

Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESS.

Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1862.

VOL. VII.—No. 30.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

W. VEINS BOWEN & THOMAS ANDERSON, having entered into co-partnership in the practice of law, will give prompt attention to all business put into their hands. Feb 7-17

A CARD.

DR. E. WOOTTON offers his professional services to the citizens of Rockville District, and particularly to those of the neighborhood in which he has located. He can be seen at his residence at the residence of Mr. Thomas Anderson, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Feb 18-19

Law Partnership.

JOHN T. VINSON has entered into co-partnership in the practice of law with Mr. Thomas Anderson, in the County of Montgomery, Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. ROWLE, Dec 7-17 JOHN T. VINSON.

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. BOYD is a duly licensed Auctioneer, and is prepared to sell real estate, personal property, and all kinds of goods, and to act as appraiser, and to receive and disburse money, and to execute all kinds of business connected with the above. He will attend to all business put into his hands, and will give prompt attention to all business put into his hands. Feb 14-17

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W. M. ALLEN is a duly licensed Auctioneer, and is prepared to sell real estate, personal property, and all kinds of goods, and to act as appraiser, and to receive and disburse money, and to execute all kinds of business connected with the above. He will attend to all business put into his hands, and will give prompt attention to all business put into his hands. Feb 14-17

Undertaking.

THE undersigned having prepared a new and improved method of embalming, and having secured a patent for the same, is prepared to attend to all business connected with the above, and to receive and disburse money, and to execute all kinds of business connected with the above. He will attend to all business put into his hands, and will give prompt attention to all business put into his hands. Feb 14-17

Washington Hotel.

ROCKVILLE, Maryland.

Proprietor.

THE undersigned having secured a patent for the same, is prepared to attend to all business connected with the above, and to receive and disburse money, and to execute all kinds of business connected with the above. He will attend to all business put into his hands, and will give prompt attention to all business put into his hands. Feb 14-17

Millwrighting.

THE undersigned is a millwright, and is prepared to attend to all business connected with the above, and to receive and disburse money, and to execute all kinds of business connected with the above. He will attend to all business put into his hands, and will give prompt attention to all business put into his hands. Feb 14-17

Attention.

ALL LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Have your money, and always have it, by buying the celebrated Coffee Roasters' Coffee.

This is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained, and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is constructed, so that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMINGS has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the mode of operating them, in his friend and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of JOHN T. VEINS, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Feb 18-19

W. A. CUMMINGS.

Confederate Affairs.

INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The following is published by the papers generally in the Inaugural Address of President Davis, delivered on the 22d ultimo; to Richmond, on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Southern Confederacy:

Mr. Citizens: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American Independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to inaugurate the permanent government of the Confederate States.

Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their chief magistrate.

When a long course of general legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the northern section of the Union, culminated in a war on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—the institutions of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the very rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a turning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastilles filled with prisoners, arrested at civil process of independent duty found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested in the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military power; civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake; proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as that established for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the

most efficient in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area, exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have been made conquests for which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States, and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unshaken voice, concur in our destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our feet must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred, a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come. We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to privations and cost them much blood and money. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are being multiplied throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating our men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

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It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign

Confederate Affairs.

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True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year of our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area, exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man have been made conquests for which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States, and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unshaken voice, concur in our destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and, although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

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The period is near at hand when our feet must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred, a debt which, in their effort to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come. We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to privations and cost them much blood and money. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are being multiplied throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating our men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordinance of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them. The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternal sentiment and joint effort in war. Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign

Confederate Affairs.

INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

to our condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy and in feeling.

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