

we feel then that we would constantly witness unto God by our acts that we really appreciate his kindness in permitting us to come forth at such a time and be associated with such a people. But when the counsels of God come to us through His servants, and they are contrary to our prepossessed notions, we forget that the inspiration of the Almighty is with our brethren, that the power of the Highest is with them, and, as Br. Snow alluded to Jonah this morning, if we do not go to Tarshish, we frequently go somewhere else to avoid doing the things that God requires at our hands.

Now, the day has come when we as a people will have to listen to the voice of the servants of God, to the instructions of the Almighty through His servants, and obey them as implicitly as though God was in our midst. Yet, how often is it the case that, when we have counsel imparted unto us, we feel as though we had some suggestions to make, that would make that counsel better and more applicable to us. I have seen the Spirit of God grieved, and the understanding of the man of God beclouded by men taking such a course as this. When the servant of God has been under the inspiration of the Almighty to counsel a certain course, somebody has stepped forward, and suggested something different, and by that means the counsel of God has been darkened, the spirit of revelation has been grieved, and the benefit which otherwise would be, has not been received.

I have seen this under various circumstances, and I have looked upon it as an evil, and something we should never do. When the counsel of God comes through His servants to us, we should bow to that, no matter how much it may come in contact with our preconceived ideas; submit to it as though God spoke it, and feel such a reverence towards it as though we believed that the servant of God had the inspiration of the Almighty resting upon him. While many are willing to admit that the servants of God understand everything connected with the work of God, and with the various departments of it on the earth, they think there are some kinds of knowledge which they possess in a superior degree to them who preside over us. They will admit that the servants of God may possess all the knowledge that is needed to spread the gospel and have it carried to the remotest regions, to build up Zion, but there is something connected with their particular calling that, they think, they understand to a far greater extent than he or they who are appointed to preside over them.

This feeling is not unfrequently manifested. The persons who exhibit it would be reluctant to say in words, that this is their feeling, but they express it in their actions. This causes an interference with the Spirit of God, and frequently counsel is darkened by men taking this course. I know that if we follow implicitly the counsel of God's servants when they are inspired to give counsel, even if they may not know everything about the matter, we will be blessed if we bow to it, and God will over-rule everything for good, and it will result as God wishes it.

It is a great thing for us to have the counsel and instruction of the Almighty in our midst. The servants of God are inspired by the power of the Holy Ghost, and the revelations of Jesus are within them, and if we follow their counsels strictly, we shall be led into the presence of God, and I know that they are the only men on the earth who have this power, authority and knowledge. If we take a course of this kind, you can readily perceive how harmoniously everything connected with the work of God will roll forth; beauty and order will be witnessed in all the ramifications of the kingdom of God at home and abroad, and salvation will be extended unto us.

My prayer and desires are that the Lord will bless you, and that we may have the Spirit and the power of God resting upon us. Which may God grant in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

We seldom have room for war news much more in detail than it is furnished by telegraph, but, as matter of interest to many, the following is selected from correspondence of the New York Times:—

HUNTSVILLE, (Ala.) January 4th.—Although I have furnished the readers of the Times full, and, as has been proved, reliable information concerning Hood's campaign, and the battles fought in Tennessee, in winding up, I deem it proper to give a brief retrospective view of the drama from its first inception.

Hood, it will be remembered, left Macon early last Fall, with 25,000 veteran troops for the express purpose of cutting Sherman's communications and forcing him to evacuate Atlanta. He made his first appearance in our rear upon the railroad between Big Shanty and the Atlanta range. Here French's division of Stewart's corps was whipped and driven off after it had succeeded in tearing up a few miles of the track; however, General Sherman withdrew from Atlanta all of his forces except the Twentieth Corps, and went in pursuit of Hood. By this time Hood had made his appearance before Resaca, but could not either bully or fight the Federal commander out of this stronghold. At Dalton he succeeded in tearing up four miles of track, and in capturing eight hundred colored troops. This is all the damage the rebel commander did to the Federal communication in Georgia. By this time General Sherman was pressing the enemy close in Lookout Valley, and Schofield was watching him at Ringgold. Our advance skirmished with the rebel rear, and Hood rushed his army, believing that Sherman was at his heels, post haste, through Northern Alabama, hardly stopping until he arrived at Florence. Portions of his army even crossed the river and went as far as Corinth. Here Hood discovered that no pursuit had been made, and later, the fact that Sherman had gone back to Atlanta became apparent. In due time Sherman's projected campaign through Georgia became known, and the chagrined Hood, to redeem himself, commenced his Tennessee campaign. The history of this campaign is fresh in the minds of the public—how he was reinforced by portions of Dick Taylor's forces and Forrest's cavalry, and how he marched upon Franklin with 40,000 men and was whipped by 17,000, and how he was subsequently whipped, routed, and almost annihilated by General Thomas in front of Nashville, are events of the day.

The campaign has ended. Hood has managed to escape with about 16,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery. My last letter was dated at Spring Hill, Tennessee. As I have been an eye-witness of the whole affair, I will make its history complete, by transmitting you the intelligence of what has transpired since the 17th ult.

THE TERMINATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On the night of the 18th ult. Hood and most of his infantry struck Pulaski. In the meantime General Thomas had hardly been out of the saddle, and his fatigued army had seen no rest for three days and three nights, so enthusiastic were they over the results of the two days battle in front of Nashville, and so anxious were they to finish the thing up with the annihilation of the army that had so long confronted and opposed them.

To annihilate Hood's army would have been a magnificent thing, to be sure, and the feasibility of such a performance was canvassed to a lively degree. But the elements were against us certainly. From the 16th to the 26th it rained incessantly, and all operations were performed in a sea of mud. Had this not been the case, the rebel army of Tennessee would have long ago ceased to exist. As it is, Hood's army still boasts of an organization, and is composed of men of excellent fighting qualities.

On the 19th General Thomas' Headquarters was at Columbia, his infantry at Pulaski, having with some difficulty crossed Richland creek, and our cavalry advance had entered Lawrenceburg, about forty miles to the northwest. After leaving Columbia, Cheatham's corps moved directly south for a distance of some twenty miles, carrying the belief that Hood was striking for Decatur. But Lee and Stewart moved their fragmentary columns upon the Mount Pleasant and Lawrenceburg roads, the whole rebel rear being protected by Forrest's cavalry, the extreme rear guard, composed of Roddy's command, being maneuvered by General Forrest himself. This was the fifth day of the movement, and our troops were still buoyed up with the hope of bagging the one-legged chief and his army. On account of the muddy state of the roads, made still more furious by the use of the rebels in their retreat, it was next to impossible to move our artillery and trains. I cannot well describe the scene. The reader must picture to himself one vast avalanche of mud, in which the army floundered—the cavalry up to their horses' bellies, the infantry up to above their knees, while the only glimpse one could get of the artillery was an occasional view of the guns and the tops of the wheels. For miles all that was visible of the wagon trains were the canvas tops.

The general reader may think this an idle story or an exaggerated sketch. But, upon my honor, as a man and an eye-witness, these things are true. I saw a company of artillery at work nearly two hours extricating a twelve-pound Napoleon. They would not have abandoned it quicker than they would have forsaken their fathers and mothers. The equipage was "stalled," the horses were worn out, and it required the entire strength of the company to urge their pet "screach owl" along. Besides, cannonading could be heard "at the front," and they wanted to have a hand in. All this time, as I have stated in a special dispatch, Hood was making his way toward the Tennessee river upon their roads. Portions of his wagon and ambulance train could be seen all along the Lawrenceburg road, while here and there might be seen cast aside and forever forsaken the truthful serviceable cannon, which, upon many occasions, have hurled death and destruction into the ranks of Father Abraham's patriots. But we struggled on, and the dismal, stormy morning of the 20th finds the victorious—but dirty and hungry—army of Thomas south of Pulaski. Headquarters were pitched in town, and the infantry took a half day's rest, the greater portion of the cavalry being engaged in harassing the disordered columns of the fleeing enemy.

General Steadman, on the 18th, had really cut loose from the main body of Thomas' army, and struck out for a point midway between Decatur and Huntsville. Hood had our right of infantry, with nearly all of Wilson's cavalry, on his flank. On this day Frank Cheatham very suddenly left the old Decatur road, and threw his corps on the Lawrenceburg road, and subsequently moved upon the Lexington road, which lies between the two highways above mentioned, it being the direct communication with Bainbridge and Brown's Ferry. Up to the 26th, headquarters remained at Pulaski, and operations were very slow. Despite all our efforts, the runaways gained upon us, and on the evening of this day, a portion of Lee's corps, under command of General Steadman, had crossed the river at Brown's Ferry. This is just nine miles above Florence, and seven miles above the foot of Muscle Shoals. The retreat of Hood and his selection of this place for crossing his army, is the only proof we have that he possessed an atom of sagacity.

Had he attempted to cross his army at Florence, our gunboats would have materially interfered with his designs. Steadman, this day, struck near, and crossed the river at Decatur, and passed rapidly toward Florence. Hood had spanned the river with three pontoons, although he used but one, owing to the fact that one was swept away, and another rendered unserviceable from its incompleteness. Early on the morning of the 29th, the last of the remains of Hood's almost ruined columns crossed the river.

Steadman, when last heard from, was near Courtland (Ala.) with the main body of his command, while a portion of his forces were at Tusculum and South Florence. Steadman sent word to-day that Hood was moving rapidly down the Ringi and Brownville roads, and that Forrest's cavalry had wholly disappeared. This latter item in regard to Forrest is conclusive that Hood deemed what was left of his infantry safe.

I almost forgot to mention that on the 27th and 28th General Wilson crowded the enemy uncomfortably close, bringing about several engagements in consequence. On the 28th he had a fierce encounter with General Roddy, and at one time there were sixteen thousand cavalry engaged. The contest lasted about an hour, when the rebels suddenly wheeled around, leaving two guns, over 200 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners in our hands. We lost about 200 killed and wounded.

It is a curious fact that in my figures given heretofore regarding the respective losses in the battle in front of Nashville, I made the Federal loss too large and the rebel loss too small. I have got together all the official facts and figures I could, and the following table is accurate enough to depend upon. I put down sixty-eight pieces of artillery—fifty-six were taken in battle, and the balance were abandoned cannon, which of course, came into our possession.

There are still thirty pieces of artillery some where on this side of the Tennessee. Hood came with 110 pieces, and left with less than one-tenth of that amount. It is believed that he buried or drowned it. The reader, in looking carefully over these figures—and they are nearly accurate—will get an idea of what has been done in this campaign.

The reader will also be likely to find out who George H. Thomas is—the man who never lost a battle.

FEDERAL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin (about).....	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin (official).....	2,100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th (official).....	2,900
Killed and wounded since the 16th (about).....	1,000
Total killed and wounded.....	6,900
Missing before the battle of Franklin (about).....	300
Missing at the battle of Franklin (official).....	300
Missing in the battle of Nashville.....	200
Missing since—none.....
Total missing.....	800
Total killed and wounded.....	6,100
Total missing.....	800
Total.....	6,900

As is well understood, we lost no cannon or wagons, coming out of the campaign with all of our paraphernalia of war as complete as when we entered it. No general officer was injured except Stanley and Bradley, both slightly—Stanley in the neck and Bradley in the arm.

General Rosseau lost over a hundred men in his battle near Murfreesboro, which swells our losses to 7,000 strong. Now glance at the

REBEL LOSS.

Killed and wounded before the battle of Franklin (about).....	100
Killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin.....	7,000
Killed and wounded at Murfreesboro.....	100
Killed and wounded in battles of Nashville.....	2,500
Killed and wounded since battle of Nashville.....	1,000
Total killed and wounded.....	10,700
Prisoners taken before the battle of Franklin (official).....	100
Prisoners taken at battle of Franklin (official).....	842
Prisoners taken at Nashville, first day's fight (official).....	2,002
Prisoners taken second day's fight (official).....	4,440
Prisoners taken since.....	2,000
Total prisoners.....	9,384

Provost Marshal Goodwin's books show an official roll of 8,900 names, but this does not include the last batch captured by Wilson, near Brown's Ferry.

Total killed and wounded.....	10,700
Total Prisoners.....	9,384

Total rebel loss.....	20,084
Total Federal loss.....	7,000

Total Excess of Rebel loss.....	13,084
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Colonel Parkhurst has administered the oath and sent to Nashville nine hundred odd deserters. Hundreds are coming in, and hundreds of men belonging to this section of Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Tennessee have escaped to their homes. Hood didn't conscript a thousand men in all, and they all got away from him. The total loss of the rebels in this campaign will not fall a man short of 22,000. There were two rebel Generals wounded at the battle of Nashville, whose names I have not mentioned before—Lee and Buford—swelling the list as follows:

Rebel general officers killed.....	6
Rebel general officers wounded.....	8
Rebel general officers captured.....	5

Total.....	19
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Cannon captured at Murfreesboro.....	2
Cannon captured in first day's fight at Nashville.....	18
Cannon captured in second day's fight at Nashville.....	31
Cannon captured since battle of Nashville during action.....	5

Total captured in battle.....	56
Abandoned by the enemy in their retreat, and sent to the rear.....	12

Total.....	68
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I wish to state once more that the battle of Nashville was a magnificent affair. Everything worked like machinery. All parts of the Federal line moved according to orders, the performance of which reminded one of the putting together of a dove-tailed box. General Thomas got Hood right where he wanted him, and then put his hands upon him. That good old soldier A. J. Smith, arrived just in time, with his 12,000 veteran troops. He entered Nashville from the north just as Schofield and Stanley entered it by the south. General Thomas, after fourteen days incessant work, most of which time was occupied in organizing and strengthening his cavalry force, on the morning of the 15th ultimo, arranged his soldiers "all in a row," and moved upon Hood's works—without even proposing to do so. The results are consolidated in the figures above.

MEETINGS were held lately at New York and Philadelphia to take measures for sending supplies suffering citizens of Savar were especially lacking in and flour. At Boston they were addressed by Edward F. May 12th, a fund of raised in that city.