



BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA.—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT CRAWFISH CREEK.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. E. HILLIN.

In the summer of 1863 General William S. Rosecrans crowded the Confederates under Bragg out of Tennessee into Georgia. The Union army at length planted itself at Chattanooga, on the left bank of the Tennessee River. The retreat of Bragg spread alarm through the Confederacy, and there was a heavy rally and concentration of troops for his support. One division, under Johnston, came from Mississippi, and another, under Longstreet, from Virginia. The union of these forces was effected on the line of a small river called the Chickamauga, which falls into the Tennessee seven miles above Chattanooga. Here Bragg got his army well in hand and turned sharply on the Federals. The scene of the battle which ensued is in the northwest angle of Georgia. The conflict began on September 19, and continued during the day with great losses on both sides, but with indecisive results. In this battle Longstreet, who was not far from being the ablest general in the Confederacy, did not participate; but on the following day he threw himself into the fight with more than his wonted energy. On the 20th the battle again hung in equipoise until, by a movement of General Wood, acting under mistaken orders, a gap was opened in the Union lines. Into this Longstreet plunged with all his force. The Federal army was cut in two and routed with horrible slaughter. The Confederate losses were also dreadful. Nothing but the heroism of General Thomas, who here received his sobriquet of "Rock of Chickamauga," prevented the utter overthrow of Rosecrans and the recapture of Chattanooga by the Confederates.