

All White Men Between 18 and 55 Declared to be in the Service.

THE RICHMOND SEATWELL ON THE PROSPECT.
A Bright and Glowing Picture Presented.
A Different View by The Examiner.

We have received files of Richmond papers to and including those of the 20th ult., from which we extract the following:

INTENDING FROM TEXAS.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 31, via Jackson, Jan. 30 (Cock County), in which 12 or 15 people were killed. The Indians were armed and equipped by the Yankees. A million dollars of Confederate money that had been taken from some Eastern port to Havana, and was being sent to Mexico, was captured by the Texas-Mississippi Department, has been captured by a English house of Mingo & Co. of Matamoros, for the alleged failure on the part of Maj. Hart, A. Q. M., an agent of the Confederate States, to send the money to Mexico, and to have it there.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, the Abolitionist appointed as Military Governor of Texas, has had a noble reception in the West. He announced that in case the French advance on Matamoros the Yankees would help the Confederates whip them out. Hamilton has a force of 200 men, 200 strong, have advanced from Brownsville to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they met with opposition. Col. Bernheim and Col. John S. Ford, the old ranger, are raising a force in the West to support the Mexican Republic.

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MONTHLY, JAN. 29.—A special to The Evening News, dated Jackson, Jan. 29, says that fifteen transports, with troops, arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th. The enemy are in force along the Big Bluff. Sherman's army, with three or four regiments, are on the march. Heavy demonstrations are being made toward Ponchartraine. The enemy to the number of 10,000 are advancing from the east here.

FROM THE BLACKWATER REGION.
We learn from Capt. Griffin's lines that a Yankee steamer, with troops aboard, approached the mouth of the Red River, which unites with the Red River, near its mouth. When within a few miles of Windsor, the boat was attacked by 300 cavalry, belonging to Company B, 6th Georgia Regiment, and after killing the crew, the vessel was captured. The crew were driven to the back of the boat down the river. We lost one man and horse.

ON A STRIKE.
The telegraph operators in the principal cities of the South recently formed a secret league, and on Thursday last they "struck" for higher wages. This strike has inconvenienced the Government as well as to the public. These operators will be put into the army, and for a few weeks it is hoped the entire line will be at full work again. In the meantime, it is believed that with the force now at work the Government, private individuals and the public will be able to get on.

THE SENATE, ON YESTERDAY, removed the injunction of secrecy from the Military bill reported from the Senate Committee. We give below an abstract of the bill as it passed the Senate in secret session. We learn the bill now being considered by the House of Representatives in secret session is entirely a different affair.

The first section of the Senate bill declares all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between 18 and 55 years, in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

Sec. 2. All persons between 18 and 55 not now in the army or in the military service of the Confederate States, shall be liable to be drafted into the army in the same manner as if they were in the military service of the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. The President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this act in whole or in part, in any case where he deems it to be in the public interest to do so.

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my letter of the 3rd has disappointed me. The intention you claim to have adopted was to raise a great army and end in view of the present peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating your views to the Government, and to the people, through the press.

The absolute want of interest for your construction of the letter induces me to repeat that you cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frankness due to a soldier, and yet it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army, and in the midst of a war, could so forget the rights of his great country as to allow a private citizen to dictate to him.

There is a great and general revival in the spirit and confidence of our people relative to the war. And there is reason for this. Our army is acting nobly and in the best of spirits. The men who three years ago were approaching their close have ceased to wait for death, and are now fighting for their country with the same vigor and courage as when they first entered the ranks.

The money crisis is coming, also, to add its perils to every other. Our credit is falling, and our currency is becoming worthless. The Government must take prompt action to meet this crisis, or it will be unable to continue the war.

Another important question is the reorganization of our military forces. It is believed that the present organization is inefficient, and that a reorganization is necessary to meet the demands of the war.

It will be recalled that some time ago a resolution was adopted by Congress requiring information of the number of men liable to conscription, who had been removed from the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments to give place to disabled soldiers.

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weight would prove fatal to their horses should they "join the cavalry," to raise a company, consisting of men weighing 250 pounds and over, to take the field in iron-clad ambulances, and to be called the "Ombudsmen." Owing to the great weight of the men and mules, it is believed that not more than four warriors could be placed on an omnibus, but the smallness of their numbers will be made amends for by the colossal proportions of the men and the great efficiency of their arms, it being contemplated to have them shod in iron and armed with the most destructive weapons known to modern warfare, whilst two mountain howitzers will, during an engagement, bestir forth death and destruction from the sides and stern of each omnibus. It is believed that the size alone of these warriors will have a very demoralizing effect upon the Yankees, who have been taught to believe that we are near the point of starvation.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.
Roddy Driven South of the Tennessee.
All His Trains, Cattle, and Sheep Captured.

Gen. Col. Phillips drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee River, captured all his trains, consisting of over twenty team teams, 300 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill, which had largely supplied him.

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FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.
Advance of the Rebels in North Carolina.
They are Represented to be Fifteen Thousand Strong.

OUR OUTPOSTS FORCED TO FALL BACK.
Loss of About 100 Men and a Section of Artillery.

Advance of Another Body on the South Side of the Trent.
THEY ARE HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

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