

That tender-hearted and somewhat ditto-headed virgin, the Republican Party of Ohio, is in a fair way to be seduced and ruined by that bold and glib deceiver, the Democracy.

Having pretty much exhausted the assets of his late mistress, the American Party, and become thoroughly sated with her stale empanadas, the bold Democratic rover has already fixed his eyes upon the well-filled coffers of the untried and inexperienced lady.

Where both parties are willing, the result is not doubtful. Warned by the shattered condition of his own fortunes, the practiced politician will not fail to make promises in a ratio inverse to his intention to keep them; and evolutions as heretofore been seen in the foundation of the world, the impatient maiden would not fail to give them full credit, were they twenty times as enormous.

It has been known for some time that the agents of the Confederacy were in Washington, pretendingly negotiating for a settlement, and that, if they did not personally approach the President and his constitutional advisers, they had abundant means, through people at Washington, of keeping up a communication with them.

The thing in the wind now, is a new millennium idea: a sort of political free-love jubilee, wherein all parties, factions and fragments, are to sleep together in the same bed—every man to become spontaneously and immediately virtuous, and to think of nothing but the good of the country; the pretension being that, under such circumstances, all men will think, and do, and vote exactly alike.

With which of the two principal parties the idea originated, we were not informed; but as the thought of deluding and of being deluded, in most cases, nearly contemporaneous in the parties to the delusion, so in this case the inclination upon one side began to be felt probably about the same time as upon the other.

The fact which is kept out of sight in the matter is this: that while the masses of the Democracy have imbued the war fever, and have come up nobly to the support of the Government, the leaders who are engaged in planning this jubilee have remained at home playing into the hands of the traitors, and doing all they could to weaken and discredit the Administration.

The idea upon the side of the Democratic leaders takes this power: The Republicans brought the country into this difficulty; but the Democrats have been the most zealous and the most numerous to enlist to fight the battles of the Government, and now constitute the largest element of the army. Being so distinguished for their faithfulness, they deserve their proportionate share of the office; and as to give them these would be to strengthen the hands of the Government, it is the duty of the Republicans to aid to place them in their hands.

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Provisions Not Sold. The Louisville Journal does not think it very certain that those persons who have been so indefatigable, night and day, in hurrying off provisions to the Southern Confederacy are likely to make any great speculation out of their operations after all. They have had a good deal of difficulty in shipping the food, and they may have still more difficulty in getting their pay. The impression has generally prevailed that they shipped nothing without being paid for it at the time; and it appears to have been altogether a mistake.

A large proportion of the provisions that went off by the railroad has not been sold at all, but is piled up in Nashville, and the probable result will be its seizure and confiscation by the Southern authorities.

GEORGE WILKES, writing from Fortress Monroe, says: "I was asked yesterday, by a gentleman who is exceedingly reticent at the slow progress of our army, when I thought a great battle would take place. 'Just when,' said I, 'General Butler has sufficient time and strength to work his way up the left bank of the James River, to co-operate in a combined Federal attack on Richmond.'"

When General McClellan asked of the Government the privilege to use some refuse lumber lying about his camp in building a church for the soldiers to worship in, the Union Secretary of War responded, "The Lord's will be done."

IN WAR OR DIPLOMACY IN WHICH WE ARE ENGAGED?

In contests between civilized nations, war is generally attended by diplomacy—war is a continuation of negotiation keeping pace with the open progress of hostilities.

Indeed, negotiation is not infrequently a valuable aid to belligerent operations. The treaty which is at once vigorous in its warfare, and skillful and unscrupulous in its diplomatic agency, has a double advantage. It can do much to keep the enemy distracted in his councils and undecided in his movements with the one, while it places the other in positions where important advantages may be gained.

The anomalous condition of the Government of the United States in respect to the South—at war with a power which it refuses to consider in the light of a belligerent—renders it peculiarly susceptible to be affected by propositions made by interested or disinterested parties, with a view to the settlement of the pending difficulties.

From the beginning of the present difficulty, the South has not failed to keep up its line of negotiation with, or near the Government; and, aided by a numerous body of partisans throughout the North, it has gained advantages by which it has largely profited. Even while the leaders of the Confederacy were, in violation of every principle of right, seizing whatever they could lay hands upon, they were amusing the Government with false representations, or intimidating by threats, or misleading it by promises, or entangling it by discussions with a view to keep it in a state of inaction.

The gain in the diplomatic has palpably all been upon one side, and has often been so considerable as to give significance to the question whether it is not time for the Government to give over a game at which it is so inevitably a loser.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

"INDIAN" APPROPRIATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

All the "Circulating Medium" of the United States Now Subject to the Draft of Jeff. Davis.

"TREMENDOUS" SUBSCRIPTIONS IN COTTON FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. A.

Gov. Wise Intends to Stop the Expedition up the Kanawha.

CHANGE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

A Forward Movement Soon to Take Place.

Governor Jackson "Turned Up" Again in a Movement Southward.

WON'T SOMEBODY BRING BACK JACKSON?

MORE ABOUT THE MILWAUKEE BANK RIOT.

Matters in Washington.

&c. &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The Richmond Examiner of the 23d inst. has received the following:

Among the news is a Confederate ordinance approved June 22, making the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1865, additional to those heretofore made: for the pay of one hundred regiments \$30,000,000; for a regiment of artillery, cavalry and volunteers \$500,000; transportation \$5,000,000; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery, &c., \$4,500,000.

The Examiner publishes all the war intelligence on our side contained in the New York papers of the 21st, and Baltimore papers of the 22d.

Alex. H. Stephens addressed a meeting at Warrenton, Ga., on Monday. The meeting subscribed two thousand five hundred dollars for the war, and promised to increase it to four thousand.

The Virginia Convention on the 24th discussed the subject of forming a land contingent in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing a guerrilla volunteer force was specially referred. This localizes the conflict on the war, and promises to increase it to four thousand.

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Care for Soldiers.

In the Cincinnati, says the Scientific American, the troops which resisted privations and fatigue most successfully, were those commanded by colonels who were careful of their soldiers.

At the camp of St. Omar at the same time, arrived together in the Crimea (in the month of October, 1855), encamped side by side, having submitted to the same atmospheric vicissitudes and performed like service, one of them had progressed, on the 1st of April, 1860, two thousand two hundred and thirty-four soldiers, out of a force of two thousand six hundred and seventy-six men; while the other, with a force of two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven men, had left to it only one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine. This amount includes those who died from disease, and not from wounds received in battle.

In the navy the commander of a vessel watches over the composition of the food of the crew, and, moreover, respects scrupulously the hour for breakfast and that for dinner; never is it delayed, anticipated or interrupted.

It is desirable that the same scruples should pervade the army, and that those who measure for the preservation of health should never be infringed without a clear and absolute necessity. Rewards are given to colonels for some special services, but it is presumed the greatest number of heroes, which results in an excellent and profitable emulation. Similar results, but still more important and happy, would be experienced if like rewards were bestowed upon the Colonels whose battalions were distinguished for the healthy condition of the men.

HEALTHY INTEREST.

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Leave your orders for the DAILY PRESS at the Publishing Office. Only Ten Cents a Week.

A. E. WILSON, Clerk, Watches and Jewels, Nos. 143 and 171 Central-st., Cincinnati.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—GRITTEBERGER.—June 17, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. W. Brown, the Rev. J. W. Brown, N. J. Chapin, to Miss Lydia Gritteberger, of Cincinnati.

DONNAN—FORD.—On the 16th inst. by Rev. J. W. Brown, the Rev. J. W. Brown, to Miss M. F. Ford, of Cincinnati.

DIED.

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