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The New York Times recently contained an article going to show that Gen. Lee had "treason in his blood." The Philadelphia Age disputes the fact, and proves that the Times's article on the subject contained as many blunders as sentences. We quote:

The Times says:

1. "That General Lee's grandfather was R. H. Lee." This is false.
2. "That R. H. Lee had the taint of treason in him." This is false. Richard Henry Lee signed the Declaration of Independence, and lived and died an honored patriot.
3. "That 'Light Horse Harry' was General Lee's great uncle." This is false. Light Horse Harry was Gen. Lee's father, and was Washington's devoted friend—delivered the oration on his death. To him we owe the phrase, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." When, just before his death, Washington, as lieutenant general, was organizing the provisional army, he named Henry Lee as one of the four major generals.
4. "That this Henry Lee was nominated as consul to Algiers in 1830, and rejected by the Senate." This is false. This Henry Lee died in 1818. It was another man who was rejected by the Senate—a half brother of Robert Lee.
5. "That Charles Lee, the calumniator of Washington, was a kinsman of General Lee." This is false. Charles Lee was an Englishman.

Having made these specific denials of the truth of the Times's history, we pause in our work, waiting to see what the exponent of the State Department will have to say.

The Associated Press dispatch from Fortress Monroe, under date of Wednesday last, announces that General Butler has directed that all the Confederate prisoners captured by Gen. Wild in the recent engagements on the James River, and subsequently forwarded to Point Lookout should be returned forthwith to Bermuda Hundred. It is reported that the negro troops of General Wild's command, that were captured by the Confederates, have been put to death, and the order in regard to the prisoners at Point Lookout is supposed to have some connexion with the matter, though it is all surmise.

The New York World says:—"Mr. Fish back, the claimant of a seat in the Senate by virtue of an election under Mr. Lincoln's mode of reconstruction, is knocking at the door of that body for admission. Senator Sumner has offered a resolution, bearing on the case, the tenor of which is that 'a rebel state, in arms against the government, must remain without representation until it has been readmitted by a vote of both houses of Congress.'"

The Chevalier de Hulsemann, so long Austrian Minister at Washington, died at the age of 64, at Gorizia, in Illyria, (whither he had repaired for the benefit of his declining health,) on the 8th of March last.

Gold, in New York, yesterday, 100½.

A Federal Expedition up the Ashepoo river, in Florida, under General Burney, has proved very unsuccessful, owing it is alleged to the disobedience of orders by a pilot. The steamer Boston, which formerly ran between Bangor and Boston, got aground and was piddled by a Confederate battery. Several men were killed and drowned, and the boat burned, it is stated, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates. Some ninety horses, many belonging to the 4th Massachusetts cavalry were lost. The troops on board were transferred, and the expedition returned. Fifteen negroes on Morgan's Island had been captured by a Confederate scouting party. It was reported at Hilton head on the 29th ult. that the steamer Columbian was captured on the St. John's river, Florida, by the Confederates, with her crew and some ninety negroes. Twenty men of the 17th Connecticut, pickets, were captured near Jacksonville on the 25th.

It is reported that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the U. S. House of Representatives have taken important action on the question in regard to the correspondence of Mr. Seward on the Mexican question. The Chairman has been instructed to report a resolution maintaining the right of Congress to indicate the course of policy to be pursued in such case. The Committee reiterate the doctrine laid down in the former resolution that Congress are unwilling, by silence, to convey the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the events now transpiring in Mexico. The resolution re-affirms the Monroe doctrine in strong terms, and will be reported in a few days.

The Washington Star states that Port Royal has not been evacuated by the Federals and adds:—"Although all the government property and stores have been removed from there, troops were being landed there on Sunday and Monday, who would doubtless march overland to reinforce Gen. Grant." It also says, "it is stated that at the present time there are but six white male citizens remaining in the place, the others having joined the Rebel army or run away from their homes on the approach of our forces. The females are generally defiant and express themselves satisfied of the ultimate success of the rebel cause."

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Newbern, North Carolina, states that four monster torpedoes, which were being conveyed by railroad to different points on the Neuse River, to complete the blockade of that river against Confederate rams, exploded, killing some fifty Federal soldiers and negroes and wounding some twenty or thirty others.—A signal station, close by the scene of the explosion, was blown to fragments.

Three deserters, who are said to have arrived from Savannah, at Port Royal, report "that Johnston had retreated to within four miles of Atlanta before Sherman, and that the final battle would take place there."

The steamer City of Bath, bound from New York to Washington, has returned to the former port, having collided with the steamer Pocahontas, from New Orleans, off Cape May. The latter sunk in twenty-five minutes. About forty lives were lost. The Bath reports that at 11.40 P. M. she saw a steamer's light.—Had put her helm to port to clear her; at the same time the Pocahontas's helm was put to starboard, and the vessels came together, the Bath striking the Pocahontas about the fore rigging. She hauled off and was found to be leaking badly; commenced to throw overboard cargo to lighten her forward, and succeeded in stopping the leak, and sent boats to the assistance of the Pocahontas, and lay by the place until daylight, in hopes of saving more of her people, a large number having already been received on board. They picked up only one man. Among those lost were Captain Baxter, her commander, one discharged lieutenant, and two engineers, the balance being discharged soldiers. The body of Captain Frank Halleck, of Scott's 900, was aboard, and also lost. The Pocahontas had 101 persons on board.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Martinsburg on Wednesday last, says that on Monday morning, one hundred and fifty Confederate cavalry, commanded by Major Harry Gilmore, attacked at Newtown, eight miles below Winchester, a train of sixteen wagons loaded with medical stores on its way to General Hunter's headquarters, under an escort of eighty five men. The writer says: "After a gallant resistance our men were obliged to leave their train in the hands of the enemy, who cut the horses loose and burnt the wagons. Just at the time they were winding up their little programme a train of empty wagons, with a guard of infantry coming this way, came upon them, when they were obliged to beat a hasty retreat, leaving some twenty prisoners in our hands."

A special dispatch to the New York Times from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Tuesday last says: "Lee's army holds a naturally strong position which he has strengthened by steady work during the last few days, on the north bank of the Chickahominy. We are threatening his right, but he does not show any signs of giving up his position, and is apparently as ready to resume the offensive as he was while on the North Anna. It is considered certain that Breckinridge has joined Lee with his forces, and prisoners say Beauregard is joining him."

The New Orleans Picayune was suppressed by the Federal Provost Marshal, on the day the last steamer sailed, for publishing the bogus Proclamation of President Lincoln in an extra.

The high price of beef continues to be the subject of great complaint in New York; and a great outcry is raised against the speculators.