FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Beginning of the War in Schleswig.

Advance of the Prussian and Austrian Troops.

BATTLE AT MISSUNDE.

REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS

The Austrians One Mile South of the City of Schleswig.

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE PALMERSTON SCANDAL CASE.

Reply of the French Emperor to the Address of the Legislative Body.

The Inman steamer City of Manchester, Capt. Halcrow, which left Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of February, arrived here yesterday.

The City of London reached Liverpool at 9 p. m. on the 2d, and the Hibernian early on the morning of the 3d of February.

The Glasgow passed Queenstown en route for Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 2d inst.

The ship Martiban, destroyed by the Alabama in the Straits of Malacca, is supposed to have been the Texan Star, which had changed her name.

Great Britain.

The London Times has an editorial on Mr. Seward's instructions to Mr. Adams to press the claims for damages done by the Alabama, and reiterates its oft-expressed arguments against the liability of the British Government. It questions whether Secretary Seward is in earnest, but will not suspect him of a design to seek a quarrel with England.

The British Parliament was to assemble on the 4th, and, owing to the Danish question, the event was awaited with the greatest interest, in order that the policy of England might be ascertained. An impression prevailed that the Government had left the matter open to a considerable extent, to be influenced by the opinion of Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commissioned to assure you her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, and afterward acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtenberg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conclusive to the preservation of the balance of power and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark should continue so to remain, and for this purpose it was urged that upon the death of the late King, and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his Majesty King Christian should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the scepter of his Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement the differences which in this matter have got up between Germany and Denmark, and to avoid the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the North of Europe, and her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of her Majesty render it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government and upon the Daimios by whose retainers some of those outrages were committed. The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by Her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken, but the Daimios Prince Satsuma refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary, and her Majesty regrets that while the measures have brought the Daimios to an agreement for compliance, they lead incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New-Zealand still unfortunately continue, but there is now reason to hope that it will before long be put down. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France, and the Emperor of Russia, by which H. M. consented to give up the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of the Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. H. M. is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for negotiating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, H. M. has desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and while the distress in manufacturing districts has been to some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries which have hitherto but scarcely supplied our manufacturers with the material for their industry. Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you; various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement and the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Morning Herald asserts that the British Cabinet will do nothing for Denmark, and that England has escaped from war at the cost of a broken word, a sullied honor, and a shattered influence.

The Times says parties are so nearly balanced in Parliament, and continental affairs are likely to attract such attention, that it would be presumptuous to rely too confidently on the duration of Parliament or the stability of the Ministry.

The Peace Society had memorialized Earl Russell against English intervention in the Danish war.

The Telegraphic Journal announces that from prudential motives the Atlantic Telegraph Company have postponed the laying of the Atlantic cable until next year.

In the Divorce Court on the 2d, a motion was made in the case where Lord Palmerston appears as the co-respondent, that the rule be made absolute calling upon the petitioner to show cause why he should not proceed with the cause or that it should not be struck off. The petitioner, O'Kane, in a letter to his solicitor, decided to drop the suit, but at the same time asserts his ability to prove his allegations.

The convicted murderer Townley, whose case had created so much excitement from his alleged insanity and respite from hanging, had been declared sane, and his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

This case is set down for argument in the Court of Error on Saturday next, Feb. 6, but, in consequence of the great interest felt in it, we believe their Lordships will sit in the Queen's Bench full Court, instead of in the small and inconvenient Court known as the Exchequer Chamber. We understand the following Judges will preside: Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, Justices Crompton, Blackburn, and Mellor, from the Court of Queen's Bench, and Lord Chief-Justice Erle, Justices Williams, Willes, and Byles, from the Court of Common Pleas. [Globe.

THE RECENT DISASTERS TO THE AMERICAN SHIPS HOME, SEA CREST, AND LIZZIE HOMAN.

A letter was received in Liverpool on Feb. 2, from Cork, corroborating the statement that the American ship Lizzie Homan, Capt. Draper, bound from Liverpool to New York, had put into Queenstown on the 21st January with rudder head carried away, and adds that a large portion of her cargo had been thrown overboard. The vessel was being repaired, and would sail in a few days. The same letter also states that the American ship Home, Capt. Treffy, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and which was also obliged to put into Queenstown leaky and with rudder split, had been surveyed and would be obliged to discharge. Another letter dated Fayal, January 12, informs us that the ship Sea Crest, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, had put into that port in a damaged state. A portion of her cargo was landed, and a leak discovered and repaired. She would at once reload and proceed on her voyage.

The War in Schleswig.

The first serious collision took place on the 2d instant. The following are the dispatches in regard to it from both sides:

"KIEL, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 9:15 p. m.—A severe engagement, lasting three hours, took place this afternoon near Missunde, on the Schlei. Troops of all arms were engaged, more especially artillery. The Danes were repulsed at the *tête-de-pont*."

"COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.—According to trustworthy information, a severe engagement between the Danish and German troops has taken place near Missunde to-day, and minor engagements near Breckendorf.

"A thaw has set in."

"COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 11:41 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received here this evening:

"SCHLESWIG, Feb. 2, 8:30 p. m.—The German attack upon Missunde commenced at 10 a. m., and lasted until 4 p. m. to-day. Notwithstanding repeated assaults, all the works remained in possession of the Danish troops. One regiment and a half of the Danish infantry were engaged. The engagement between the outposts, which took place near Breckendorf, was unimportant."

A special telegram to *The London Times* is as follows:

"SCHLESWIG, Feb. 2, 9:30 p. m.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Germans drove the Danes from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde, and attacked Missunde itself, but were repulsed; the Danes retook their position. The engagement lasted six hours. The Danes had one officer killed and four wounded."

"COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.—The following official report has been addressed to the Minister of War by Gen. de Meza:

"Feb. 1—11 p. m.—The enemy advanced in considerable force this forenoon against Elkenforde, whereupon the first division of our army took up a position on the Schlei, and occupied the works near Missunde."

"Feb. 2—9 a. m.—Nothing important has occurred during the night. The enemy's outposts are probably near the Sorg and Bistenso. A slight engagement took place between the Eckernsnare and Thor, and some Prussian batteries. Shots were exchanged, and the ships then went to sea."

"COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—To-morrow an embargo will be placed on all German shipping in Danish ports. The engagement between the two Danish men of war and the Prussian artillery took place in the Bay of Eckenforde. One ship was struck four times in the hull by Prussian shot. No person was wounded."

"HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—The Prussian army intends to force a passage at Missunde, thus cutting the Danes off from the sea, while the Austrians engaged them in the center. It is thought that if this plan succeeds, the Danish army is lost."

"FLENSBURG, Feb. 2.—The main bridge of the Elder was destroyed by the Danes yesterday. The Austrians are said to have passed the Elder yesterday afternoon. A skirmish is said to have taken place near Sorbruck yesterday, in which the Danes lost one non-commissioned officer killed, and two privates wounded. They did not return to Flensburg, but remained at Schleswig, with Monrad. A council of war was held."

"COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Gen. de Meza's report and reply to Field-Marshal Von Wrangel's demand for the evacuation of Schleswig, have been published here. Field-Marshal Von Wrangel, in his dispatch demanding the evacuation of Schleswig, refers to the note presented to the Danish Cabinet on the 16th ult., and informs Gen. de Meza that he had received orders to occupy Schleswig, and to carry on the Administration until further orders; and he requested Gen. de Meza to inform him immediately whether he had orders to evacuate Schleswig. Gen. Meza, in his reply, stated the instructions he had received from his Government were entirely opposed to the request of the Prussian commander. He was, therefore, prepared to meet any act of violence by force of arms."

The proclamation of Field Marshal Von Wrangel to the Schleswigers says:

"We come to protect your rights. The civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the Administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and you will follow their orders." In conclusion, the proclamation advised the inhabitants to abstain from any party agitation, which would not be suffered by the Commander-in-Chief in the interest of the Schleswigers themselves.

The Bavarian Government had called a conference of those German States agreeing with itself in order to an understanding on the Schleswig and Holstein Question.

Germany.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Rumors of an intended arrangement proposed by Prussia to Sweden, with a view to detach the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, and to unite Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Fünen to Sweden and Norway, so as to form a great Scandinavian empire, have, I am told, circulated in the newspapers, and will have found many unbelievers. I am, however, in a position to assure you, upon very good evidence, that the Prussian Government have actually made advances in that sense to the Swedish Minister in Berlin.

To what extent the head of that Government, M. Von Bismark, knew and approved the proposal, I am not in a position to state, for Court and Cabinet are not altogether one in Berlin in every respect; but that the Swedish Minister communicated such an offer to his Government at Stockholm, I believe to be a positive fact—as it is also, I think, a matter of perfect truth that the Swedish Government not only rejected the offer, but resented it as the gravest insult. You know I would not take upon myself to make such statements, had I the least doubt as to the sources of my information.

France.

The session of the French Legislatif was on the 2d prorogued until the 4th of April.

The Paris Correspondent of *The London Times* says: "The Emperor is reported to be more resolved than ever to take no active part in the Danish question, but to leave to England all the difficulties and all the glory of intervention. His majesty feels no deep regret at what has come to pass. England had her own way in Greek affairs, and she must now manage the best way she can with Danish. He will content himself with watching the course of affairs, and will act according to circumstances. It is hoped that the English Cabinet will, after all, revert to the idea of a Congress."

The Paris Bourse on the 2d continued very flat and Rentes declined—closing at 66.20.

THE REPLY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Moniteur of yesterday publishes the reply of the Emperor Napoleon to the Address of the Corps Legislatif, an analysis of which appeared in our telegraphic intelligence yesterday. The following is a translation:

"MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT—The Address which expresses to me the approbation of the Corps Legislatif deeply moves me. The discussions upon the verification of powers and the Address have been long and profound, and although they have occupied nearly three months, they have not been without utility. In all impartial minds, in fact, what are the definite results of these debates? Accusations cleverly disseminated reduced to nothing; the policy of the Government better appreciated, a majority more compact and more devoted to the maintenance of our institutions.

"These are great advantages obtained; for after the sterile attempts of so many different regimes the primary want of the country is stability. Upon a soil without consistence, and which is continually shifting, nothing durable can be established.

"What have we seen during the last sixty years? Liberty in partisan hands become merely a subversive weapon. Hence incessant fluctuations; hence, by turns power succumbing to liberty, and liberty succumbing to anarchy. This ought not to be, and the example of the last few years shows that what so long appeared irreconcilable may be reconciled.

"Really fruitful progress is the result of experience, and its advance will not be quickened by systematic and unjust attacks, but by the close union of the Government with a majority inspired by real patriotism, but never seduced by vain popularity.

"Let us await from concord and time the ameliorations that are possible; do not let the deceptive hope of chimerical improvement unceasingly compromise the present good that we have at heart to consolidate together. Let us each remain in our right place, you enlightening and controlling the progress of the Government; I taking the initiative in everything conducive to the grandeur and prosperity of France."

His Majesty's remarks (says the official journal) were received with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur."

Italy.

The Duchess of Parma died at Venice on the 1st February, after a few days' illness.

The result of the Parliamentary elections was generally favorable to the Moderate party. Garibaldi had not succeeded at Palermo, being beaten by Signor Bertanda. At Naples, Sig. Colonna had withdrawn in favor of Garibaldi.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ROME.

The following proclamation, published by the National Roman Committee, has been circulated in large numbers at Rome:

ROMANS!—While the supreme hour of our deliverance appears—while we should be preparing ourselves for the last shock, the priest, always hypocritical, always a scoffer, invites us to the orgies of the carnival. He adds insult to derision, and in his pusillanimous conscience redoubles his efforts to offer us in public view to Europe as a degenerate people, stupidly amusing ourselves under the double yoke of the clergy and of the foreigners.

"Romans!—Respond to such an insult by your accustomed contempt. This year, also, leave the Corso, the balls, to the legitimists, the Bourbons, the sbirri, the women of pleasure, and the refuse of all nations assembled here and paid by the priest. Such amusements are not for you, who have sworn to be free Italians, and who suffer with an heroic resignation the disorders of the worst of Governments in braving persecution, prison, and exile.

"Worthy rivals of the brave Venetians—your brothers and companions in misfortune—you have already many times given proofs to the civilized nations of your aspirations and of your patriotism by addresses, offerings, protests, and other demonstrations, and now, reject the pleasures which are unworthy of you; strengthen yourselves more and more in the calm pride of the strong, and in the fraternal union which doubles your powers; strengthen yourselves in that indomitible patience stronger than events, and stronger than death.

"Remember that the brave men who conquered under Fabius Maximus, defeated the country's enemies not in fighting, but in temporizing. Hard trial for your valor! But remember that the rash impetuosity and the impatience of youth, instead of breaking, may rivet our chains, injure the Italian cause, and delay the inevitable accomplishment of our destiny.

"Let the Roman people, collected and calm in its generous solicitude, disdaining the brutal orgies of the slave, wait prepared for its approaching hour, which it expects from its king, from the parliament, and from the nation. Thus Rome, honored and secure, will arrive at the end of its sufferings, and will worthily become the capital of Italy.

"Long live the King! Long live Italy!

"THE NATIONAL ROMAN COMMITTEE.

"*Rome*, Jan. 25, 1864."

Belgium.

It is stated that all the public men called upon by the King to form a new Ministry having declined, the resigning Ministry will resume their portfolios.

India.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14 (Private telegram via Suez).—Cotton, 15@20 rupees lower. Shirtings, unchanged. Yarns dull. Freights to Liverpool, 7/@8/. Exchange, 2/1½@2/1. Export of cotton for the fortnight only 30,000 bales.

Latest—*Via Queenstown.*

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—There has been no renewal of the attack on Missunde by the Germans.

The Danish loss was from 150 to 200.

The Prussian loss was from 250 to 300, and some accounts say that it was much greater than this.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Austrians attacked Bustorf, one mile south of Schleswig, on the 3d inst. The Danes held their own.

An attack on the whole Danish line, from Missunde to Agel, is expected to take place to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MISSUNDE.

PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday Morning—Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia employed 74 guns in the attack upon Missunde yesterday. His Royal Highness was convinced that the Danes will offer serious resistance to the Austrian and Prussian advance. There were one hundred killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement. The troops behaved with great valor. The vanguard of the 11th Infantry Brigade were under fire. Missunde is in flames.

RENDSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Danish prisoners taken in the attack upon Missunde were brought in here to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3—10:25 a. m.—The repulsed attack on Missunde was not renewed.

KIEL, Feb. 2.—The loss of the Prussians in the attack upon Missunde is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. The Prussians have retired to Eckenforde. Rain has set in.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Proclamation of Field-Marshal Von Wrangel to the Schleswigers says that the Civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchy of Schleswig, and not as was stated of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

KIEL, Feb. 3.—In the engagement near Missunde, yesterday, the Danes maintained a heavy cannonade from their forts against the storming parties of German infantry. The loss of the latter is estimated at 100 men, among whom are several superior officers. The Danes continued the cannonade to-day. The Prussians have brought heavy artillery to the front; boats are ready for the transport of troops over the Schlei.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—*The Evening Herald* has received the following special telegram:

RENDSBURG, Feb. 3—6:30 a. m.—About 100 wounded arrived here this morning from the storming of Missunde. Yesterday the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss. Thaw and rain set in. *London Shipping Gazette* says the war in Denmark has created a suspension of our operations with the Baltic.

LONDON, Feb. 4, Thursday morning.—*The Times* has the following telegram:

SCHLESWIG, Feb. 3, Friday, 6:30 p. m.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Austrians attacked the position of Bistorf, one English mile south of Schleswig. The Danes held their ground. There was sharp fighting till after dark. The King of Denmark walked toward the outposts. No casualties are known. The Danes lost one field-piece.

LATER.—The firing continues. Another attack is expected to-morrow. The wounded are being brought in.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—*The Times* seems inclined to cast upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy of the Cabinet. It says that the future course of British policy rests with the House of Commons. All that a neutral State may do will no doubt be sanctioned by Parliament and public opinion.

The Alabama was on the watch for vessels 50 miles south of Rangoon on the 5th of January.

The Times says the question whether the state of war on the part of Austria and Prussia against Denmark, now definitely existing, is such as to imperil the ships of those nations at present in the ports of this country if they should put to sea and meet with Danish cruisers, has been a subject of anxious discussion. On the part of Prussia's interests, there is apparently little doubt upon the subject, and German commerce will not likely soon pass into the hands of neutrals.

The commercial discount market was without material alteration, but in the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was diminution in the demand for money, and short loans were suffered at 6@7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The steamships Glasgow and Sidon arrived out on the 3d, and the Teutonia on the 4th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were heavy, and sensitive under the news from Schleswig, but the fluctuations in consols were slight. The quotations on the 3d were 90@90½. The demand for discount was to a fair extent, at unchanged rates. Gold was flowing to the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3, Afternoon.—COTTON—The sales of three days (including to-day (Wednesday) add up 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market has been irregular and rather easier, but to-day there has been more disposition to buy at the reduction.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was very dull—in fact almost a blank as regards business. Prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report prices generally higher, under the warlike news from Denmark. Flour firm, and held for 6d. @1/ advance. For Wheat, 3@4d. ₱ cental advance is demanded; Winter Red, 8@8.6@9/2d. Corn, 3@6d. dearer; Mixed, 30@30/6d. ₱ 456 lb.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Gordon Bruce & Co., and others, report: Beef unchanged. Pork steady; fine scarce at 69@67/6d. Bacon firm at full rates. Cheese in better demand at 1@2/ higher. Butter less active and a shade easier. Lard keeps firm at 43@43/6d. Tallow very flat at 40@41/ for fine N. A.

PRODUCE.—Ashes, Pearls 31/; Pots 29.@29/6d. Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady. Rice, no sales. Rosin quiet. Spirits of Turpentine firmer—13/@13/6d. for French. Petroleum very quiet: sellers of refined at 1/10d. Linseed Cakes flat.

LONDON MARKETS—BREADSTUFFS firmer and tending upward. SUGAR inactive and prices are a shade easier. COFFEE firm at full prices. TEA quiet but firm. RICE firm but business limited. TALLOW slow: Y. C. at 41/3d.@41/6d.

LATEST.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and importers.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

Consols, 90@90¼ for money. Illinois Central shares, 20@22 discount; Erie, 42@43.

The Virginia's News.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the steamship Virginia, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst:

It was stated that the Portuguese Government had sent a steam-frigate from Lisbon, at the urgent demand of the American Minister, to watch Rebel privateers in the Azores.

The appeal in the Alexandra case stands for the 6th of February. It is is stated that objections will be taken to the Crown proceedings.

The English Cabinet held daily councils preparatory to the meeting of Parliament on the 4th.

Marshal Wrangel on the 31st of January summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig forthwith. General De Meza refused, whereupon the Prussians passed the frontier and shots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated, after blowing up the Sorg Bridge. The Prussians on the 1st inst. advanced to Gottarf and Eckenforde, establishing their headquarters at Gottarf.

A provisional law was published at Copenhagen on the 1st inst., to accelerate the meeting of the Rigsrad.

The Austrian and Prussian Embassadors quitted Copenhagen on the 31st ult., and the King of Denmark left on the same day for Schleswig, accompanied by the President of the Council.

The Danish troops are reported to be eager for the fight.

The Danish ships at Eckenforde, after exchanging shots with the Prussians, sailed away.

It was reported that the Duke of Augustenburg had been proclaimed at Eckenforde and Gottarf.

The entire Austro-Prussian cavalry entered Schleswig through Rendsburg on the 1st and large masses of troops were pressing northward.

The London Morning Post continues threatening in tone, but believes that the German Powers profess to enter Schleswig, not with the intention of dismembering Denmark, but only to seize a natural guarantee for the performance of engagements.

The Post says England is in honor bound to furnish material support to Denmark.

It was asserted that France and Russia would not join England.

The Emperor Napoleon had received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and in reply dwelt on the necessity of maintaining a stable Government.

Bourse flat at 66f. 35c. English funds heavy, depressed by the Danish war news.

Correspondents from Swinemunde, Dantzic, Pellau, &c., state, that although freights are offering at those places, shipmasters prefer to wait the turn of events, or at all events exhibit no disposition to commence their return voyage. The first vessel detained under the Danish embargo is the Prussian bark Martha, from Memel to London, under average at Elsinore, in which port she has been stopped. The fleet at the disposal of the Danish Government, it is said, will be more than equal to this service.

PARIS, Feb. 3, 2:30 p. m.—The Bourse opened flat, but closed firm, at 66f. 25c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The *Patrie* of this evening publishes, under reserve, the news that the Italian Government had protested against fortifications being erected by Austria near Peschiera, in contravention of the treaty of 1859.

The *Pays* of this evening announces that Austria is making armaments on the Mincio.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—Sir John Lawrence, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th inst. The war on the frontier is at an end, and the force employed against the hill tribes had been broken up.

CITY ITEMS.

Entertainments This Day and Evening.

For location of theaters and time of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, Norma.
WALLACK'S THEATER—Rosedale.
WINTER GARDEN—Ticket-of-Leave Man (afternoon for Benefit of Soldiers, also in Evening).
OLYMPIC THEATER—Curious Case—Pride of the Market.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Two Operettas, Mad. De Lussan, &c.
BARNUM'S—Giants, Dwarfs, What-is-it—Helvel.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—Collection of Animals.
HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrian Performances.
BROADWAY ARCHITHEATER—Equestrian Performances.
HOWES GREAT CIRCUS—Bowery—Equestrianism.
HOPE CHAPEL—Mammoth Stereoscopticon.
PERHAM'S—Stereoscopticon.
CHATON ART GALLERY—Bierstadt's Rocky Mountains.

EVENTS TO COME OFF.—The proposed Sanitary Fair Raffle and the protest of the city pastors are to be publicly examined, in their moral and religious aspects, in Prof. Mattison's church, in Forty-first street, to-morrow evening.

The Sabbath service in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Twenty-second street (Rev. C. D. Murray, pastor) has been changed from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 7½ o'clock in the evening.

St. James's Roman Catholic Church will be reopened to-morrow. A large sum of money having been spent in beautifying the interior, it is now said to be one of the handsomest edifices of its denomination in the city.

The Rev. Henry J. Fox will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m.

SKATING.—The ice on the Fifth-avenue Pond is in excellent condition, and as smooth as a mirror. This afternoon, music and other entertainments will be provided for the gratification of the frequenters of this favorite place of resort.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board met yesterday afternoon and after transacting some routine business passed the Annual County Tax Levy (which has already been printed in THE TRIBUNE) without amendment. The ordinance was sent as once to the Mayor for approval.

A JUST REBUKE.—We print with pleasure the following letter from Mayor Gunther, in reply to an invitation from the Committee of the Common Council, inviting him to participate in a grand dinner at the public expense, on Washington's Birth Day. It is a just and timely rebuke to the outrageous extravagance now and for so long prevalent in the administration of our municipal affairs:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

SIR: Yours of this date, inviting me to attend and preside over the festivities in which you propose to indulge on the 22d of February, ensuing, is before me.

I beg leave respectfully to decline the invitation. In refusing to participate on this occasion, I do not feel myself wanting in respect for the revered memory of the Father of his Country. It is solely my purpose to discountenance, so far as in my power, the reckless extravagance of the times.

As intimated by you in the personal interview had yesterday, it is designed to give a grand dinner to the Heads of Departments and the members of both Boards of the Common Council.

In times past, when perhaps the memory of Washington was held in quite as much veneration as at present, it was considered liberal in the Common Council to appropriate a few hundred dollars on Washington's Birthday to regale the old soldiers of 1812, and then the military of the city vied with each other in patriotic displays; but of late years it has been fashionable to appropriate thousands of dollars of the people's money on such occasions, for what can scarcely be considered less than selfish indulgence. I should be glad, for one, to see the Common Council in this respect take a few steps backward.

Very respectfully, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Hon. JOHN BRICE, Chairman.

THE WOMAN'S INFIRMARY.—At a meeting of the homeopathic physicians of New-York and Brooklyn, held in this city, to take into consideration the interests of the "New-York Woman's Infirmary," about to be established at Washington Hights, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the effort now being made by the "New-York Woman's Infirmary Association," to establish an infirmary for the homeopathic treatment of such diseases as are peculiar to women, meets with the most cordial and unqualified approval of this meeting, promising, as it does, to supply a long-felt want among the friends of medical reform, as well as among the victims of medical ignorance and exclusiveness.

Resolved, That in view of not only his acknowledged skill in the treatment of diseases of women, but his no less important enthusiasm in its employment, Dr. J. W. Mitchell has been wisely appointed by the managers to the position of attending physician of the Infirmary.

Resolved, That in the *personnel* of the medical staff associated with Dr. Mitchell, headed as it is by the name of one we are proud to class as more than an elder brother, and to whose experience and wisdom we are ever ready to do homage, we find an additional ground for approbation and of hope of success to the Infirmary.

Resolved, That the scheme of this Infirmary we regard as well projected by its founders, among whom we recognize some of the most steadfast, intelligent and energetic by, as well as professional, friends of homeopathy, and that nothing shall be omitted by us to sustain the Association in the labor of love which they have undertaken.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—FEB. 19.—Before Justice SMITH.

THE MELVILLE DIVORCE CASE.

Sarah Melville agt. Henry Melville.—The Jury in this case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, granting her a divorce from her husband, the defendant, on the ground of adultery. It is understood that they agreed upon their verdict after deliberating but 20 minutes.

A CARD.—By advice of my counsel, I ask the indulgence of the public until I obtain a new trial in my case, which I am assured I can do before any divorce can be obtained against me on the plot which has been so deeply laid to brand me.

HENRY B. MELVILLE, Jeweler,
No. 76 Bleecker street.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY, yes the very last day of the intensely interesting and highly moral play HALVEL, or the Galley Slave at Toulon, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. It will be given both AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the Giants, Dwarfs, &c., will be on view at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The satisfaction of retiring certain that if an attempt is made to break into your house you will be warned, is a consideration that every one must appreciate. My fears that you would disfigure either my house or furniture in its application were groundless; all is perfectly satisfactory.

W. R. POWELL, No. 238 Broadway.

E. HOLMES, Proprietor of the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 252 Broadway (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

Intensely interesting Illustrations on the live subjects of the day, with many graphic scenes and valuable literary matter, will be found in DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

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MULTITUDES prize the beverages of the festive board quite as much as they do the solids. The most healthful and best for family use is the far-famed KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all Grocers at 25 cents per lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. H. B. O'LEARY, M. D.—NEURALGIA, CATARRH, BRONCHIAL DIFFICULTIES, DROPSY, &c.—Names of residents in New-York and Brooklyn restored from these and other diseases, by Mrs. O'LEARY, may be seen at her office, Gates av., corner Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consultation free. N. B.—Ladies crossing Fulton Ferry, take Fulton-av. car to Gates-av.

[Advertisement.]

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—Mr. Robison, Mrs. P. Tabor, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, S. T. Smith, C. W. Wilson and lady, J. A. Gambleton, J. Miller, W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Feltz, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thebo, S. J. Jones, D. McMartin, W. Dillon, Thomas Cowell, R. A. Van Wyck, A. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Fulford, three children and servant, S. A. Mullins, D. Oliver, R. Frazer, R. Gardner, F. H. Ward, Miss Clinton, Robert Bushby, Thos. Smith, D. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Field, Mrs. Willington and child, A. M. Barr, S. W. Dunscombe, James Isaacs, R. Albury, C. Hunecken, Geo. Kahn, H. Meincke, Mr. and Mrs. Cubbin, T. Bell, E. Smith, A. Simon, Geo. Anthony, J. F. Smith, Thomas Anderson, Miss S. Godfrey, J. Tunstall, John H. Stevens, H. von Holten, James R. Schrimshaw, Henry G. Root, C. Low, Thomas Pearce, Geo. H. Fred, J. A. Brady, J. G. Robinson, T. Hastings, T. Fisher, S. Kay, Miss Bloom, Miss Sexton, John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Butler, Mr. Vizetelly, Mr. Southen, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Waltzfelder, B. De Young, Mr. Taylor, E. A. Maier, O. M. Smith, and 32 others.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Corsica (Br.), Le Messurier, Havana Feb. 13, and Nassau 15th, mdse. and pass. to E. Cunard.

Steamer Karnak (U. S. transport), Cushing, New-Orleans, mdse. and pass. to U. S. Quartermaster.

Special Notices.

Continued from Seventh Page.

Unconditional Union Central Committee.—Headquarters Gibson Hall, No. 841 Broadway (first floor, up stairs). The HEADQUARTERS and READING-ROOM of this organization are now OPEN DAY and EVENING, and all friends of the Unconditional Union cause are cordially invited to visit them at pleasure. ADAM C. ELLIS, President.
H. C. PARKE, ALEX. C. LEWIS, Recording secretaries.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for the UNITED KINGDOM and the CONTINENT, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and at the uptown stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 a. m.; Stations C and D, 9½ a. m.; Stations E and F, 9½ a. m.; Station G, 9 a. m.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $250 each, some with diamonds outside.
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