The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

The stories of FAGAS, the Jew, who kidnepped little children, and taught them the noble arts of theft; of the "Artful Dodget" whose greatest ambition was to defy sudge who sentenced him; of BLL SYRSS, the brutal woman-beater; of poor health and the stories of the street of the property of the foreman was on the full grave; of Manwercut, and the skeleton woman who sang the "Song of the Shirt," of Count Fosco, and of hundreds of other wrotches or villains, are of the Shirt," of Count Fosco, and of hundreds of other wrotches or villains, are of the Shirt," of Count Fosco, and of hundreds of other wrotches or villains, are of the Shirt," of Count Fosco, and of hundreds of other wrotches or villains, are not imaginations of the great English novellsts, but realities of London life. Strange as many of these stories seem, they are not stranger than the truth. The glimpses we have of the dark alleys of St Giles, and of the deceds done in ruinous Tom-all-Alones, reveal a pandemonium of degradation and crime at which fiction only builts, which no pen is bold enough to dithituily describe. London, the metropolis of the world, the centre of its glory and civilization, is aso he metropolis of vice and misery. All the vickedness of which hunan nature is easily and the suffering it can endure, burrows of crawlis in the black shadow of the world study in the delly necond for the deceds done provided the street of the country of the concell—the cancerous sell which fiction only builts, which no general provided and the suffering it can endure, burrows and crawls in the black shadow of the own of the suffering it can endure, burrows of crawlis in the black shadow of the own of the suffering it can endure, burrows and study in the delly necond for crawle and the suffering it can endure, burrows and study in the delly necond for crawle and the suffering it can endure the content of the suffering it can endure the content of the suffering it can endure the content of the suffering it can be appeared to the suffering it can be suffe Crime in London. The stories of FAGAN, the Jew, who kidnapped little children, and taught them the

found interest, for then we have a right to measure by the story of a day the secret of

the life of a city. Street robberies by women seem very common in London. Two or three women of the town, about dusk, sometimes in broad day, approach a gentleman—one throws her

REPORT OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. The Military History of the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1863. Sin: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report: Department of West Virginia and Army

decided to move from Warrenton to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Sceretary of War, and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me officers, masses we like they trepensive.

The loss of the rebels in this battle is not known. As they were sheltered by their fortifications, it was probably leasthan ours, which, as officially reported, was 1,138 killed, 915 wounded, and 2,078 missing, Most of the missing and many of the slightly wounded soon rejoined the regiments and reported for duty.

It was alleged at the time that the loss of this battle resulted from the neglect to order forward the pontoon train from Washington. This order was transmitted from Warrenton to Brigadier General Woodburg, then in Washington, on the 12th of No-

prudent to cross the river and attack the enemy, who was now entrenched on the south bank, which sompletely commanded the approaches on the north side. During this advance, several cavalry skirmishes iook place, but without serious loss on either side.

A considerable part of Lee's army was now withdrawn to reinforce Bragg in the West; but with his diminished numbers he assumed a threatening attitude against Gen. Meade, manouvred to turn his diank, and forcad him to fall back to the line of Bnil Run. Having destroyed the Oisnage and Alexandria Railroad from the Rapidan to Manassas, the robels again fell back to their former position near Orange Court House. During these operations there were several severe engagements between detached forces—but no general battle—October 10th and 11th at Robertson's River, 12th at Brandy Station. Lith at Bristos Station, 19th at Buckland Mills, 2th at Basiton and the Rappehannock Bridge, and on the 7th of November on the south bank of that river. Our loss at Bristos Station, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners. In the several skirmishes between the 9th and 329 wounded. We captured 6 cannon, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners. In the several skirmishes between the 9th and 329 of Cotober the casualties in our cavalry corps were 7t killed, 316 wounded, and 885 missing. The enemy's loss is not known, but must have been heavy, as we cuptured many prisoners. Troops sent out from Harper's Ferry forced him to immediately retreat.

On the 7th of November, Generals Sadgwick and French attacked the enemy at Rappahaanock Station and Kelly's Ford. capturing everal redoubts, four guns, and eight battle flags, and about 2,000 prisoners. Our loss in Killed and wounded was 370. The enemy now retreated to his old position, coult of the Rapidan.

The operations of our troops in West Virginia are referred to here as being intimately connected with those of the Army of the Potomac; the force being too small to attempt any important campaign by Itself has acted mostly upon the defonsive, in republing raids and in

Ree. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded satisfied finded at 200.

Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

One decay with Carolina, declination and head to the control of the cont

in this Department.

Department of the South.

The withdrawal, last year, of most of our troops in South Carolina, to reinforce General McCiellan on the Peninsula, compelled the commanding general of that Department to confine himself mainly to the defence of the roints which he then occupied. An attack upon Fort Sumpter and Charleston had long been in contemplation by the Navy Department, and in March last it was represented that the operations of the iron-clade and

press, that Gen. Grant, in the conduct of this campalyne, rocilitely disologyed the instructions of this superiors, it is hardly necessary to remark that Gen. Grant never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always carried out, to the best of his ability, every wish or suggestion made to him by the Government.

Moreover, he has never complained that the Government did not furnish that sill the means and assistance in its power, to inclinate the execution of any plan which he saw fit to adopt. While the main army of Tennessee was operating against Vioksburg the onemy's forces on the west side of the river made successful attacks on Milithou's Bend and Lake Providence, on the sthe and 10th of June. Our loss in the former was 101 killed, 25 wounded, and 26 missing. Loss in the lister not reported. It is represented that the colored troop; in these engagements fought whin great barvary, and that the 16bs is treated this class of prisonos-of-war as well as their officers with great barbarity.

It has not been possible, however, to ascertain the correct sets of the representations in regard to the treatment of these prisoners. After the capture of Vicksburg, Gen. Grant reported that his troops were so much fatigned and won-cut, with forced marches and the labors of the riega, as absolutely to require soveral weeks of repose before undertaking another cambaign. Nevertheless is the exigencies of the review assent to require in the same of the repose and the require soveral weeks of repose before undertaking another cambaign. Nevertheless is the exigencies of the review assent to require soveral weeks of repose before undertaking another cambaign. Nevertheless is the exigencies of the reprise assend to require in the remained at Vicksburg to put that place in a better defensible condition for a small garrison:

As soon as Vicksburg was captured. General Sherman was sent in pure tit of Johnston's forces. The latter retreated to Jackson, Miseisaippl, which place was taken by us on the 16th of 110. July Our loss was abou ers. Our less was I killed and 2 wounded, and a few stragglers.

About the time of Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania, the robel General John II. Morgan, with a large guerilla hand, attempted a raid into indicate, and chick, intending probably to recross the Ohio into West Virginia or Prensylvania, and join Lee army. His force consisted of 5 pieces of artillers and some 3,000 cavairy. This band of cobers and murders destroyed much proble proporty, and killed a number of the inhabitants of the country through which they passed, but were finally completely destroyed, nearly every man being killed or taken pri-

the railroad near Knowville, and the bridges at Sight creek, Strawberry Plains, and Massy creek, captured 10 pieces of artiliery, 1,000 stand of arms, and 500 prisoners. Our less was 1 killed and 2 wounded, and a few attarglors.

of robbers and murders destroyed much problic proporty, and killed a number of the inhabitants of the country through which they bassed, but were finally completely destroyed, nearly overy man being killed or taken prisoner.

The detachment of the 9th Arney Gorps, to zelnforce General Grant before Vickeburg, delayed somewhat General Burnside's preparations for an active caraphign in East Tennessee. The necessity, however, of occoparating with the movements of General Rosecrans compelled him to take the field without availing the return of this corps. His main column moved on three roads, making Kingston his objective point, which place was reached on the lat of September. Knoxythe was also occupied on the lat of September of Monoville was been done to the feel on the lat of September of Monoville upon that place Genegal Burnside out off the retreat of the garrison, and forced it to surrender September 9th. He captured it pieces of artillery and 2,0 Oprisoners. His infantry made this orced march of sixty miles in fity-two hours. A column of cavally at the same time ascended the valley to Bristol, driving the enemy across the Virginia lins and destroying the railroad bridges over the Holston and Watanga rivers, so as to prevent with General Burnside or surjective from Loudon, west, so as to connect with General Rosecrans' army, which reached Chattaucoza on the 9th. Point Rock Pass into North Carolina was also occupied by a small force. The restoration of Kast Tonnessee to the Union was thus effected by skillail combinations, with scarcely any loss on our side. It was now hoped it at there would be no further delay in effecting a junction between the two armies of Burnside and Rosecrans' communications, with scarcely any loss on our side. It was now hoped it at there would be no further delay in effecting a junction between the two warmies of Burnside and Rosecrans' communications would be enemy. General Burnside's and cover his own away deepend. As the country between Dalton and the Little Tonnessee Was skill com

and cont loss is killed and wounded was about thirty. After a large being at Brahavy with the army moved and the properties of the Tennessee.

After a large partment of the Tennessee.

After a large part of the partment of the samy was a large to the same of the s

mental, By admirable combined moyenceate he deceived the enemy by a threateness of force on their left at Shabyvile, while the mass of his army in reality threateness, which he openy's defences of Duck river, and directly threateness of the enemy's defences of Duck river, and directly threateness of the enemy's defences of Duck river, and directly threateness of the accordance of Duck river, and directly threateness of the accordance of Duck river, and directly threateness of the accordance of the search of the

peace. Note of May Hovement extended 1701 the head of Sequatehievalley, in East Tempessee, to Attens, Alabama, thus threatening the line of the Tennessee River from Whitesburg to Blythe's Ferry, a distance of 100 miles.

Alabama, thus threatening the line of the Tennessee River from Whitesburg to Blythe's Ferry, a distance of 100 miles.

The Chamessee river was reached on the 20th of August. The Conton boot, raft, and trestic bridge went rapidly prepared at Caperton's Ferry. Bridgepon went rapidly by the 20th of September Thomas had moved on Trenton, seizing Frich's and Stevens' gars on the Lockout Monatein. McCook had advanced to Valley Bead, and taken Winston's Gap, while Crittenden had crossed to Wanhatchie, communicating on the right with Thomas, and threatened Chaitancoga by the pass over the point of Lockout Micuntain. The first mountain barrier gouth of the Tennessee being successfully passed, General Rosecrans decided to threaten the enemy's communication with his right, while his centre and left ecized the gaps and commanding points of the mountains in front, Ganeria Mosecrans, Mrittedwa Navientone Walley and Chaitancoga, on the day and night previous. While, General Rosecrans, with the emiscular properties of the Lockout and Missionary Mountains, arparently directing his march upon Lafayette and Rome.

On ascertaining these facts, and that General Burnside was in possession of all East Tennessee above Chaitancoga, and hearing that Lee was being rapidly reinforced on the Rapytdan, its semed probable thatthe enemy had determined to concentrate his forces for the defence of Kichmond cr a new invasion of the North. The clight restance made by him in East Tennessee, and this abandonment without defence of so important a position as Chaitancoga, gave plausibility to the reports of spiess and descrim

On the same day the following telegram was sent to General Burnside:

On the same day the following telegram was sent to General Burnside:

Ilkadquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C. Sept Il.1863. —I congratulate you on your success. Hold the gap of the North Carolina mountains, the line of the Holston river, or some point, if there he one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with Gen. Rosserans, at least with your cavalry.

General Rosserans will occupy Dalton, or some point on the railroad, to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes on the west. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable forces shall advance into Georgia and Atlabama, or into the Valley of Virginia and forth Garolina

Wish Major General Burnsing, Cumberland Cap. On the 12th General Rosecrans telegra hed that, although he was sufficiently strong for the enemy then in his front, there were indications that the rebels intended to turn his fanks and cut his communications. He, therefore, desired that Barneide should move down his infantry toward Chateanooga, on his lott and that Grant should cover the Tannessee river towards Whitesburg, that no troops had been sent east from Branc's Army, but that Brank was being refined case in the control of the strong should cover the Tannessee river towards Whitesburg, that no troops had been sent east from Branc's Army, but that Brank was being refinedced by Loring, from Missis. that other was being removed by norms, not missippl.

On the night of the 18th General Foster telegraphed from Fort Monroe that "trains of cars had been heard inding all the time, day and night, for the last thirty-six hours, on the Petersburgkand Richmond road," evidently indicating a movement of troops in some direction; and on the morning of the lith, that Longstreet's corps was reported to be going south through. North Carolina. General Meade had been directed to ascertain, by giving battle if necessary whether any of Lee's

draiting the past year that we have correlled your awarm of the enemy to invade the libral libral, and have recovered from his domination Kentucky and Tankawas necovered tions of Alahama and Mississippi, and the Steater part of Arkanses and Louisiana. And restored the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

Herefore the enemy has enjoyed great advantages over us in the character of his thestre of war. He has operated on short and safe interior lines, white character of a cine; to the problem is now changed by the compeling of the problem is now changed by the complete of a cine; to the problem is now changed by the complete of a cine; the problem is now changed by the complete of a cine; the problem is now changed by the complete of the seasons in the problem is now changed by the complete of the steady progress of our army, in a little more than two very reason to be grateful to Diving frowidence for the steady progress of our army, in a little more than two years we have recaptured nearly every important point heid by the rebels on the sea coase, and we have to construct the day the rebels on the sea coase, and we have to control heid by the rebels on the sea coase, and we have to country than two different or first passers sion of more than two thandred and first hours advanced and we have to country that recentured nearly every important point heid by the rebels on the sea coase, and so of territory held at one time by the rebel armies, and claimed by them as a constituent part of their Confederac.

The extent of country thus recentanced and occurred by the country thus recentanced and occurred by any reasonably hope, with the same measure of tasty. Considering what we have aiready accomplished, the precent condition of the enemy, and the intuneis ead still unlimpaired military resources of the loyal states, we may reasonably hope, with the same measure of success as herefolors, to bring this rebellion to a specify and first lermination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Herefore the complete of

Hon. E M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Headquarters of the Army, Warhington, Dec. 6, 1863.—Sir. In compliance with your instructions I submit the following summary of the operations of General Grants army since my report of the 15th ultimo. It appears from the official reports which have been received here, that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 29th, and 59th of October, in reopening communications on the couth side of the Tennessee river, from Chattanoga to Bridgenett, was 78 killed, 339 wounded, and 22 missing. Total, 437

The estimated loss of the enemy was over one thousand five bundred. As soon as General Grant could get up his applies, he prepared to advance, upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of General Longstreet's command against Knoxville. General Sherman's army arrived upon the north side of Tennessee river, and during the night of the 23d and 24th of November established ponton bridges and crossed to the south side, between Citto creek and the Chickamauxa.

On the afternoon of the 23d General Thomas' forces atthe hight of gather the trophles off the field on the Sign, he is entitled to gather the trophles off the field on the Sign, he is entitled to claim a victory, however barren in its reenits.

It is loss in killed. Wounded, and misring, as reported in the rehel papers was 18,000. Our loss in these battles was 1,841 killed, \$202 wounded, and 4,945 missing. If we add the loss of the cavairy, in its several ungagements, about 500, we have a total of 18,331. We lost in material 38 gans, 20 caissons, \$3.50 sm\$ll arms, 6.534 in faniry accountements.

We captured 2,625 prisoners a total of 18,331 who is considered to Chattanooga, he withdraw his forces from the constant of the constant

Tennessee river, and during the night of the 23d and 24th of November established pouton bridges and crossed to the south side, between Citto crock and the Chickaneura.

On the afternoon of the 23d General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rife bits, between Chattanoora and Citto crock. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he liad lost at the centre, while Hooke's lotted in Look. The valvy crossed the money for regain the position which we have considered the money to regain the position which it is northern slope. On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge from Rossville to the Chickamauga. Was, after a desperate rivage e, most gallantiv carried by our troops, and the enemy co appletely routed.

Considering the strength of the rebel position, and that difficulty of sterming his entrenchments the battle of Chattenocya must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and mean exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is also due the Commandiag General for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently imprognable. Moreover, by turning his right flank, and throwing him back upon Ringsold and Dalton. Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a lunction.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is reported at about 4,000. We captured about 5,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, 32 pieces of artiflery, 6,000 or 6,000 small arms, and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known. While Generals Thomas and Hooker punked Bragg's srmy into teoryin, General Sherman, with his own and ceneral Cranger's forces, was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet, and to relieve Ceneral Burnside, who was than bestged in East Hon most valuable assistance in all their operations.

General Remarks and Recommendations
It has not heen possible, in the foregoing summary, to
refer to all the engarements which our troops have had
with the enemy during the past year, as no official accounts or reports of some of them could be found, and
the details given have been compiled from telegrams,
despatches, and reports scattered through the various
bureaus of the War. Bepartment. I respectfully recommend that all those official documents and reports, received since the beginning of the war, be collected and
published in chronological order under the direction of
the Adjutant General's Department. Some have already
been unblished by Congress, but they are so incorrectly
printed and badly arranged as to be almost useless as
historical documents.

The rebel armies live main'y upon the country through
which they pass, taking food and forage alikefrom friend
and fee This enables them to move with ease and great
rapidity. Our commanders operating in the rebel States
generally find no supplies, and in the border States it is
difficult to distinguish between real friends and enemies.
To live upon the country passed over often produces great
distress among the inhabit ants, built is one of the unavoidable results of war, and is justified by the neages of
civilized nations. Some of our commanders have availed
themselves of this right of military appropriation, while
others have required too large supply trains, and have
not depended, as they m'ght have done, upon the resources of the country in which they operated. General
Grant says in his official report:

11 In the misch from Britinshurg to Vicksburg, covarligg a Berliud of i twinty of the country of the provider of the country through
which we passed. The march was commenced without
twasous, except such as could be picked up through the
country."

Instructions have been given to the generals operating
in hostils territory to subsist the BY TENNYSON. Rev. M. D. Conway writes to the Commonwealth: "I have lately been reading with pleasure some poems of Tennyson's, which are not, I believe; found in either the English or American editions of his poems. I copy for you one which was printed.

whilst he was a student at Cambridge, but has been whilst he was a sulumes; why, I know not."

Angels have talked with him, and showed him thrones:

Ye knew him not: he was not one of ye,
Ye scorned him with an undiscerning scorn;
Ye could not read the marvel in his eye,
The still serene abstraction: he hath falt
The vanities of after and before;
Albeit his spirit and his secret heart,
The stern experiences of converse lives,
The linked woes of many a fiery change
Had purified, and chastened, and made free,
Aiways there stood before him, night and day,
Of way ward, varicolored circumstance
The imperiahable presences serene,
Colossal, without form, or sense, or sound,
Dim shadows but unwaning presences,
Four faced to four corners of the sky;
And, yet again, three shadows, fronting one,
One forward, one respectant, three but one;
And yet again, again and evermore,
For the two first were not, but only seemed.
One schadow in the midst of a great light,
One reflex from eternity on time, left out of his volumes; why, I know not."