

THE YELLOW FEVER.

This scourge, which has commenced its ravages in several of the cities of the Mississippi Valley, has continued to increase, instead of abating, in nearly every place in which it has appeared. In New Orleans the number of new cases reported on Sunday, for the last twenty-four hours, was 160, and for the week ending Saturday 891. From the commencement of the disease 610 deaths had been reported.

In Vicksburg and Memphis there has been a great increase of the disease and the inhabitants have been leaving in large numbers. Urgent appeals for help, especially for money to hire nurses and to provide otherwise for the sick, come from various parts of the South where the fever is prevailing. Between six and seven thousand dollars were collected in this city on Saturday and forwarded, and every day thousands are collected. Other cities are responding liberally to the call.

We give below some of the latest despatches received from different parts of the South:

MEMPHIS, Sunday, August 25.

The fever has spread rapidly since last report, and has been more fatal than on any day since it appeared. Twenty-six deaths from fever have occurred and sixty-one new cases are reported. This is a frightful state of affairs when it is remembered that three-fourths of the people have left the city and that most of the new cases are in what is still called the infected district, which has been almost depopulated by removals.

Among those reported as sick with fever is Dr. John R. Frayser, who has been practicing medicine in Memphis for about thirty years. Dr. D. T. Porter, one of the most useful members of the Citizens' Relief Committee, is another of the new cases.

Four or five persons who left here with the disease in their system have died. James M. White, an old citizen, went away on the 14th with his family, and died at Leighton, Ala., on the 18th.

General W. J. Smith, whose noble work at Grenada has won the esteem of the entire community, is in a dangerous condition, very weak and the fever not abating.

All the priests and preachers are at their posts, and some of them are among the most efficient workers in caring for the sick. Fathers Hoppe and Mahon have the fever in a mild form. None of the Protestant ministers have yet been attacked, nor have any of the Sisters of Charity. Of the benevolent orders the Masons have suffered least and the Knights of Honor most in proportion to their numbers. We need nurses. Most of those who are competent are overworked, and the Howards are not able to furnish such nurses as they desire. If the fever continues to spread as it has done the past two days, many of the patients will die through want of careful nursing.

There is a scarcity of nurses, and the Howard and other relief organizations have telegraphed to Mobile, Ala., and other points for them. Members of the different associations are doing noble work, in striking contrast to the action of a few people who have deserted friends and relatives in their distress. Instances are known of parents deserting their children, and children their parents.

AT GRENADA.

Dr. Mandeville, of New Orleans, who left Grenada, Miss., Wednesday night in consequence of illness in his family, says the first death from yellow fever in that town occurred on the 25th of July, the victim being an extremely popular lady. It was not then known that she died of the fever, and she was not buried until forty-eight hours after her death. During several hours the body was exposed in the church. Being universally admired, her funeral was attended by a great number of people. After the funeral the fever made its appearance in several places, but it was not recognized as yellow fever until the 1st of August. A panic instantly followed the announcement, and nearly all the persons who were able to do so, left the town. When Dr. Mandeville reached the town, he found it without any organized system for fighting the fever. There was also a great scarcity of nourishment, both for the well and the sick. Two days passed before a hospital was properly prepared for the treatment of the disease.

The fever in Grenada is of an extremely malignant type. A new phase at the expiration of five days is the return of the fever. It was found that doses of quinine—two or three grains every three or four hours, had the effect of checking the return. A large number of patients are now convalescent, and will recover entirely if they have anything like proper care.

A despatch from Grenada of Sunday last says: "The nurses are getting terribly alarmed. Three of their number left for New Orleans last night. They were three colored women, and claimed that their families were sick in New Orleans and in need of their services. One white man nurse left for Memphis last night. Whole families are stricken down by this terrible scourge and not a nurse or servant near to lend a helping hand. To day the situation is more hopeless

and heartrending than that of any other period. Several negroes were prostrated last night, while five new white cases are reported."

Colonel P. B. Anderson, of the Memphis Howard Association, has telegraphed from Grenada to New Orleans for twenty more nurses.

Vicksburg, Aug. 25.—Sixty-eight new cases and sixteen deaths have been reported for the past 24 hours. At least 400 cases of yellow fever from date of commencement, August 12, to Friday evening, and sixty-nine deaths.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 24.—Not a case of yellow fever has yet appeared in Jackson, and our authorities are working with the energy of despair to keep out the grim destroyer. All wagon and railroads are watched day and night, and the town is patrolled by citizens, both black and white, who have constituted themselves detectives. All strangers who are unable to give a good account of themselves are marched to the city limits and warned not to return. The fire bells are rung at 10 o'clock at night, and all persons found in the street after that hour are arrested. A mass-meeting has been held, which pledged to the Mayor the moral and physical support of the citizens to carry out all measures which he may inaugurate. The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad discontinued service by trains to-day.

Canton, Miss.—Eighteen cases of yellow fever and forty-eight deaths from August 1 to Friday evening.

Port Gibson, Miss.—One hundred and eighteen cases of yellow fever and nine deaths from August 3 to Friday morning.

Ocean Springs, Miss.—Three cases of yellow fever and one death; all imported.

St. Louis—Four refugees died of yellow fever at St. Louis during the past week.

Louisville—Four cases of yellow fever.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Later despatches from the Southern cities show that there has been no abatement of the disease. The following was sent on Monday from Grenada to the Howard Association at New Orleans:

Grenada, Miss., Aug. 26.—For heaven's sake send a few nurses. It is untrue that the material for disease is exhausted. Nurses worn out. Two of most eminent physicians just taken down. Physicians needed with nurses, but not without.

B. P. ANDERSON.

W. T. WALTHAM.

In response to the above, the Howard Association sent Dr. Stone, with four nurses; also supplies of ale, champagne, and fresh meats in ice, cracknells, &c., and authorized those in authority at Grenada to draw on the Howard Association for all needed supplies.

New Orleans, Aug. 26.—Forty-four deaths and 125 new cases have been reported here for the past 24 hours. The deaths include 14 children under 8 years of age. From all the indications, the physicians judge that the climax in mortality has been reached, and that the malady is lessening in virulence. The *Picayune* says: "By private letter it is learned that the yellow fever at Plaquemines, Iberville Parish, has largely increased, and people are sadly afflicted. They suffer chiefly from the want of physicians and nurses, and those who are in good health are mainly employed in taking care of those who are down."

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 26.—To-day the weather was very cloudy, and everything looked extremely gloomy. The fever has not only increased in the city, but has seemed to thwart the efforts to save the lives of many poor people who were moved out of the city, by appearing in two of the camps. It is now definitely known that three deaths occurred yesterday from fever at Camp "Joe Williams." Several others of the refugees are sick. For the past twenty-four hours the Board of Health records show 100 new cases and twenty-six interments. The disease has also attacked many negroes; in some neighborhoods sick ones are found in every household. Physicians and nurses are greatly needed, our own physicians having more than they can attend to. Many of the sick have been without the attention of a nurse for days at a time.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 26.—There is a steady increase in the pestilence, in the number of new cases and its awful death-rate. The number of cases to date is estimated at from 800 to 900. The number of new cases is 143 for the last 24 hours; deaths for the same time, 25. It looks as if there was certain death awaiting the unfortunates of this city, between pestilence, starvation and quarantine.

The St. Louis *Evening Post* has the following article on the subject of the yellow fever in the Southern cities, which confirms the remarks we made last week on the cause of the disease:

"Appalling as is the situation in the fever-smitten districts of the South, the worst part of it is the reflection that for two months to come the pestilence will almost certainly continue and extend its ravages. The calls for charity which have been responded to so nobly are merely the first signals of a distress which will make additional calls upon the bounty of the more favored regions. Nothing can stay the progress of the disease until the cold weather brings immunity to the healthy. The visitation is a national calamity of the most fearful description, but it is a mistake to call it a visitation of God: it is merely the operation of natural laws which visit a fearful penalty on municipal filthiness. Were our Northern towns as dirty and neglected as New Orleans and Memphis we could count on cholera quite as certainly as they count on yellow fever, and the visitation is one which has no special Providence about it. Of course, that filthy condition which made New Orleans a fever bed resulted from bad government, from over-taxation, business stagnation, waste and robbery of public money. The whole country is paying a fearful price for the bad government of New Orleans, but, if we may judge from the condition of politics in St. Louis, there is one city at least which does not take the lesson very seriously."