personal appearance is given below, has robbed us of a sum of about sixty thousand thalers, partly by making false entries in the books and part by abstracting papers of value, which he caused to be sold here. Noelte was in our business for about twelve years, and was the cashier since the first of July last. Since that time he has gradually accomplished the embezzlement by making false entries in our accounts with the Berliner Cassenverein, where the bankers here deposit their moneys. The papers of value thus abstracted he has caused to be sold by his fellow fugitives, Hill and Tischmeyer, who have been in business together since July of last year, and of whom the former had been in our business up to that time. Hill and Tischmeyer were petty brokers at the Exchange, and it is beyond all doubt that they were not only accomplices but instigators of the whole scheme, Hill and Noelte being very intimate friends and Hill having been always addicted to scheming. Noelte has taken with him his mistress, named Klippenstein, and her brother, Otto Klippenstein; and Hill has taken with him his mistress, Mary Boltze, so that the company consists of six persons and of a little fawn-colored greyhound which Mlle. Klippenstein carries around with her.

On Sunday, the 24th of December, of last year, the whole gang left this city together, and, as the 25th and 26th of December were holidays, the non-appearance of Noelte attracted no attention, and the common flight was only discovered on the 27th of December, 1865, on which day the thieves already set sail from Liverpool for New York in the steamer Erin. Tischmeyer, who was doing his twelve months' military service, is a deserter.

We subjoin the personal description of the six persons, as received from the police of this city:—

1. Bookkeeper, Charles Noelte, thirty years old, born November 21, 1836; five feet five inches high, blonde, spare, blond mustache and whiskers; almost consumptive, but very respectable in appearance; coughs violently and long. He travels with a Prussian ministerial passport vised to Paris and England, obtained on a certificate of Hill & Tischmeyer that he is travelling in their business.

2. Single woman, Mary Klippenstein, born December 3, 1842; five feet high, light blonde, spare, pale, blue eyes, broad nose; looks much jaded; is Noelte's mistress, and has a fawn-colored dog with her.

3. Emil Charles Otto Klippenstein, born March 11, 1848; five feet three inches, light blonde blue eyes, sharp nose, spare; brother of Noelte's mistress.

4. William Theodore Tischmeyer, born May 22, 1842; five feet, two inches, beardless, blonde, bluish gray eyes, wears spectacles, round face.

5. Charles Francis Robert Hill, born April 9, 1842; five feet five inches, broad shouldered, round, pale face, dark blond hair, very smooth dark blond mustache; generally wore a gray round hat.

6. Single woman, Emma Mary Boltze, twenty-three years old, five feet, full face and full figure, blonde, hoarse in speech.

We further enclose the photographs of Hill, Tischmeyer, of the Klippensteins, and Boltze. Of Noelte no photograph was to be procured; that of Hill was taken last year, when he did his twelve months' service, in uniform, but is a pretty good likeness.

We now request you, honored sir, to use every effort to seize the thieves and recover the money, and repose in your hands entirely the guardianship of our interests.

[Here follow fourteen words, relating exclusively to the relations between the writers and the recipients of the letter, and not in any manner to the defendant.]

As we have only this day received the news of the departure of the thieves from Liverpool to New York, we shall send you our power of attorney—which must be authenticated before the American Minister here and before the Minister for Foreign Affairs—by the next mail, so that you may be enabled to proceed at once in the meantime.

We are particularly anxious for the seizure of Noelte and Hill and for the recovery of our money, and therefore beg you to adopt immediate and energetic measures.

We further enclose a letter from Professor Tellkampf. Your exact address we received through the kindness of your brother-in-law, Colonel Zimmermann.

We cannot sufficiently recommend the protection of our interests to your greatly praised zeal and discretion, and shall, of course, be happy to reimburse all outlays. At all events we beg you to accept our best thanks in advance, and recommend ourselves, with the most perfect esteem, MEYER & CO., Bear street, No. 44.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, 1866.

We have this day written to Messrs. I. von Hoffmann & Co., of your place, who will pay you a retainer on request. We have evidence that Hill has sold the effects abstracted from us by Noelte. The scamps have nothing with them except money, and probably six per cent 1882 American loans. Tischmeyer also has a passport ticket under the name of Laum.

Mr. Counsellor-at-Law KAPP, of New York.

Mr. Kapp swears the above is, with the single exception indicated, a full, true and correct translation of the letter or the affidavit received by him from Meyer & Co., and that the letter enclosed the photograph and the letter from Professor Tellkampf herewith exhibited, and that the following is also a correct translation of a letter from Professor Tellkampf:—

BERLIN, Jan. 4, 1866.

MUCH HONORED MR. COUNSELLOR—I take the liberty of informing you herewith that I have recommended you to Mr. Banker Meyer, of this place, who desires to lay an important matter into your hands. Mr. Banker Meyer is a man of wealth and influence here, whose manager has robbed him of about sixty thousand dollars, and has fled with the money to New York. Mr. Banker Felix Meyer applies to you to invoke your assistance, so that you may take the needful steps to capture the thief and the lost property. The purpose of my letter is only to request you to be so kind as to attend to this matter in the interest of Mr. Meyer.

Your brother-in-law, Colonel Zimmerman, has had the goodness to give us your address.

If my brother, Herman Tellkampf, of New York, as a member of the Board of Commerce, be able to assist you in this matter, I beg you to inform him of the fact. With the greatest esteem I recommend myself to you as yours sincerely,

Dr. J. L. TELLKAMPFF, Professor.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. FREDERICK KAPP.

Mr. Frederick Kapp made an affidavit on the receipt of the above letters, of which the following is the substance:—

First—That he is one of the attorneys retained for the plaintiffs.

Second—That the plaintiffs are and for at least twelve years past have been doing a large business as bankers at the city of Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, in partnership under the firm name of Meyer & Co.

Third—That the defendants are justly and truly indebted to Meyer & Co in $60,000 for moneys received by the defendants for the use of Meyer & Co.

Fourth—Meyer & Co. had in their employ on or about the 23d of December, 1865, and for about twelve years previously, continually, the defendant, Charles Noelte, and since about the 1st of July, 1865, had been in their employ in the fiduciary capacity of cashier.

Fifth—From about the 1st of July, 1865, to about the 23d of December, 1865, the defendants were engaged in business as note, stock, money and exchange brokers, at Berlin, in partnership and under the firm name of Hill & Tischmeyer.

Sixth—As such cashier the defendant Noelte had the management of the books of the plaintiffs, and had access to the bonds, bills, certificates, notes, moneys and other valuable things belonging to the plaintiffs and deposited with them, and was entrusted with the adjustment of the accounts of the plaintiffs with the Berliner Cassenverein, or Berlin Clearing House, and was very intimate with the defendant Hill; and the defendant Mary Klippenstein was and is the acknowledged mistress of the defendant Noelte, and the defendant Emma Mary Boltze was and is the acknowledged mistress of the defendant Hill.

Seventh—At various times between the 1st of July, 1865, and the 23d of December, 1865, the defendant Noelte, while acting in such fiduciary capacity, by making numerous false entries in the books of the plaintiffs, by abstracting effects and representatives of value, and by making false entries in their account of the plaintiffs with the said Berliner Cassenverein, and with the aid and assistance of the other defendants, rendered with the full knowledge of the rights of the plaintiffs, received, took and abstracted the moneys and effects of the plaintiffs, and embezzled and fraudulently converted the same to his use and the use of the other defendants; and the defendants Hill and Tischmeyer instigated him to do so, and received such effects from the defendant Noelte, knowing them to be so embezzled, and as such brokers, but with a full knowledge of the rights of the plaintiffs, sold the effects to sundry persons to this deponent unknown, and received a large sum of money for the same, and with the aid and assistance of the other defendants embezzled and converted the moneys to their own use and the use of the other defendants; and the defendants Mary Klippenstein and Emma Mary Boltze, well knowing the rights of the plaintiffs, wilfully instigated the defendant Noelte and the defendant Hill in committing the said depredations, and aided and abetted them therein, and received part of the proceeds and converted them to their own uses and the uses of the other defendants.

Eighth—The moneys and effects thus taken from Meyer & Co. amounted in the aggregate to $60,000.

Ninth—Meyer & Co. had no knowledge or notice of any of the depredations before December 27, 1865.

Tenth—The defendant Hill was in the employ of Meyer & Co. for sometime prior and up to July 1, 1865.

Eleventh—On the evening of Sunday, the 24th December, 1865, all of the defendants absconded to go therefrom, the city of Berlin, and proceeded to Liverpool, where, on the 27th day of December, 1865, they all embarked in the steamer Erin for the city of New York.

Twelfth—On January 22, 1866, the steamer, with all the defendants on board, arrived in the bay of New York, and they all admitted their identity, and were found in possession of a large amount of money, and admitted that Noelte had been in the employ of Meyer & Co.

Thirteenth—None of the plaintiffs reside in the State of New York, but they all reside in Berlin.

Fourteenth—Meyer & Co. had no notice or knowledge of the departure of the defendants from Liverpool before January 4, 1866.

AN ARGUMENT YESTERDAY.

Yesterday the matter came up before Judge Brady on a motion to set aside the summons and order of arrest, on the ground of irregularity. Messrs. Brown, Vanderpoel and A. J. Dittenhoffer appeared for the accused parties; Mr. Goepp, for the Prussian bankers, and Mr. H. A. Lapaugh, by direction of Baron Von Grabow, Prussian Consul General, for the Prussian government.

Mr. Vanderpoel argued the case for the defendants. He contended that the summons should be set aside, for the reason, first, that it was not entitled in any court in this State; second, that it was for a money demand on contract, and stated that a copy of the complaint was served with it, whereas no such complaint was served; nor did the summons state that the complaint was filed with the clerk of any county. The arrest of the accused parties, he asserted, was altogether irregular and improper. The only evidence against them was a letter written by a Prussian banker, and it was the first time he had ever heard of persons being arrested on such evidence. It would be strange, indeed, if parties could be deprived of their liberty by the mere statement in a letter written by a person residing in a foreign country and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. His associate, Mr. Dittenhoffer, had remarked truly, that such a proceeding was worse than Secretary Seward's manner of incarcerating by the tinkle of his little bell. The only matter charged against the two ladies was that they were the mistresses of two of the male prisoners. Was that any reason why they should be thrown into prison and deprived of their liberty? On what grounds the order for the arrest of the ladies had been granted he was utterly at a loss to conceive. Under the code females could only be arrested in civil action for wilful injury to persons. There was nothing of that kind claimed, and therefore there was no ground for their continued incarceration.

Mr. Goepp followed on behalf of Meyer & Co., stating that he had been taken by surprise by the objections of his opponents to the regularity of the summons. He asserted that the failure to serve a complaint with the summons was a mere clerical omission, which did not affect the validity of the order of arrest, or impair the substantial rights of his clients. It would be strange, indeed, if the title to $60,000 should hinge upon such an absurd and trifling technicality. The counsel would like to be allowed more time by the Court to prepare an argument on the technical points raised by Mr. Vanderpoel.

Judge Brady remarked that in a matter like the one under investigation counsel were presumed to come prepared, armed at all points, and ready to meet every objection.

Mr. Goepp reiterated that the mistakes, if such they were, grew out of the hurry incident to proceedings subsequent to an order of arrest, and that they could not be deemed of vital importance. The counsel then proceeded to answer all the objections of his opponent in detail, and made an extended argument.

The Court at its conclusion took the papers and intimated that a decision would be rendered at an early date.

Mr. Vanderpoel suggested the propriety of deciding the case of the females first. In consequence of the infrequency of arrests of ladies in civil actions very slight provisions had been made at the Ludlow street jail to meet such cases, and therefore that institution was not a very comfortable place for Miss Klippenstein and Miss Boltze.

THE PRISONERS' APPEARANCE.

Accompanying the letter of Mr. Meyer to counsellor Kapp were photographs of four of the prisoners, to wit:—Hill and Tischmeyer, and the two ladies. Hill is a handsome looking young fellow, round features, curly