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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for the first insertion and Twenty-Five Cents for each subsequent insertion of a square of ten lines or less, if inserted more than once, or not more than one dollar.
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Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7679.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 21st, 1855.

☞ The Mails are still deranged, and are one day in arrears. Our dates from Boston are to the 12th, from New York and Baltimore to the 13th, and from Charleston to the 16th.

CUBA.

The last news from Cuba shows evidently enough that the authorities of that island are in fast expectation of a renewed attempt at invasion by American filibusters. Our advice prove something more, viz: that the Captain General is using all the extraordinary powers vested in him, to prepare for the defeat and destruction of the hardy adventurers, should they really endeavor to effect a landing, and proclaim the Island. He has proclaimed martial law, declared Cuba in a state of siege, announced the blockade of her ports, arrested large numbers of suspected patriots, placed the military force of the Island on a complete war footing, organized his battalions so as to be readily concentrated and thrown upon any particular point without delay, enlisted formidable regiments of volunteers, and finally issued a proclamation in which he avows the intention of giving no quarter to the pirates. These precautions and manœuvres indicate on the part of Concha a settled belief that an expedition is on foot and may be shortly expected in the Island. Concha is well served by his emissaries in this country. They furnish him with a digest of all that occurs here, and, moreover, will be able, if they overstep the limits of zeal, and transmit him, for fact, mere rumor and vague surmise.

The question naturally arises: is there any solid truth in these outgivings? The Northern papers contain dispatches from this quarter, which assert roundly enough that men are daily recruiting for a foreign expedition, that the Southern Lads, for the sake of money, are the mercenaries of war, and that the division alone of the regular military army has furnished of 3,000 men. This is all the breath and truth of common report, and we are incapable of giving it either an authoritative affirmation or denial. Certain is it that the street talk is of a Cuban expedition, and that all are prepared for expedition, and that no one can give a plain and substantial form to his knowledge, but in the mere rehearsal of such street rumor as is generally circulated and circulated by idlers and quidnuncs. If an expedition is maturing, its leaders have so far kept their own secret that the mass of the community possess nothing beyond the vagrant information. In fact, it we are to conclude that the formidable preparations of Gen Concha are based upon authentic information, he knows much more concerning the designs and evidence of the Cuban junta than we who live in the United States have been hitherto.

We think, for however, that something of the sort is brewing, but whether it will ever be carried into complete effect is quite problematical. As for the invasion of Cuba by a handful of fresh adventurers, such as composed the expedition under Lopez, the idea is preposterous. Nothing short of a well-drilled and competent force of several thousands would have the slightest chance of success, and even then the enterprise must be considered desperate. Cuba was never better guarded than now. The Captain General is stimulated at the resources at his command, is proud of the island in the strongest position he desires, and the spirit of Cuba, to be attested with the utmost chance of success, is sadly wanting. Let an army—not an unruly pioneer detachment of adventurers—and that army must be provided with a park of artillery or it will be swept away the result by the cannon of Her Most Catholic Majesty. Supposing, however, that the expedition to be effectual in point of numbers and sufficiently supplied with the engineery of war, we apprehend there will be considerable difficulty in getting to Cuba. The coast is the readily guarded by the Spanish cruisers. Our own navy is under instructions to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws. British and French men-of-war are cruising off the Island, and they will help the Spaniards to intercept the expedition. It could not possibly reach the Island in masses, but could only attain its purpose by small and variable upon points to dissolution amid detached parties at various points. The world is in ignorance of the policy, or the amount of aid, which our authorities have given to such enterprises of the revolutionary kind, and such are there, if possible, are a certain fact that cannot be accomplished. Thus we see the purpose of the Lone Star party is hollow round with embarrassment, and though it continues to flit in a manner that excites pleasure, our judgment is that it will not carry, yet we have enough of the preparation made by the Captain General of the Island and of the force at his disposal to justify the general conclusion that an invasion of Cuba is no Herculean task.

But the expedition of five or seven thousand men, sent to Cuba, rouses the island and the whole strength has been concentrated, the blockade and the attempt have only begun. That island will be released from the Spanish domination of the nations of the island were unanimous in favor of independence, as I delegitimated last week, it admits of no doubt. But we have to consider the warrant and behalf of the Western Lads in the matter. Cuba does not exist, or its revolutionary spirit be manifested, unless the Spaniards are completely surprised by the green exile, or the Spanish authorities are strongly with the invaders, and are ready to join them. Grant that they found the island the island, it is probable that a regular engagement will await the invaders, or immense accessory of numbers, without much knowledge of the country. Such a contest may be long protracted, but we think it must end in the extermination of the invaders. We cannot but regret to see continued efforts in these quarters, which New York journals are so fond of, and which we can but deplore. Let not the blood of our countrymen be vainly shed in chimerical attempts to give liberty to the Queen of the Antilles, while she bows her knee meekly to the mistress Caudine forks. Rather these tender and romantic adventurers, women-like, devote affection and sympathy to Cuba, cherish friendly and kindly ties the commerce between the United States and that island, and in initial an imitation feeling between the Spanish Government and our own, highly propitious to the settlement of existing controversies.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morse, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Webster's Reed and Lyrics, by Mrs. Sigourney, collected, by Washington Irving, G. P. Putnam & Co., publishers. These sketches and tales are impregnated with the delicate humor, and felicitous style of their renowned author.—Some of them are equal in merit to Bracebridge Hall, and have the very track and accent of Knickerbocker.

Life and Scenes of Fanny Fern. H. Long & Brothers, publishers. This volume purports to be an authentic statement of the most prominent incidents in the career of Fanny Fern, with selections from her works. It is a transcendentally sketchy sort of book, manufactured, we venture, to order. Amid its interesting curiosities is a Key to Both Hearts, and some very sharp and severe criticisms on that overpraised work.

Peterson's for January is a good number, and well adapted to the times. Among its contents we note an article on the Anglo-French alliance, an attack on Prussian policy, a part on the Austrian Concordat, and a fourth on the proposed Pacific Railroad. They will repay perusal.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *St Charles* for late Shreveport papers.

☞ Thanks to Mr. Mattinson, of the steamer *Red River* for late Red River papers.

Mair's Grand Combined Menagerie.—This splendid collection of Animals is now on exhibition in Tacoma, near Poydras street—it is the finest Menagerie in the United States and comprises amongst other curiosities of nature, a magnificent specimen of the White Bear, six Lions, a number of Elephants, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Monkeys, &c., &c. Mr. Bennett, the great Lion Tamer, closes the close of these interesting beasts at the close of the exhibition, after which the animals will be fed. In addition to the menagerie, we perceive that the services of Major Versmies, the smallest man in the world, have been engaged.

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 51. Richard H. Moulder, February 12, 1855. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Illinois.

Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said circuit court, in this cause, with costs.

No. 64. The City of Boston, appellants, vs. Archibald A. Ritchie.

The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellant.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Operations of the United States Mint.—From the annual report of Col. J. R. Snowden, director of the United States Mint, we make up the following exemplification for the year and for January 1, 1855:

Entire deposit for 1854—gold	$19,999,222 23
Do do silver	3,041,238 62
Total coinage	60,326,268 00
Number of pieces	14,645,000 00
Amount of domestic gold	49,217,021 00
Of which amount was California	
Amount of silver	1,794 00
Amount of gold	882,000 00
Amount of silver	
Amount of gold coin struck and put into circulation in 1853 and 1854	17,673,451 99

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA:

INTERESTING POLITICAL ITEMS.

The British Army Reduced to Eleven Thousand Sixty-seven.

Loss of the Russians in 1854.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 20.—The mails per steamship Asia have arrived here, and the foreign papers contain a variety of interesting items not contained in the telegraphic accounts.

The tone of opinion in political circles in Russia continues warlike, and the pacific delusions of the Western Powers are ridiculed.

The Turkish Minister at Vienna had received power to treat for peace.

It was learned that since the recent difference between Austria and Prussia, the former cannot set up in her position as an European power, without disavowing the Germanic confederation.

It is stated that the Russians continue to send large reinforcements to their army in the Crimea, and that they are also concentrating large forces in Bessarabia.

The mortality among the allied troops in the Crimea had been immense. The 63d Irish Regiment had become extinct, and many others nearly so.

The whole British force was, at the latest dates from the Crimea, only 11,000 bayonets.

The total Russian loss during last year was one hundred and eleven thousand men.

Congressional.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Senate yesterday passed a substitute for the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Today Mr. Cass made a speech defining his position relative to the remarks of Lord Clarendon respecting the alliance of France and England in both hemispheres, referred to the conduct of France and England in regard to Cuba, and the interference of the latter at San Juan, and warned his countrymen of the importance of the subject.

He was followed by Messrs. Mason and Clayton on the same subject.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, Feb. 20.—The following steamers have passed down today, bound for New Orleans: The B. W. Hill at 9 A. M., Natchez at 12 M., and Southern Belle at 5 P. M.

Louisville, Feb. 20.—Eight—The steamers David Weir and A. L. Shotwell have arrived from New Orleans, and the Highflyer has left for that port. The weather is mild.

Shawneetown, Feb. 20.—The total number of ks packed to date this season is 255,000 being a decrease from last year of 75,000. Sales have been made at 8 Bour at $8 12½ per barrel, whisky at 2-3c cents per gallon, bulk meat—shoulders at 6½ and sides at 7½ cents per pound, hams at 6½, per pound, and of mess pork at $18 50 per barrel.

New York Market.

New York, Feb. 13.—The cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 1400 bales, at 9 cents cents for middling Orleans. Flour is a shade higher, with sales of Ohio from $8 25 to $8 50 per barrel. Corn has sold to-day at 90 cents cents per bushel. Pork is active, and a shade higher, with sales of Mess at $17 75 @ 18 12½ per barrel. Prime Mess at $15 @ 16 50 per barrel. Lard is unchanged.

State Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 20, 1855.

Senate.—Mr. Kinz presented an Act to appropriate $10 000 to the Lunatic Asylum, referred to the Ways and Means.

Mr. Pettit called the attention of the people on the subject of the Sunday Law, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Pettit called up the bill to remove the Capitol to New Orleans, passed to a third reading by yeas 13, nays 11.

House.—The bill to incorporate the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was recommitted.

At the evening session, the bill abolishing the Twenty Lawyers was under consideration.

The House today passed the bill graduating the price of the public lands.

New Treaties.

Washington, Feb 20.—The President sent to the Senate today two treaties—one with the Netherlands, among and the other with the Hanseatic Cities, recognizing the doctrine that free ships make free goods.

Sunday Newspapers "Illegal."

An important, and somewhat novel, decision has just been made, in one of the New York City Courts, relative to the Sunday newspapers. The following is an abstract:

John L. Smith, &c., against John M. Wilcox, et al. Action to recover $200, and costs, for advertising in the Sunday Courier in 1850, the principal defense to which was that the contract in question was void, having been made in violation of the Sunday law, and cannot be recovered. Judge Roosevelt, before whom the case was tried, ordered, a few days since, a verdict, *pro formâ*, in favor of plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court.

The Judge, on Monday rendered an opinion. He held the law of the State of New York prohibiting secular labor on Sunday, except for necessity or charity, and the exposure of goods for sale, except fish, milk and meat. He had been contended that the Sunday papers are printed on Saturday night before 12 o'clock, and there is no evidence in regard to the paper in question, to the contrary. There is no doubt, however, that the paper was prepared to be exposed for sale on Sunday, and the contract for advertisements was made with a view to Sunday publication. The Judge cited a case where a lawyer's clerk used on a claim for copying papers on Sunday, and it was held to be a void contract, and that the clerk could recover upon a quantum meruit for the work done. The Judge considered, also, that the business to be expected from the sale of papers on Sunday, and the disturbance to the public thereby, that the dissemination of business advertisements on that day, and the notice of existing them, was not a work of charity or necessity.

Times Past and Times Present.—It often happens that a simple narrative presents the most striking commentary. The "Flag of the Union," at Jackson, Mississippi, thus pithily describes the effects of the Whig and of the Democratic Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, and the temper with which the influences of each were felt:

"The Democracy and the South.—When, under a Whig tariff, some twenty millions of revenue were raised, the Southern Democracy assisted terribly over the depression of the suffering South; grass grew in the streets of Charleston; Whiggery was a national curse.

"Now, when twenty millions of revenue are raised under a Democratic tariff, not a man of them complains. On the contrary, we are sick to be grateful to our self-constituted guardians for such a state of statesmanship.

"But be sure that that the South pays most of the revenue, it is easy to see now much she is blessed by Democratic ministrations. But the other day the people were called to admire what the "Democracy has done for the South," and when we open our eyes to view the wonder, lo! it turned out to be TARIFF OF 1846."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 12th, after the introduction of petitions, Mr. Seward presented eight separate bills for improving the harbors of New York, and also a bill to remit or refund duties on goods destroyed by great fires, reported by the Finance Committee on the 6th inst. Passed.

The following is an abstract of the bill: the Secretary of the Treasury may remit or refund duties on unbroken and original packages destroyed by the fire of December, 1848, and the 7th July, 1838, and the 28th of March, 1854. The Collector and Naval Officer to be a commission to ascertain these losses. The goods must have been destroyed within 5 years; and if imported subsequently to the passage of this Act, within two years from the importation.

The testimony before said commissions must be in writing. Proirate allowances for damage to be granted where goods are not entirely destroyed. If claims be no Naval Officer within the district, then the District Attorney or some other collection officer and the Collector to compose the commission.

Mr. Dawson stated that in consequence of the death of Mr. Norris, the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the business for the benefit of the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown, had not been considered. He moved that all the bills relative to that subject be made the special order for Wednesday next; agreed to.

Mr. Toucey called up the bill establishing a Circuit Court of the United States for California, which was discussed and passed.

Mr. Pettit called up the bill fixing the salaries of District Judges of the United States.

The bill was discussed by Mr. Fessenden, Pettit, Toucey, Mallory, Clayton, Bell and Gwin, and finally passed without amendment.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was adopted that for the remainder of the session all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union shall be confined strictly to the question or proportion under consideration, except during such evening sessions as the majority of the House may order for general debate.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, the House suspended rules to take up the Senate's joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the brevet title of Lieutenant General on General Scott for eminent military services, and it was passed—yeas 126, nays 64.

Mr. Giddings vainly sought to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The principle of this and all republican Governments consists in maintaining peace as far as possible with all nations, and encouraging the spirit of war and rapine; therefore

Resolved, That Major-General Winfield Scott, for his persevering efforts to maintain peace and avoid bloodshed on our northern and northwestern frontiers, when they were threatened with violence and war, is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the gratitude of the American people.

The House passed the bill establishing an additional judicial district in Wisconsin.

Mr. McDougal moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill authorizing a daily express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco—disagreed to, a two-thirds voting for it.

The House considered the joint resolution to fulfil the stipulations of an article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to persons entitled to receive the same, the full amount of damages decreed by the Territorial and District Judges of the United States, for losses in East Florida. The amount involved is over a million of dollars.

Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Falling off in the Revenue.

The Washington correspondent of the "Evening Post" gives us the following comparative statement of revenue received during the last six months of 1853-54, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans:

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.
July	482,166	395,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	600,000	400,000
Aug.	400,671	400,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	600,000	400,000
Sept.	445,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,400,000	600,000	400,000
Oct.	445,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,400,000	600,000	400,000
Nov.	445,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,400,000	600,000	400,000
Dec.	445,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,400,000	600,000	400,000
	2,663,000	2,395,000	24,000,000	21,600,000	3,600,000	2,400,000

	Baltimore.		Charleston.		New Orleans.	
	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.
July	47,700	40,000	40,000	40,000	140,000	80,000
Aug.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	140,000	80,000
Sept.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	140,000	80,000
Oct.	44,116	40,000	40,000	40,000	141,000	100,000
Nov.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	141,000	100,000
Dec.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	141,000	100,000
	251,816	240,000	240,000	240,000	842,000	540,000

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, but a quorum of members not being in attendance, an adjournment until Friday morning was made.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening at 8 o'clock, Alderman Tracy in the Chair. The consideration of the city Budget for the current year was passed by the upper Board, once at once concurred in.

The following amendments to the appropriations of the upper Board were made:

For the Police Department, $800,000; (an increase of $50,000) for Fire Companies, $40,000; (an increase of $11,000) for Stationery, $6000; (a decrease of $4000) for Quarantine, $14,000; (a reduction of $8000.) The appropriation for the shelling of Bonaventure street from Robertson's Ditch, was stricken out, the work being under contract, and an appropriation of $3000 for the shelling of the east side of Bayou Fabre street from Good Children street to Luzenberg's Hospital, was made. The appropriation of $22,450 for the digging of a draining canal at the upper limit of the city from Claiborne street to Carrollton Avenue, and the raising of a protection levee, was ignored.

There has been some sectional feeling exhibited during the discussion of the project, Mr. Bith moved to strike out the words "Second, Third and Fourth," and insert the words First, Second, Third and Fourth, as applied to the different parts of the city, which motion was adopted.

The resolution of the upper Board fixing the year at one per cent. was concurred in. The Board then adjourned.

Supreme Court.—In the Supreme Court on Monday, decisions were rendered in the following cases:

By Justice Spofford.—John Bird, appellee, vs. J. L. Lodoli et al. Appeal from the ninth District Court of West Baton Rouge. Judgment of the District Court reversed, the plaintiff to recover of the defendants the sum of $7,437.

Brown Heard, appellee, vs. Dr. Joseph Martin. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Assumption. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

By Justice Buchanan.—Susan E. Brickell and Husband, appellees, vs. Susan E. Conner et al. Appeal from the Tenth District Court of Texas. Appeal dismissed, at costs of appellants.

Zephyrine Hebert and Husband, appellees, vs. Elizabeth Bloom. Appeal from the Sixth District Court of West Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Celeste Hinde and Husband et al., appellees, vs. Marie Cazaux. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A Steward, appellee, vs. J. R. Christian. Appeal from the ninth District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed and affirmed.

A J. J. Briggs, appellee, vs. Adolphe Verret. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

P. G. Montana, appellant, vs. Zenon Porche. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Point Coupee. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Jones, appellee, vs. R. R. Reed and W. Hill. Appeal from the Tenth District Court of Madison. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. H. Magee, appellant, vs. the New Orleans Insurance Company. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the District Court reversed, the ship Mary Ann of the Defendant the sum of $2,500, with costs in both courts.

By Justice Voorhies.—R. O. Opelousas and H. Wolfe, appellees, vs. Jacob Schlosser et al. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Lafourche Interior. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ralph Metcalf, appellee, vs. James H. O'Hanlan et al. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Lafourche Interior. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Valentine Gautreau, appellee, vs. Pierre Bellin. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Lafourche Interior. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Valentine Gautreau, appellee, vs. Delize Bellin. Appeal from the Fifth District Court of Lafourche Interior. Judgment affirmed.

By Justice Buchanan.—Jacob Hoffman and W. Berry, appellees, vs. Jacob Hoffman et al. Appeal from the Ninth District Court of Rapides. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ralph Metcalf has accepted the K. N. nomination for Governor of New Hampshire. In a letter of acceptance he defines his political principles, endorsing the platform of the American party, opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and favoring the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

In Anderson county, Ky., a strong democratic district, there are said to be 800 K. N.'s, out of 1,100 voters.

The Nebraska Legislature is composed of 25 Nebraska democrats and 12 whigs. Hon. J. L. Sharp was elected President of the Council, and A. J. Hanscom, Speaker of the House.

The large clipper ship *Spirit of the Times*, from Valparaiso, is ashore in the Chesapeake off Annapolis. She has a large and valuable cargo.

MR. BARKER ON THE SENATORSHIP.—The Virginia papers give us the following letter:

New York, Jan. 29, 1855.

To the Hon. Sydney Lee, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your valued favor of 13th inst., is received, and I hasten to reply. I am well aware of the importance which is attached to the election of U. S. Senator from this State, in the Order, and beg to assure you that every means consistent with our rules has been and is being used to defeat the election of W. H. Seward. I think you are perhaps forgetful of, Even Mr. Seward is acceptable to the present Administration, and the democratic adherents to it are instructed to vote for *any one* who can be elected. *What of Democrats*, to destroy the power of the K. N. House, a new feature of antagonism presents itself in the senatorial alliance. Moreover, every effort is being made to control the brothers belonging to the Legislature, and I have no hopes of success. The influence of capital and public patronage are of course brought to bear against us, but still the Order are using all the press in their power to counteract these influences.

A spirit of harmony pervades our councils, and despite the efforts of outside factions, we have maintained our position than far and are increasing in numbers beyond our anticipations.

Hoping the result of the election will be that as we mutually desire, I am yours fraternally.

J. W. BARKER.

A Splendid Mansion.—The Duke of Buccleugh, one of the richest men in England, has laid aside from his revenues every year for the last twenty-four years, the sum of $4,500 as accumulating fund in order to rebuild Moonrose Hughe in a palatial manner, so as to make it the finest mansion in London. This would make $400,000, but as it was probably intended it amounts now to much larger sum.

All-Healing Wash.—Certain which, if not adulteration, and of which no copy, Dr. Comp. Comfort, at Wholesale Depot, No. 1, Camp street, at which the old customers and some more are invited to call and supply themselves. No Wash ever offered to the public enjoyed such unanimous approbation, or gained so many friends in so short a time. Why then expend time in trying the thousand and one worthless compounds which are offered to you? Why then expend time in trying the thousand and one worthless compounds which are offered to you? Why then expend time in trying the thousand and one worthless compounds which are offered to you?