ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Indiana State Medical Society, by Dr. M. J. Bray, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Gentlemen of the Medical Society.

By the kindness and urbanity of my cotemporaries rather than by any deserved merit, I have the pleasure to greet you, and to bid you a hearty welcome to the Sixth Annual session of the Indiana State Medical Society.

We have come from different parts of our State, severed for a time the ties of the domestic fire-side, and the pleasures of the social circle, and congregated within the walls of this house, not, I trust, with the selfish intention to promote a political or sectarian party; neither have we visited this City with the more laudable desire to commemorate the deeds of greatness achieved by our illustrious sires; but actuated by feelings more philanthropic and praise worthy,—we wish to unite our honest, though feeble efforts, to improve the science of medicine, that we may more effectually stay the unsparing hand of the plague; the pestilence that walketh in darkness at noon-day, and pour the balm of health in the hectic bosom.

I feel that we have selected a profession that is worthy of our highest ambition, and well deserves to be called noble.

The earliest practice of it arose from the most generous sentiment which nature has implanted in the breast of man. From that sympathetic benevolence which leads us to feel for the sufferings and misfortunes of others, and inspires within us an unconquerable desire to alleviate them. The mandate inscribed upon our commission is, to go and remove the maladies of the nations; stay the hand of the destroying angel of death, and heal that dreadful wound inflicted by sin, which "brought death into the world with all our woe."

To take a familiar and rapid survey of the healing art, its rise and progress, connecting with the history of the lives of those who have embarked in this grand palladium, may not be unprofitable, or uninteresting to us upon this occasion. Our task takes us back to the most distant shores of time; to that country which once gave science and learning to the world, but which is now in the grossest darkness of ignorance and superstition. All human records agree, that the arts and sciences first appeared in the East; the delightful habitation of our first parents where native genius displayed itself amidst the universal darkness of the primeval world.

We are informed by historians and commentators, that immediately after the flood, a few old sages existed who commenced the cultivation of physic, by observing the symptoms of their own disorders, the maladies of others, and by enquiring what caused, and cured them—The art thus imperfectly established was soon improved by exposing the sick in the public markets, and on the high-ways, so that strangers, and those who passed by could examine their disorders. If they knew any remedial agent effectual, they would advise them with regard to their cure, or treatment. All the cures thus effected, were faithfully recorded; they were engraved upon the pillars, tables and walls of the temples, for the benefit of succeeding generations.

Thus was our gallant barque launched upon the trackless deep, by the Assyrians, Babalonians and Chaldeans, nearly four thousand years ago. She has since been riding surge and billow, fearlessly and manfully breasting the broad-sides with which her enemies have thought proper to greet her progress.

The cultivation of the science of medicine, and the practice of it, soon fell into the hands of the priests, who for the sake of popularity and influence, appropriated the medical art to their own benefit, performing such mystical spells and incantations, as appealed powerfully to the reigning superstition of the ages. Though charlatans, they made many important improvements in anatomy, by virtue of their priesthood. According to their custom, they offered up to their different deities daily sacrifices of different animals, whose carcases were minutely examined and inspected, as no sacrifice would make atonement for the sins and iniquities of the people, or please the deity, but such as were perfectly sound; hence, they were obliged to be solicitous in their inquiring after the signs of their perfect health, and to learn from examination what state of the viscera implied that the animal was not sound, as they were responsible for the success, or miscarriage of their oblation from the morbid, or healthy appearance of their fibres. A knowledge of the healing art was soon known by the Egyptians, who cherished the warmest friendship and love for their deceased friends. This public feeling gave rise to the common custom of embalming, which gave additional facilities to the study of the human system. To perform this duty they were obliged to open the body, take out the viscera, and fill up their space with a composition of spices, which afforded an opportunity to learn the structure and situation of the parts.—Thus was the way prepared for Aesculapius, whose remarkable genius astonished the world, and caused him to appear like one far in advance of the age in which he lived. He was the illustrious pupil of the famous Centaur.—He far eclipsed his master, and acquired for himself a reputation which burns brightly amid the mass of shades of darkness which hung upon the world at this time, and which for ages and barbarous time in which he flourished. Honors were showered upon him from all quarters; his descent was traced to the gods, and he himself deified, by his admiring countrymen, and temples were dedicated in every part of Greece to the great god of physic.

The death of this distinguished personage is veiled in much obscurity. Diodorus Siculus the historian of the age, informs us that the invisible world, while he lived, ceased to be peopled with its victims, and Pluto, one of the heathen gods, jealous of the number thus rescued from the grave, contrived to punish him by a summary death. How little have we to apprehend that such a cause may terminate the life of one of our modern Aesculapius.

During centuries which followed the death of this distinguished personage the practice of medicine was confined to his descendants, who presided over the temples of learning dedicated to him. The temples dedicated to the god of healing were the hospitals to which hundreds resorted, and the priests ministering at the altars were the physicians who treated their multiform maladies. The administration of medicine relieved, doubtless, not a few, while faith, which, even in our day works wonders, proved the magnum remedium of the many.

The most distinguished name of antiquity in our art, is Hippocrates. He appeared in that remote age, like a great rock in the midst of a desert, overshadowing all around it, or like the sun, whose luminous rays disperse the darkness of night, and diffuse joy and animation to the world. This distinguished personage held rank far above his predecessors or cotemporaries.—He was educated in the school of Heroditus, and had an industry untiring in the pursuit of his favorite studies; with a taste improved by years of travel and observation, he possessed a mind stored with the richest lore of that remote age.—But the knowledge thus acquired failed to satisfy an intellect of such giant mould.

The pillars fixed as the boundaries of human attainment, he refused to recognize; penetrating far beyond them, he expanded new vistas of light, explored untrodden regions of truth, and, spurning the fetters of authority and tradition, alike with the errors of an ignorant and superstitious era, he stood forth in his own strength, a type of deep power, dignity and majesty, without a parallel. Justly has he been styled the Father of Medicine. He was a medical philosopher in the strict sense of the term. By the indomitable energy of his mind, he patiently surveyed the inner temple of nature, studied the phenomena of life, and discovered the great chain of sympathy which unites the whole organism into one beautiful and harmonious system. From his writings we discover the first rudiments of an important branch of medical science, called physiology. He also made considerable progress in pathology, and is the founder of a sect of theorists, known as humoralists. They believe that the citadel of life may be invaded by disease through the medium of the fluids, and by many of our own craft this doctrine is orthodox at the present time. Another no less important theory, and one which shows the originality and penetration of his mind, is that of crisis, or the natural tendency of disease to cure at a certain stated period, depending upon a natural train of actions, which, when proceeding in their due course, terminate in the removal of the morbid action. He collected the previously scattered and isolated facts, arranged them, and published rational views, drawn from his own experience. He was acquainted with a copious apparatus of instruments and bandages, and several operations exhibit an actual technical tendency. In different parts of his writings he treats of surgical subjects, and much that is now taught as modern surgery is the reflections from the pages of this great apostle. Among his writings you will find many profound observations of the phenomena of disease, many useful hints, many far-reaching suggestions, and you cannot fail to be overwhelmed with admiration of a genius, who, amid the darkness of his age, the limited resources of the art, and the trammels of a pervading superstition, could rise superior to all of these, and call from the depth of his vast mind principles of science, and stores of thought, which should find a response among the thinking and reflecting, in all time. After the death of this distinguished personage, great attention was paid to the cultivation of medicine, and medical schools were multiplied. The most distinguished one was established at Alexandria. It was graced with many illustrious names, which deserve more than a passing notice.—Erastratus and Herophilus filled the chair of anatomy. They industriously pursued the choice of their favorite study, and made many improvements in anatomy by the dissections of the bodies of criminals, procured for that purpose by the public authority. They discovered the heart, and great vessels, the brain, and principal nerves, explained the reason for the variation of the pulse, and its index to disease. Their practice of medicine was not based upon mere speculation and theory, but upon facts, deduced from observation and experience, without which all theory in science falls to the ground. Passing over the names of many who were greatly distinguished in their day, we come to Aurelianus, the next great light of medical science—worthy of a place in that brilliant galaxy of which Hippocrates is the bright particular star. He divided diseases into two great classes, acute and chronic; a very useful and practical division, made by nature, and observed by every practitioner of medicine at the present day. Upon these supposed states he based his indications of cure. During the acute stage the disease war treated antilogistically, but in the chronic state, he pursued the expectant plan, believing that to get rid of an enemy which invades the citadel of life, a siege is better than a forcible means of entry, to eject him from his premises.

The next great name in medical science is Celsus, he lived four hundred years after Hippocrates, and is the first Roman practitioner whose name has been transmitted to the present time, and the most learned exponent of the methodic sect. His practice is remarkable for boldness and precision, and his treatises are voluminous, embracing remarks upon every subject worthy of note at the time in which he lived. In fevers, he relied principally upon the modus operandi of nature, conceiving that they consist essentially in the effort of the constitution to throw off some morbid cause. We here see the germ of the doctrine of the vis medacatrix nature which has had so much influence over the practice of the most enlightened physicians of modern times. After Celsus, deserves to be mentioned Pliny and some others, who served to prepare the way for another name which makes a distinct era in the science of medicine. Highly gifted by nature, Galen possessed every personal advantage. He was one of the most remarkable geniuses that ever appeared either in ancient or in modern times. He flourished in the second century of the Christian Era, a native of Rome, and brought up in the lap of wealth and refinement, the means he commanded of gratifying his thirst for knowledge were inexhaustible; his education was conducted on the most liberal scale, and under the best masters, while extensive travel added largely to his store of useful knowledge. With all these desiderata he possessed great loftiness of purpose and energy, to carry out whatever cause he might espouse. All that could be anticipated from such advantages was more than realized. The rank that Galen holds among the great lights of our science is second only to Hippocrates, and although no altars were erected to his memory, no sacrifices offered to his shrine, his opinions were regarded with an awe little less religious in its character; and in reference to his theory and practice, for a number of centuries was a sufficient argument against inquiry in medicine. The literary remains of this prodigy of industry and talent, amount to several hundred treatises, among which the departments of physiology, pathology and anatomy, form a large share. For centuries succeeding the death of Galen, we have few illustrious names to celebrate, or discoveries to record. Literature in general was declining, and various causes, both moral and political, were coming into operation, which suspended the progress of science and learning for many centuries, and produced that dark, justly and emphatically denominated the dark ages. Not until the ninth century was there any advances made in the science of medicine, and this deserves no more than a passing notice. A correct and elaborate description of small pox, measels, deseases before unknown, were described by Rhages, an Arabian physician. In the tenth century, another star of the first magnitude broke through the firmament to gild the darkness which enveloped the world.

Avicenna, like Galen, was educated in all the lore of the times, and exhibited an intellect not inferior to that distinguished man in all the practical walks of the profession. He wrote most extensively upon almost every subject, and his works continued to be the standard text books in the schools of Europe and Arabia, until the revival of letters. From the twelfth to the fourteenth century, medicine became neglected, and like other branches of science, lapsed into most profound disrepute and insignificance.

A period of darkness and barbarism immediately succeeded the fall of the Roman Empire, and the more polite part of the world was visited by a northern storm of barbarians, who extinguished the small light of learning that lit up the darkness of the age. Surgery fell into the hands of the Arabian physicians, characterized by the neglect of anatomy, with a copious instrumental apparatus, four of the knife, and frequent employment of the cautery iron. Alchemy was at this time the favorite and all-absorbing pursuit of the learned, who spent often a life-time in the solitude of some subterranean laboratory, vainly seeking to change the baser metals into gold, or to discover some grand elixir which might ensure earthly immortality to man. In Christian Europe surgery fell into the hands of the clergy. It sank to such imperfection, that the knowledge of operations possessed by the Greeks was no longer met with. A distinguished historian says that such universal ignorance, the pretended honor of blood, the dogma of a religion which shed it in torrents for useless quarrels, an exclusive relish for the subtlety of the schools, and speculative theories, are circumstances farther explaining the profound darkness of the age. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the arts and sciences began to flourish. The reformation reflected its benefits upon physic, and a better day was evident. The twilight darkness of the priests was forbidden by the Pope to perform any bloody operation, on pain of excommunication. This edict gave birth to the barbary system; men employed by the priest to perform the minor operations of surgery, such as bleeding, cupping, and extracting teeth. Their occupation was indicated by a red pole, suspended at the door of their office. During this period, medical schools sprung up in Spain, France and England, and human dissections were encouraged. Henry the Eighth legalized the study of anatomy by an act of Parliament. All that could be anticipated from the organization of medical schools, human dissections, and the science of chemistry, was more than realized, and the seventeenth century was characterized with many brilliant discoveries in anatomy, materia medica, and theora, and practice. The history of this epoch, so glorious for the profession, comprises the discovery of the absorbents, by Rudback, and the circulation of the blood, by the immortal Harvey.

In approaching the latter part of the seventeenth century, we come to names familiar to every practitioner of medicine. The numerous wars which scourged mankind, and the establishment of public hospitals, presented a rich field for observation, and gave rise to many new theories in medicine. In a sketch so necessarily hurried, we pass over the names of Sylvius and Hillias, the most respectable advocates of the chemical doctrines of medicine, which brings us to Sydenham, a man not inferior to any that have passed under our review. Justly has he been styled the English Hippocrates; as the one shone pre-eminent among the ancients, the other may be regarded as the greatest among the moderns. He leaned to no theory, but contented himself with matters of fact, and devoted his time to the study of diseases, and to the modus operandi of medicines.

Medical schools were greatly multiplied in the beginning of the eigteenth century, which gave rise to scholastic discussions, angry debates, and the overthrow of long established principles and theories. Stahl and Hoffman in opposed to the chemical and mathematical physicians, explained the phenomena of life upon a new principle. Stahl referred the operations of the animal economy, to a specific principle, styled anima. Hoffman, such phenomena to the nervous structure; this opinion gave rise to the theory of solidism, and opposed to the long cherished humoral pathology. He subverted many of the errors attached to the old system of pathology, and called the attention of the medical world to the importance of a proper attention to the muscular and nervous system, as well as the fluid portion of the body. Contemporary with Stahl and Hoffman, was the celebrated Boerhave of Leyden. There are few examples, (says the historian,) either in ancient or modern times, of any individual who arrived at higher eminence, both in general knowledge and the departments more intimately connected with profession. His acquaintance with botany and chemistry, were such as to enable him to teach both these sciences with the greatest success, while his lectures, and his writings, both theoretical and practical, were long considered a standard of excellence. His moral qualities were no less admirable than his intellectual arguments; and, if we add to these his elegance as a writer, his eloquence as a lecturer, and his entire devotedness to his profession, we shall be at no loss to account for the celibrity which he enjoyed during his life time, and the reputation which he left behind him. He inculcated the doctrine that the immediate cause of inflammation was some obstruction to the free circulation of the blood in the minute vessels, and this obstruction might be caused by whatever could dissipate the thinner parts of the blood, and cause it to be thick and sizy,—a condition of the blood called by him lentor, or that the same pathological condition might be caused by the larger globules of the blood passing into the minute vessels, and thus plug them up. This circumstance was called, error loci. Haller, a worthy pupil of his, made many valuable contributions to the science of physiology. The doctrine of initability and sensibility, as properties of the muscular and nervous system, with their peculiar agency in vital phenomena, are worthy of notice. As we still advance towards the present era of medical science, we come to Cullen and Brown, who had peculiar views of pathology, and practice, but for want of time, we are obliged to pass over them, that we may pay a just tribute of respect to John Hunter. Being directed by the unerring star of genius, he applied himself to his favorite study anatomy, and made in this branch of medical science many useful improvements. He is the author of a valuable treatise on the blood, and is the founder of the modern doctrine of inflammation and union by the first intention. His writings are as plain as a gun-shot wounds, and the growth and disease of bones, are but the reflections from his own experience, and extensive observation. He rose from the obscurity of a poor apprentice boy to a man of genius and notoriety, and from menial poverty to affluence and wealth. He has been called the greatest medical philosopher of whom England can boast, without making exception of Harvy, the still greater glory of Britain, the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood. In coming nearer to our own time, we can mention a host of names that have done honor to themselves, and the nation that gave them birth and eduction; but it is not possible, in the short space of time allotted to this essay, to do more than mention a few of the names of those who have earned a place upon the enduring scroll of medical philosophy. The names of Pinal, Cruveilleur, Quputyran, Laennec, Velpan, Brolda, Liston, Copland, and many others, who are fully equaled by our own countrymen, as Eberle, Drake, Physic, Patterson, Beaumont; and last, though not least, may be mentioned the name of Prof. Deaning, the presiding President of this Society, only one short year ago, but has since bowed with Christian resignation to the hand of the destroying angle of death. He was not only an exponder of the abstruse doctrines of medical philosophy, but in those more intimate and tender relations which bound him to his friends, to society, and to his kindred—he was all that friendship could ask, or affection claim, or humanity and kindness enjoin,

"His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might
Stand up and say to the world—
This was a man."

All these great lights in medical literature, have been the exponents of some great principle, or added some useful improvement to the pursuit of their choice. They occupy the topmost round in fame's towering ladder, and fill a niche of glory in the proud temple of their country's history, and the world's remembrance. Some of them have floated down to us, on the wrecks of nations and empires, as a casket of precious jewels, whose brilliancy could never be effaced and time could not corrode. France, England, and our own favored land, in all their glory, may be swept from the face of the earth, their language be destroyed, and their records perish, still these great names will live amid the nations, and their lustre increase with the increase of years, as long as man is civilized, or the earth inhabited. But, gentlemen, there is no royal high-way to this splendid and bewitching goal; it is a desideratum too costly to be purchased with gold; even if we had the wealth of California, and it compressed into the compass of an orange at our command. The influence of family, and the power of estate, are utterly impotent in such an enterprise.—The rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet here on a common level. Mind, the noblest attribute of man, is the jewel that calls on us for perpetual vigilance, while it laughs at the arbitrary distinctions found in society.—With a solemn sense of the responsibility of the profession, we will take a stand firm as the everlasting hills, on the side of virtue, order, knowledge and truth, and embrace every opportunity to improve a profession which is henceforth to make the business of our lives; and if there is anything certain in this scene of fluctuations and changes, never cease to cherish the conviction, that our career must terminate in the actual possession of the respect and confidence of the truly great, and in the delightful consciousness of having accomplished something for the happiness of man.

The Greatness of Little Things.

In Lieut. Maury's recent work on the Physical Geography of the Sea, he gives the result of microscopic examinations of some shells drawn up from the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, where it is more than two miles in depth. These shells are so minute, that to the naked eye they appear like common dust or clay, although not a grain of sand is among them; and yet they are so preserved that their most delicate edges are all perfect. It would require a larger grave to hold all the coral insects in the world than all the elephants. The smallest tenants of the ocean, not the largest, are its most important occupants, and the microscopic shell fish create more important changes than the whales.

It has been the great error of historians, statesmen and politicians to lose sight of this truth. They look only at the whales, *the big fish*, and seem to consider these as the monarchs of the deep sea of politics, and they alone have a right to swim there. If the French Emperor flounders, on the Russian Autocrat turns over on his side and dies, each contortion is duly chronicled. But in the meantime, what do we hear of the progress of the people and industrious classes, *the small fish?* They are the true monarchs of this great and wide sea of politics after all. They form the strata by which the geologists of history will hereafter mark the progress of this age, and classify all its products; and upon the basis of which all future society will develop itself. Take care of the poor, and the rich will take care of themselves. Educate the masses, and there will arise from the number a sufficiently large class to generalize their ideas, and carry out their principles.—Reform the people, make them temporate, truthful and virtuous, for they give tone and temper to the age and to the country, determining the character of its leaders far more than the leaders that of the masses.

And so in individual life and character.—It is little things that make and unmake us all. There are thousands of young men of genius and enterprise at this moment who dream of fame and distinction, and who, if it only required some one great act of daring or sacrifice within the scope of human possibility to become distinguished, would be heroes; but because true eminence is only to be attained by a persevering application in a number of daily virtues, are constantly at war with the whole scheme of things, and esteem it a very badly governed world, in which they fined no higher place.

It is a man's little habits of dress, demeanor and conversation that make or unmake the friends on which his success and happiness in life depend. It is on a man's little habits of eating and drinking, of loitering over trifles, or knowing how to brush them aside, that his character for idleness of industry, and the occupation of the largest part of his time depend. It is the way in which a man takes care of the pennies in his pecuniary transactions that determine whether he will ever take care of pounds.

Little habits drive nails into our coffins.—They more than make up by their number what they seem to lack in individual importance. They are the true seeds of character. We might as well plant acorns, and not expect them to grow, as cherish small vices and not expect them to increase; or as reasonably hope to see the firm and noble oak where no acorns were ever planted, as true greatness and success in life, where the seedlings of a thousand little habits of industry and virtue had not been first carefully cherished.

In a word, character is the sum of little things rather than great ones. The true estimate of an individual is not ascertained by his accidental or occasional achievements, but his every habits. A nation's character is not determined by its famous men, but by the habits of its masses, and the character of the age by the vices or virtues that were so inherent as to be unnoticed.

The following, which we take from the *Richmond Jeffersonian*, may prove of benefit to some of our neighbors:

Our *Palladium* neighbor is wonderfully horrified at the conduct of some of his Missouri Know Nothing friends in going over to Kansas and voting, and thus preventing a fair expression of the views of the bona fide settlers there. This was a very great outrage; but it looks a little singular that, while he is so unsparing in his denunciations of the Missourians, he should not think it a matter of sufficient importance to denounce similar outrages perpetrated nearer home. It is a notorious fact that at the late October election in this State, Know Nothing bullies were imported from Louisville, Ky., into New Albany, who shamefully beat and bruised citizens of that place with brass knuckles—and prevented many legal voters from exercising the right of suffrage, and that by these infamous means a Know Nothing victory was achieved. A pair of the "brass knuckles" used on that occasion were exhibited in the Hall of the House of Representatives last winter by a member of the Legislature. It is also a well known fact that at the late city election in Cincinnati, steamboat loads of Kentuckians were imported to that city to aid the Know Nothings in fighting and voting; and that one of the Captains of these imported Know Nothing bullies was shot down while heading a mob. These outrages upon the rights of citizens of our own and sister State of Ohio have been entirely overlooked by our *Palladium* neighbor. Are such outrages any less censurable or worthy of condemnation when committed upon citizens of Ohio and Indiana than when committed upon citizens of Kansas? If not, why has not our Know Nothing neighbor of the *Palladium* opened his batteries upon his brethren for the outrages perpetrated within the borders of his State, and in a neighboring city of an adjoining State? Is it because there was no anti-Nebraska capital to be made by so doing, and because he sympathized with those who committed the outrages?—Speak out, brother Holloway, on this subject.

☞ Copper ore has been found in Livingston county, Mo.

The Kane Relief Expedition.

The third expedition from New York to the Arctic regions is now nearly in readiness to sail on its benevolent mission. The two vessels purchased for the purpose have not been named, but have been strengthened and otherwise prepared for northern service. The largest is known as the bark "Eringo," registered 327 tons, and was purchased at $17,000. Her consort is a propeller of 250 tons, which cost $30,000, and will arrive here from Philadelphia in a day or two. The former is now receiving her provisions and stores, and will be complete this week. Both are expected to sail by the 1st proximo, steering direct for the coast of Greenland, and continuing northward to Smith's Sound.

The original expedition from this city, under Dr. Kane, fitted out under the auspices of our generous townsman, Henry Grinnell, Esq., consisting of the "Advance" and "Rescue," sailed on its northern voyage in the year 1850, and returned the year following. Not dispairing of ultimate success, the Advance was again dispatched, under the command of Dr. Kane, in 1853, and it is for her relief that the present expedition is fitting out. The "Advance" is the property of Mr. Grinnell, and her crew and officers, numbering sixteen men, are still under his pay. In the expedition now noticed, the entire expense is borne by the government.

The protracted absence of Dr. Kane affords no conclusive evidence of danger or misfortune; but being left entirely alone in his icy solitude, by the return, within the last few months, of the numerous expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, any needed assistance, to be of avail, must be dispatched at once. Congress therefore appropriated $150,000, (which will probably exceed the amount required,) and authorized the Secretary of the Navy "to dispatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to "the intrepid American navigator." The Congressional resolutions conferring this authority, provide "that such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the Navy, and others who may declare their willingness to be so engaged." We yesterday visited the naval station at Brooklyn, and were pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Navy and officers of the yard are disposed to fit out the expedition in the best possible manner, and take a deep interest in its progress and success. The orders are that it shall be amply provided with two years' rations, and which, with the extras, will suffice for a cruise of fully three years. The provisions in preparation consist chiefly of "pemmican," or concentrated meat, besides soups, Borden's patent meat biscuit, lime-juice, (anti-scorbutic,) pickles, &c.

The supplies will include something like 20,000 pounds of dried meats and soups, and 15,000 pounds of preserved vegetables. The provisions for officers and sailors will be of the same quantity. The "pemmican" is the same article with which the Kane Expedition was provided, and a sample reserved for examination, after being kept for two years in this warm climate, was recently examined and found to be as sweet and nutritious as when put up. The quantity of beef required for this expedition was 4,000 lbs., (rump pieces,) which, upon being divested of fatty portions, were cut into thin steaks, taken to a malt-kiln and thoroughly dried. By this process, its weight was reduced to 1,300 lbs. It was then chopped up by the apparatus employed by sausage-makers, kneaded up with 1,000 lbs. good lard, with a small addition of sugar and currant. Then being hermetically sealed in tin cans, it is in shipping order. The vessel will also take out a large supply of clothing adapted to a Nothern climate. Among other things, 500 pairs of stockings have been provided. In traveling on foot, it is customary to wear three pairs at a time, and cover the whole with canvass boots. The two vessels will carry out 300 tons of Pittston (Pa.) anthracite coal, for the use of the propellers, and for ordinary supplies, can be obtained at Disco, on the coast of Greenland, where Inglefield, the English navigator, found it to exist in abundance, it being only necessary to dig it out from the shore.

We were shown at the shops at the Navy Yard, 70 ice anchors, of different sizes, to be used in anchoring the vessels, or warping up through the lanes of ice. They are little else than angular hooks, to be sunk in holes drilled in the ice. Some weigh as much as 70 or 80 pounds, but the majority are of about 15 pounds weight. In addition, there are ten sledges, four of which are about eleven feet in length, to be drawn by dogs or with ropes. They are sharp at each end, after the pattern adopted by the British Admiralty, and are shod with iron. In excursions over the ice, they will be manned by an officer and six men.

The bark, as fitted for sea, is worthy of examination. Without, the hull is covered with 2½ inch planking, and armed with iron from the bows to the main chains. Forward she is completely sheathed, from the bulwarks to the keel. Within, timbers, knees and kelsons have been introduced, to effectually protect her from collision with icebergs, or from lateral pressure. The bows especially, are filled with timbers, and divided off into a water-tight compartment. The rudder is so arranged that it can be instantly unshipped, and traced up under the stern. The vessel is also furnished with four pumps; so that every possible precaution seems to have been taken to insure her safety. The officers' quarters are completely lined with cork, to absorb moisture, and the seamen are well provided for, in a house on deck, or should they prefer, they have snug quarters below. The bark is a fine new vessel, having made only two trips to Rio, and is a fast sailer. The number of men going out on this expedition, will be forty-seven, including four officers to each vessel.

Contrary to anticipation, not the least difficulty is experienced in procuring men, and of the best quality. Many good seamen are out of employ, from the recent return of government vessels and the inactive state of the shipping business, and the expedition will be supplied with a *personnel* of rare excellence. Only two have been accepted from those who went out on former expeditions, though several have offered. As fast as accepted, they are put on board the receiving ship North Carolina. Only one officer and the physicians remain to be selected, though none have as yet been appointed. The list now stands as follows:

Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, formerly commander of the steamship Illinois, to command the expedition.

Lieut. Charles C. Simms, to command the tender.

Passed Midshipmen—Watson Smith, Wm. S. Lovell, Joseph P. Fyffe, and 1st Assistant Engineer, Harman Newell.

One of the surgeons is a younger son of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, Dr. John Kane, who joins in the search for his brother. Mr. Lovell was one of the officers in the expedition under Lieut. De Haven.

This truly humane and philanthropic endeavor to relieve those who so nobly volunteered for the rescue of the lost Sir John Franklin, deserves and will receive the warm sympathies and best wishes of all who esteem it worth possessing.

Know-Nothing Definitions.

"He has seen Sam," means that he is prepared to lie or even perjure himself if necessary, for the good of his party.

"Sam's Around," means that some poor old man or woman is to be whipped.

"Sam's Work," breaking open money drawers and stealing their contents.

"Foot-Prints of Sam"—*Vide* Massachusetts.

Decency—Obsolete.

"Have you seen Sam?"—Have you forfeited every principle of honor and manhood, and do you think that Americans should rule America?

Honesty—A foreign word, therefore proscribed by this order.

Truth—An old fogy term. Out of date and not recognized by this order.

Consistency—A paste jewel.

Patriotism—Office.

"American Movement"—Office seeking.

"Party Hacks"—Every body that don't believe as we do.

"Sons of the Sires"—The Irish, English, Scotch and Dutch editors of K. N., sheets in this country.

"Anti-America"—All who will not perjure themselves.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Long Beards.—A certain Eberhard Von-Raube, who married a natural daughter of Maximilian of Austria, may perhaps excite the envy of this beard-cultivating generation, when they are informed that his beard extended from his chin to the earth, and from thence was turned up again to his girdle.

J. H. McKERNAN.

REAL ESTVTE AND STOCK

OFFICE.

Of the Late Firm of McKernan & May.

Rates of Commission are as follows:

All sales from $300 to 3,000 inclusive, will be taxed at 2½ cent, as commission; as the value of the property advances above $3,000 the rate per cent. will decrease in the following ratio: From $3,000 to 4,000 at 1¾ ¢ cent; from 5,000 to $5,000 1¾ ¢ cent; from 5,000 to $7,000 at 1½ ¢ cent; from $7,000, and as much greater as the sum may be, it will not be less than one per cent. and all sums as above mentioned going above $2,000 will be 2 ¢ cent; charged on first $3,000. On all sales of property, while in my hands, commission is charged. No sale, no commission or charge whatever. I require notice to be given two weeks previous to a withdrawal of property from our books. And I further wish it understood that I hold all persons responsible for the commission on Property when trades may be commenced with the owners of said property before the withdrawal of the same.

Washington St., Adjoining the Palmer House,

Have now ENTERED ON THEIR BOOKS more than

$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE

For sale on Commission.

FARMS IN MARION COUNTY.

No. 18. 70 acres 5 miles south of Indianapolis, in Perry township, ½ cultivated, buildings good.

No. 197. 8 acres 1 mile from Indianapolis, on 3 notch line road.

No. 350. 119 acres 6 miles north-east of Indianapolis, ⅗ cleared, buildings good.

No. 263. 80 acres 7 miles from Indianapolis, south, ⅓ cleared, buildings good.

No. 296. 519 acres 10 miles south-east of Indianapolis, 200 acres cleared, brick house, improvements good.

No. 327. 200 acres 10 miles east of Indianapolis, ⅓ cultivated, good building.

No. 347. 70 acres south-east of Indianapolis, 9 acres deadened, (7 miles from town.)

No. 371. 90 acres 5 miles south of Indianapolis, 20 acres cultivated, good buildings.

No. 378. 120 acres 5 miles north-west of Indianapolis, ⅓ cultivated, improvements good.

No. 407. 160 acres 2 miles from Indianapolis, timber.

No. 416. 360 acres 2 miles from Indianapolis, splendid house and barn.

No. 436. 320 acres 9½ miles from Indianapolis, on the Bellefontaine Railroad, 200 acres cultivated, brick house.

No. 469. 180 acres 10 miles east of Indianapolis, 150 acres cultivated, improvements good.

No. 477. 320 acres 8 miles south-east of Indianapolis, 115 acres cultivated, improvements good.

No. 530. 79 acres 4½ miles north-east of Indianapolis, 35 acres cultivated, improvements good.

No. 511. 105 acres 6 miles north-east of Indianapolis, all timber.

No. 612. 11 acres ¾ mile east of Indianapolis.

No. 617. 40 acres 6 miles north-east of Indianapolis, all under fence, ⅓ cultivated.

No. 531. 80 acres 5 miles south of Indianapolis, 50 acres cultivated, improvements good.

No. 540. 92 acres 4½ miles north-east of Indianapolis, 55 acres cultivated, fine improvements.

No. 271. 260 acres 3 miles north-east of Indianapolis, 200 acres well improved.

No. 356. 56 acres east of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

No. 552. 84 acres land 1 mile east of Donation line, 30 cleared.

No. 568. 130 acres, 6 miles southwest of Indianapolis, 65 acres under cultivation, welltimbered—a No. 1 farm.

No. 569. 21⅓ acres ⅓ mile from Indianapolis.

No. 573. 205 acres adjoining the donation line, west of Indianapolis. Part payment will be taken in good city property.

No. 607. 4 acres east of Drake's addition to Indianapolis.

No. 610. 80 acres half mile west of Indianapolis; in a good state of improvement.

No. 616. 55 acres near Indianapolis, good brick building.

No. 600. 5¾ acres on Indiana Avenue, in Indianapolis.

No. 360. 330 acres 5 miles north of Indianapolis, well improved.

No. 640. 96 acres 2 miles west of Indianapolis, well improved.

No. 581. Tavern stand, 35 miles east of Indianapolis.

No. 691. 95 acres 1½ miles north of Indianapolis.

No. 651. 400 acres on the line between Marion and Johnson counties, 12 miles from Indianapolis—small improvements; will trade part for city property.

No. 271. A Grist Mill 5 miles from Indianapolis; also, 320 acres of land.

No. 49. 240 acres 1¼ miles north-east of town; 85 acres cleared.

No. 558. 160 acres 10 miles west of Indianapolis, well improved.

No. 622. 78 acres, 21 miles from Indianapolis, 1½ miles east of Peru Rail Road.

No. 740. Eagle Creek Grist Mills, 4½ miles West of Indianapolis, with 10½ acres of Ground.

No. 450. 320 acres, 200 cultivated, 9 miles from Indianapolis on Bellefontaine Rail Road.

No. 323. 70 acres in 6 miles of Indianapolis, well improved.

BOONE COUNTY.

No. 11. 360 acres, ¼ cultivated, 30 miles from Indianapolis, on the Boone and Clinton line, on the Michigan road.

No. 476. 245 acres, ¼ cultivated, 26 miles from Indianapolis and 9 from Lebanon on the Michigan road.

No. 2016. 80 acres, 8 miles outlotsof Lebanon.

No. 184. 80 acres 40 acresdeared.

No. 299. 168 acres near Northfield.

No. 602. 160 acres, 60 acresdeared; 1½ miles east of Mechanicsburgh in good repair—good farm.

No. 689. 300 acres choice land in ⅓ mile of Lebanon, 40 acres good prairie, balance well timbered—with improvements.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

No. 529. A large Mill building for a flour and a saw mill, with good buildings, at Columbus, Ind.

No. 318. 240 acres, 80 acres cultivated, improvements good, 3 miles south of Columbus, Ind.

No. 323. 90 acres 6 miles north of Columbus, Ind.

No. 323. Grist Mill and Woolen Factory, 6 miles north of Columbus, Ind.

No. 325. 90 acres and Woollen factory, 6 miles North of Columbus, Indiana, 7 miles East of Edinburgh.

BENTON COUNTY.

No. 518. 430 acres.

CLINTON COUNTY.

No. 427. Steam Saw Mill, ¼ mile from I. and L. railroad.

No. 427. 160 acres, ¼ mile from G. and L. Railroad, 40 acres cleared, balance timbered.

No. 457. 120 acres.

No. 427. 160 acres, with 40 cleared, well improved, 1½ miles from I. & L. Rail Road.

No. 502. 358 acres 20 miles from Lafayette, 3 miles outh of Jefferson Mill, improved.

1360 acres in 7 tracts, on or near the Rail Road.

CLAY COUNTY.

No. 656. 131 acres, 2 miles North of Brazill & Co's. Depot, Vigo County, Ind.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

No. 676. 1,500 acres on White river—fine water power.

No. 585. 160 acres, 60 acres cultivated, good buildings, well timbered.

No. 708. 160 acres, in Delaware township.

No. 708. The Yorktown mills with the improvements.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

No. 496. 260 acres.

DEARBOURN COUNTY.

No. 390. 150 acres, well improved, 2 miles from Lawrenceburgh, 7 from Aurora.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

No. 592. 80 acres, half mile of Matamora.

FULTON COUNTY.

No. 577. 120 acres, 1 mile from Rochester.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

No. 580. 160 acres, eight miles south of Connersville, three miles from Glenwood, 60 acres improved.

GREEN COUNTY.

No. 531. 400 acres, improved.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

No. 542. 180 acres.

No. 394. 120 acres, 1 mile from Alton station, 20 acres cultivated.

No. 465. 160, 1 acres mile North of National Road.

HENRY COUNTY.

No. 619. Flouring Mill at Knightstown, Ind.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

No. 616. 80 acres, 35 acres cultivated—well improved.

No. 641. 158 acres 4 miles north of Indianapolis, on Noblesville road: good improvements.

HOWARD COUNTY.

No. 678. 160 acres.

No. 708. 80 acres, 50 acres improved.

JASPER COUNTY.

No. 633. 10,000 acres of selected lands.

No. 605. 10,000 acres choice land in three different townships in the south-east of Jasper county, Ind.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

No. 320. 160 acres 2 miles east of Greenwood, 90 acres cultivated, improvements good.

No. 525. Woolen Factory in Greenw