PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

(Continued from first page.)

United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his government was abused, and his desire to fulfil his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that "blockades, to be binding, must be effectual," so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced, or applied only to particular parties.

When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary laws of nations are made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefitted by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms.

If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry.

Although it is true that the cotton supply from the southern States could not be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For everything we withdrew from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own. In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves—liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

A LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier being wounded, asked an Irishman to take him off the field. The latter did so by assisting him to mount and strapping him on his horse, the Irishman riding before. During the ride the wounded Arkansian had his head cut off by a cannon ball, unknown to his companion. Arriving at the surgeon's quarters, the Irishman was asked what he wanted,

"I brought this man to have his leg dressed," said Pat.

"Why," replied the surgeon, "his head is shot off!"

"The bloody liar!" exclaimed Pat, looking behind him; "he told me he was shot in the leg."

A TRUE philanthropist and a well-trained horse always stop at the sound of woe.

WHEN does a farmer act with great rudeness toward his corn? When he pulls its ears.

NOT EVERY MAN who dives into the sea of matrimony brings up a pearl.

THE SENTINEL

is published every Friday morning at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing or Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
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Near the National Hotel, and two Squares from the Railroad Depot,
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Fine Parlors for the accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board, per day - - - $2 00
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Meals, each - - - 50
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m. 50
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THE KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first-class hotel. I invite the public to call and examine. A. P. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

THE BEST LIVERY STABLE in the City Attached.

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The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily, and Hotel: Mail route, T. B. Stockton, Bennettsville, Charlotte Hall, Port Tobacco, Bryantown, Leonardtown and Point Lookout. Washington and Point Lookout, Washington and Upper Marlboro'. Also, Washington and Allen's Fresh.

A. P. KIMMELL, Agent for Hotel.

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EXTENSIVE FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which he is now prepared to furnish the public at prices as low as those of good quality and will be sold at very low prices.

The subscriber flatters himself that no effort on his part will be wanting to render good Furniture well and cheaply, and giving him a call, at the corner of 7th and D Sts. No. 525 7th street, Washington city.

A. GREEN.

NEW STORE.
L. A. ETCHISON & CO.,
No. 20 Market Space,
☞ *Between 8th and 9th Streets,* ☜
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large and well selected assortment of—
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,
of every description, too numerous to mention; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, feeling confident of their ability to sell, at prices which cannot fail to please. They would name in part—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Shawls
Kentucky Jeans, Cassinets
Servants' Wear, De Laines, Calicoes
Merinoes, Ginghams, &c., &c.

☞ In the line of MILLINERY—
Ribands, Laces, Ruches, Flowers
Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Jockeys,

And, in fact, everything which is kept in well regulated houses.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL!
nov 30—2m L. A. ETCHISON & CO.

HAVING MADE
Large Additions
TO OUR FORMER
STOCK OF GROCERIES,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

WE are now, and will be hereafter, able to furnish all articles in our line of business near about Baltimore prices.

Having made arrangements so as to purchase on as good terms as any house in the District, we feel confident, with these facilities, that we can do the buyer justice in every respect.

We would most respectfully solicit a call from Country Merchants and Farmers, as we shall take great pleasure in showing our goods and having them contrasted, as regards quality and prices, with any house in the District.

DORSEY & WOOD,
No. 118 High St., Georgetown, D. C.
june 29

WANTED,
5,000 BUSHELS OF PRIME OATS, for which the market prices will be paid, by
DORSEY & WOOD,
No. 118 High Street, Georgetown, D. C.

DISTRICT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK OUT!
98 98 98
Sign of the Projecting Awning!
SPILMAN & HUNT,
No. 98 Bridge Street,
Between Congress and Washington,
Georgetown, D. C.

HAVING, during the past summer, had their store remodelled and enlarged, are now prepared to show the residents of Montgomery and Washington counties one of the largest and best selected stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

to be found in the District of Columbia; they were purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold at the lowest living profits.

"Best Goods—Low Prices, and Fair Dealing," may be relied upon, and we only ask a call to satisfy the most scrupulous.

Our stock is replenished weekly with the most desirable goods, and our assortment may be found *always* complete in every department. We will mention, in part—

Monseline de Laines, of all grades
Rep Poplins and Ottoman Cloths, for dresses
English and French Marinos, plain & fig'd
All Wool Plaids and De Beges
Calicoes, Linseys, &c. &c.

Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VIRGINIA HOMESPUN, BLANKETS, and COTTONS, all kinds and grades, is large and complete.

We invite the special attention of those in Montgomery, to our fine assortment of BLACK GOODS, of all grades, in which we offer bargains.

We sell, also, CARPETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., and would most respectfully invite the examination of those who may visit Georgetown. SPILMAN & HUNT,
98 Bridge St., Georgetown, D. C.
nov 30

To the Voters of Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE METROPOLITAN PLANING MILLS AND LUMBER YARD OF
Coyle Brothers,
ARE LOCATED UPON THE CANAL, at the 14th Street Bridge, Washington, D. C., and are prepared to furnish for cash, or in exchange for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Hay, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Wood, Lumber, Shingles, Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Rye Cradles, Scythes, Rakes, Pitchforks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Ploughs, Mould Boards, Plough Castings, Plough Handles, Plough Beams, Plough Points, Plough Shares, Plough Wrenches, Plough Screws, Plough Bolts, Plough Nuts, Plough Washers, Plough Springs, Plough Springs, Plough Springs