

Further Foreign News.

The America arrived at New York on the afternoon of Friday last. London dates are to the 28th of July.

Austria and Hungary. There has again been some severe fighting in Hungary, and again the Magyars have been victorious. Kossuth appointed Dembinski commander-in-chief.

The correspondent above alluded to writes from Presburg on the 19th instant: "For some time the plans of the Hungarian chiefs have been shrouded in mystery, and we are only now beginning to gain an insight into them."

Dembinski assumed the offensive, and after a well contested action, forced Paskevitch to retreat to Demabecz, near Gollo. Georjey was not equally successful; although he maintained his ground at first he thought proper to retire to Isra and Comern.

Three ladies of high birth are under imprisonment at Pesth, for having manifested sympathy for the insurgents. They were tried by court-martial.

Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Duna Kees as a disorderly flight before Dembinski's Hussars, and states that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Ramberg.

While Dembinski and Gorgey were thus chastising the Russians in the north, Bem in the south was completely crushing the army of the Ban Jellachich. Great demonstrations were made at Perlass, opposite to Titel, and the Serbian General Kniczamin, devoutly believing in the sincerity of these, and that it was the settled intention of the Magyars to cross the Theiss at this point, continued to dig trenches and stockades with the utmost assiduity.

Pesth offered on Sunday and Monday a spectacle of terror on the one hand, and of hope on the other. The partisans of Kossuth had the boldness to speculate once more in Kossuth bank notes, which they ran up to 65.

Kossuth, with the ministers, functionaries, and chambers, having withdrawn on the 9th to Gzegled, subsequently removed from thence to Arad, after the surrender of that fortress by the Austrians under General Berger.

A ministerial crisis at Vienna is reported. M. Schmerling and Count Leo Thun, are mentioned as likely to be admitted into the cabinet.

General Haynan has been disgraced, and has to resign his command into the hands of General Hesse, who has just been appointed Feldzeugmeister.

According to a Vienna letter of the 20th, the Emperors of Russia and Austria have just had an interview at Brunn, the former having arrived in the strictest incognito.

Vienna papers and letters of the 22d inst. contain a bulletin, which confirms our former accounts of the defeat of Baron Jellachich. The bulletin proceeds to state that the Ban's army suffered a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and among them 14 officers.

The Kolner Zeitung publishes the following bulletins: "Bistritz, June 26.—We have taken Bistritz to-day. No defence was made. The enemy retreated. I will pursue them to-morrow."

Russians. My outposts are at Rickendorf. My maiden army fought seven hours with the Russian horse and drove them back. "Postscript—My troops have entered Valendorf."

"Bistritz, July 2.—I have for the fourth time advanced to Bistritz by way of Gross Sajs and Varsahely. I hold the enemy in the defiles of Borge, without having had occasion to claim the assistance of our troops at Karlsburg."

On the 21st of June, General Luders took Kronstadt, after a violent contest with 400 Hungarians that had been left in that town. After taking Kronstadt, the Russians marched upon Hermanstadt.

After a bloody battle, which lasted thirty six hours, General Luders being totally defeated, retreated to Kronstadt, which city is filled with the wounded and flying. Another Russian corps, which was to force an entry from Moldavia into Transylvania at Aylosh, was likewise roughly handled, and thrown back into Moldavia.

The Commissioner of the Hungarian government writes from Hermanstadt, under date the 3d July, that the Russians have been forced to retreat to Kronstadt. Bem was preparing to attack that city on the 8th or 9th July.

The seat of the Hungarian government has been transferred to Arad, on the 14th July. This last circumstance proves the assurance with which Bem hopes to finish with the Russians in Transylvania, and, on the other hand, it confirms the defeat of Jellachich, because, if the army of the south was still formidable, the Hungarian government would never dare to select the city of Arad for its residence, as it would be between two fires.

It was reported in Paris that the Pope intended to visit the French capital, and the President of the Republic and the Ministers would proceed to Bourges to meet his Holiness.

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We respect a lucky man—he is the individual for our money; like a cat drownd in a chamber window, he always drops with his feet down. A man may be lucky without finding a soft soap mine, and respectable without having the dyspepsia, and as is sufficiently shown in the model organ, may be witty without a spark of common sense.

A California Speculation.—It is said that an ingenious Yankee is about to take to California a large number of laying hens. Eggs sell at San Francisco for three dollars a dozen.

Heroes of "Heroic Age." "HEROIC AGE," of the Washington Union, however he may be ridiculed by the Republic, holds a pen like the scimitar of SALADIN, keen, flashing, and irresistible.

The inhabitants of the South Sea islands have a curious way of catching monkeys. These little devils, in the shape of humanity—barring their way of carrying themselves—amuse themselves by imitating anything that mortals do in their presence.

When a sufficient number of monkeys have congregated about the tree to make a demonstration, the natives leave the log with the beetle beside it, and repair to a neighboring thicket to await the result. Soon one monkey drops down and takes hold of the log, then another, and then another, until the split is lined with their black paws from one end to the other.

And now for the luck of "Zachary Washington." The Second Washington was lucky in going to Mexico to fight the battles of his country. He was lucky in getting back from Fort Brown to Point Isabel, without being forced to fight a battle without ammunition.

He was lucky in fighting the battle of Buena Vista against orders, and as he said, with a halter about his neck, after the extraordinary capitulation of Monterey. He was lucky in having men fitted for the service—he was lucky in having a Worth, a Wool, and a Childs, to aid him.

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The following account of a green horn's visit to a ship, is intended to elucidate the wisdom of certain of the Presidential investigations: As he mounted the sides of the vessel, a silver-haired old boatswain, dressed in uniform, with a silver call, was piping most melodiously.

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Nothing late from California. Salaries here and in England. The Reformer RICHARD COBDEN, some days ago, in a recent debate in the British House of Parliament on the bill to reduce the expenses of the government twenty per cent., made the following striking comparison between England and this country, and the public men of each:

A salary of £5000 a year for occupying the Treasury bench was much more than he would be paid to any man. He would go further than a reduction of 10 per cent. on such salaries. Why, considering the general range of profits and prices, should we pay our public officers more than double the salaries paid to the public officer of any other country?

Who amongst them all stands higher in his profession, or a man? Why, then, should we pay £10,000 a year to an ambassador at Paris, when the Americans pay only £2,000 to their ambassador at Paris? But it was not his proposition that the salaries paid this country should be reduced to the same figure as that of the United States.

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at one time. To place those within the pale of good influences, is the object of a new association, having its headquarters at St. Louis, under the title of the "Western Boatmen's Union."

LONG AND SHORT ARTICLES.—A long newspaper article, like a "great book," is a great evil. They are less apt to be read; and if perused at all, a great part of their effect is necessarily lost; if the beginning is lost before the end is reached.

This document, which has already created some noise in the public prints, is likely to be a subject of much discussion in the next Congress. A correspondence has sprung up recently between Rosas, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Clayton, in respect to its force as a part of the late treaty between the two countries.

IN PENNSYLVANIA and New Jersey, it has been remarked, the rates of travelling are higher in proportion to distance, than in any of the northern states. This is not good policy, as has been proven by experiment in other states.

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ACADEMY ELECTION. AN election will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday evening the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., by fourteen Trustees for said Academy, to serve until the first Monday in April next.

PAY UP! PAY UP!! ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of September next, otherwise they may be waited on by officer of the law.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his farm in Carroll township, at private sale. The farm consists of sixty acres of superior land, having about forty five acres cleared.

PUBLIC SALE! TO be sold at Public Sale at Saturday the first day of September next, by the subscriber, attorney in fact of George Wiesel, Sr., at the residence of the said George Wiesel, in Conemaugh township, a certain TRACT OF LAND, containing one hundred and twenty four acres, or thereabouts.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale at the residence of the subscriber, one mile South of Ebensburg, on FRIDAY the 31st day of August inst., the following property to wit: Horses, Cows and Young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Hay and Oats, all kinds of farming utensils, a lot of dry Lumber, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS will be received at the Engineers Office, in Lewistown, until the 25th of August, for the delivery on the line of the Pennsylvania Rail Road on each half mile of the said Road between the Portage Rail Road and Robinson's Ridge or on the side of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, at or above Gayport, of 600,000 feet B. M. of White Pine or Hemlock lumber.

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