

Magruder's attack ceased. Sumner's corps then moved nearer Savage station.

McClellan's destruction of the Chickahominy bridges had retarded the pursuit by Jackson, who was on the north side of the river. He did not get over till the morning of the 30th.

Meantime, on the afternoon of the 29th, Magruder again attacked the Federal forces near Savage Station. He says he had 15,000 men. Thus, with Hugo's division pursuing McClellan's army, Richmond was quite besieged of troops.

The Federal forces grouped around Savage station in the battle of that name were Franklin's corps, with Smith and Slocum as division commanders, Sumner's corps, and McClellan's division of Franklin's corps. Heintzelman had been ordered by Sumner to take position on the left, but Heintzelman simply withdrew his corps, and took no part in the battle of Savage station, and started for the James. It was well known that there was no love lost between Heintzelman and Sumner.

Lee had expected Jackson to take part in the action at Savage station, but Jackson had not yet been able to rebuild the Grapevine bridge, and so Magruder fought alone. At 5:30 Magruder brought his forces into action. With them was the peculiar rifle cannon which the Confederates called the "Land Merrimac." It was mounted upon a car, and the front of it was covered with a sloping iron roof, from which shots rattled harmlessly off. The sides were protected with armor plate, over which was another covering of heavy wood.

Just before sunset Magruder's Confederates made a rush for the Union forces at Savage station. The "Land Merrimac" was used with great effect. They were met with a heavy fire from the Union line. Then for half an hour there was nothing but roar and smoke and deadly fire. At the end of that time the Confederates lines were broken. They were driven back and left the road to White Oak swamp open for the Federal retreat to the James. The retreat was continued as soon as the wounded could be gathered up, and Sumner's and Franklin's corps went on their way, through White Oak swamp, leaving behind them Savage Station, with its huge hospital of sick and wounded and its medical stores. This was McClellan's order. It fell into the hands of Stonewall Jackson next morning, with its 2,500 men.

In the battle of Savage station the Confederates lost 4,000 men, the Federals 3,000. The Federal Gen. Burns and his men fought desperately. The battle occurred on Sunday.

Next morning, June 30, Stonewall Jackson crossed the Chickahominy and followed in pursuit. Magruder moved to ward Malvern Hill.

The third fight that took place on that fatal 30th of June was at Willis church, near Glendale. It was a sharp skirmish with Confederates cavalry on the Quaker road, by which McClellan was retreating. With the great number of Confederates drawing nearer and nearer to his right, and Jackson's men after him in the rear, his retreat of McClellan to the James was no child's play.

June 30 McClellan had reached his new headquarters at Malvern Hill, near the James. But the army of the Potomac had by no means arrived there. It had not yet fought when it retreated on the James. In this bloody retreat fighting enough was done and lives enough were sacrificed to have taken Richmond many times over if the Federal generals had only known how to do it.

Three roads leading out from Richmond intercepted the Quaker road by which McClellan retreated. When Keyes began his retreat, he fortunately discovered an old road running parallel with the Quaker road. He struck that, and by hurrying his men along it, reached Malvern Hill speedily. A double line of troops was thus also formed against the Confederates. The two routes appear on the map.

There was a constant danger of attack by the Confederates along the cross roads, already mentioned, leading from Richmond, namely, the Charles City, Central and New market roads. As soon as Lee discovered the line of McClellan's retreat he ordered Hill and Longstreet to retrace to the south side of the Chickahominy and follow south and intercept the Federals. The Central road runs into Long Bridge road, and that crosses the Quaker road. At the intersection of the Long Bridge and Quaker roads Hill and Longstreet found part of the Federal forces. A mile further on, at the junction of the Newmarket and Quaker roads, McClellan's division was posted.

Then took place the sixth and one of the seven days' fighting—the battle of Glendale, sometimes called also the battle of Nelson's Farm—Monday, June 30. It is called, too, the battle of Frazier's Farm.

In all the stubborn fighting of the Peninsula the absence of the commanding general from so many of the severest fights is matter of note. While his corps commanders, and in some cases division and brigade generals, were bearing the brunt of battle without a leader as best they might, McClellan was apt to be off somewhere else, superintending the throwing up of intrenchments or the selection of headquarters or doing engineer's work. It was unfortunate for his fame as a military commander.

On the perilous retreat to the James he went ahead to Malvern Hill, to James river and the gunboats. During the bloody fight at Glendale the general in chief knew nothing about it till late at night. He had been part of the day at his headquarters at Malvern Hill and part of the time upon a gunboat.

still Jackson was held back a whole day and evening by the Federals.

Still, in the story told, How well Heintzelman kept the bridge in the three days of rest.

During the night the Federal forces pressed southward, still heading toward Malvern Hill.

The same day, in the afternoon, the hot fight at Glendale came off. At Willis church, near the village, McClellan's division was posted. It had suffered frightfully at Mechanicsville and Gaines Mill, having been reduced from 10,000 to 6,000, but it was here again, fighting in the thickest of the battle at Glendale.

Kearney's division was at the right of McClellan, as they faced southward. Sumner's corps was to the left of McClellan, with Hooker's division on Sumner's left. Hooper and Kearney belonged to Heintzelman's corps.

Longstreet had hoped to gain the intersection of the Long Bridge road before the Federals could pass it. But he was too late. Keyes and Porter's corps had already passed. Heintzelman's and Sumner's men were at Glendale, with only Franklin in the rear at White Oak bridge.

Longstreet, finding so many Federals at Glendale, was obliged to wait till Magruder came up. Gen. Lee and Jefferson Davis were with Longstreet, waiting to see the battle.

Gen. Couch took prominent part in the first battle of Malvern Hill, which closed the so-called seven days' fighting, July 1. He was one of the old school military men, having been a captain in the regular army from 1846 till 1863.

He was a graduate of West Point, and served in the regular army from 1846 till 1863. He resigned from the army at the close of the war. At Glendale, June 30, the first and heaviest blow of the Confederates fell with crushing force upon McClellan. Col. Simmons met the attack bravely, and drove the Confederates back into the woods.

Suddenly they turned, and pursued become pursuers. There was a frightful slaughter, in which the Confederates made a charge in wedge shape. They came upon Randall's battery with irresistible fury, yelling like wild Indians. Nothing could withstand them, with men swarming under, over and around the guns, and cutting loose. Kearney said afterward that artillery was out of the question. Finally McClellan's line broke, and he was driven to the rear, losing some of the guns. Kearney came to the rescue after McClellan's defeat, and formed two lines in the woods. The Confederates charged on the guns three times during the afternoon, but were repulsed each time. Gen. McClellan, in trying to rally his men, almost dusk, was taken prisoner. At Richmond he saw one of his brigade generals, Reynolds, captured at Gaines Mill.

Fresh troops coming from White Oak Swamp toward evening finished the fight and drove the Confederates back, and with the darkness the battle of Glendale ended. At another point in the Federal line, Hunt's artillery and Gen. Keyes' troops repulsed a Confederate attack at Malvern Hill, under the protection of which McClellan's army retreated on that bloody June 30. Gen. Meade was dangerously wounded that day.

The Federal line of retreat had not been cut in two, though it had been fearfully strained, and that night and the next day the last of the weary Union troops struggled into the new camp at Malvern Hill.

But it was not to rest. Tuesday, June 1, occurred. This battle properly closes the terrible seven days' fighting.

As the troops came in they were posted in strong positions about Malvern Hill by Gen. Barnard, chief engineer. They changed front and moved toward Richmond.

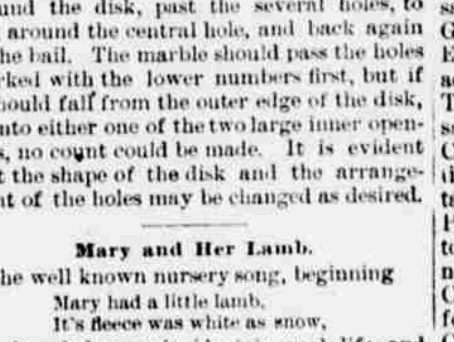
It was finally settled, however, that the permanent camp was not to be at Malvern Hill, but at Harrison's landing, on the river, where supplies could be better obtained, and where the army could be under the protection of the gunboats. Gen. McClellan went on board the Galena to consult with Commodore Rodgers about the supplies.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG PROVES A FRIEND IN NEED.

A Game Affording Amusement and Requiring Skill and Steady Nerves—Why the Nursery Rhyme of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" Was Written.

The novel game board here depicted is designed to be used, explains Scientific American, in the playing of a game which not only affords much amusement, but requires considerable skill and steady nerves.



The disk may be of any appropriate size, and is provided with a handle and formed with holes arranged and numbered as shown in the cut. To the enlarged portion of the handle is secured a ball, which acts as a support for the marble used in playing the game.

Mary and Her Lamb. The well known nursery song, beginning "Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow," was founded on an incident in real life, and the heroine, Mary, is at the present time a benign lady of some 70 years of age.

Which was against the rule. Mary hid it under her desk, and all went well until she was called to the teacher's desk to recite her lesson, when the lamb walked after her, and "made the children laugh and play." The teacher was obliged to turn it out and shut it up in an adjoining wood shed until such time as Mary could take it home.

The Best Kind of Nut. "Hickory nuts are the best," said Ned. "To his little sisters and brothers. They are hardest to crack, but when they are cracked, they are sweeter than all the others."

Learning to Climb. One may soon become an expert at climbing poles, bare tree trunks and the like with a little preparatory training. A good exercise for beginners can be taken on a board, fixed at an angle of forty-five degrees, against some object. Grasp the outside edges of the board with both hands, set the feet flat upon its center and try to mount by moving hands and feet alternately. Make very little steps, and in ascending and descending, be careful to avoid sudden slides down the board. As you improve set the board more upright, in time substitute a pole for the board.

A Short Dog Story. Rattlely—bang! rattlely—bang—down the street clattered a tin can tied to the tail of a poor, friendless and frightened dog.



A FRIEND IN NEED. A crowd of boys followed from the runaway's heels with cries and shouts, increasing alike in terror and his speed, until, at last, he had distanced the pursuers, but not, alas! that horrible, noisy thing that clattered and rattled at his heels. Thoroughly tired, and quite as thoroughly terrified, the poor dog looked to right and left as he ran for help or shelter.

Good Results in Every Case. D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with the best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

The Courts.

Circuit Court—Judge Blanchard. The business of the Circuit Court this week has been rather light. The case of the People vs. Bartels was continued till next fall, to the October term.

County Court—Judge Snyder. In the Rhodes assignment case, William Louf, assignee, filed report approved and assignee discharged. In the matter of the assignment of Abner Laughlin, on petition of creditors and insolvent the proceedings were discontinued and assignee discharged.

Probate Court. Petitions—Estate of Jas. McIntyre, Sarah McIntyre, administratrix, petition to sell real estate to pay debts. Estate of Mark King, G. C. Caldwell, administrator, same as above. Estate of Esther Elder, J. G. Wilson, administrator, same as above.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE. AURORA AND STRATTON BRANCH.

Table with columns for 'Going South' and 'Going North', listing stations like Aurora, Fox River, and Stratton, with corresponding train times.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

Table with columns for 'Going South' and 'Going North', listing stations like Aurora, Fox River, and St. Louis, with corresponding train times.

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Legal.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS.—Estate of Philip Campbell, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said Philip Campbell, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, at the County Court House in Ottawa, in said county, on Monday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1887, for the purpose of rendering an account of her proceedings in the administration of said estate for the final settlement.

NOTICE.—Estate of Jacob Gaul, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said Jacob Gaul, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county on the third Monday (being the 15th day of August, 1887, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, in said county, when and where all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to attend and present them in writing for adjustment.

WANTED. Good Live Agents with small capital, to handle the following:—

GEO. W. RAVENS, Passage Tickets, Foreign Exchange, and Insurance Business.

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H. C. STRAWN'S Lumber Yard AND PLANING MILL, Near the Illinois River Bridge.

FOR SALE. FARM OF 110 ACRES, situated on the west line of Brookfield and east line of Grand Rapids, has three good dwelling houses, barns, etc., etc. in good repair, three good orchards, in well fenced and well watered. Will be sold in whole or in parts as bargain, either cash or on time. Apply on the premises or address W. A. McCULLUM, near 4th St. Sunrise, La Salle county, Illinois.

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