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HISTORY

OF THE

YELLOW FEVER,

AS IT APPEARED IN THE

CITY OF NATCHEZ,

IN THE MONTHS OF

August, September & October, 1823.

BY HENRY TOOLEY.

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1823.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NATCHEZ, IS PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING HISTORY OF OUR LATE DESOLATING EPIDEMIC.

Like the author the language is plain and easily understood.

The author has had ample opportunity of acquiring facts concerning the Yellow Fever of 1817 and 1819, and of the late disease in particular. To obtain the requisite information, he has had in in a manner to wade through death and destruction for nearly two months.

In detailing the causes and cure of this tempestuous disease, truth and the interests of the City require that no fact should be omitted through fear or favor, that may lead to a better regulation of the city or a more judicious treatment of the disease.

The author gives his own opinion, founded upon facts and reason and hopes that no gentleman will take offence at the plain and pointed style of

THE AUTHOR.

Natchez, 15th October, 1823.

History of the Yellow Fever, &c.

I. TOPOGRAPHY.

1. NATCHEZ, the chief commercial city of the State of Mississippi, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, in latitude 31 deg. 32 min. North. The City occupies a piece of hilly ground on a bluff nearly two hundred feet above the common surface of the river. Between the city and the bluff there is a strip of "commons," the whole length of the city, and about one hundred and fifty yards wide. The bluff descends very steep to a strip of alluvion of the average width of seventy-five yards, on which is built that place within the chartered limits of the city called "Under the Hill," or "The Landing." From the south-west corner of the city, at the distance of about four hundred yards, in a westerly direction stands an old fort on a hill; and to the south, upon another hill, another old work. Between these two hills is a gorge, along which runs an old road to the river. To the west of the old fort is a portion of land sunk nearly one hundred feet below the level part of the old fort, bounded on the south by a bluff from fifty to one hundred feet, terminating in a point on the river bank, at the mouth of a deep gully. From this point the ground ascends with an easy slope along the old road to the gorge before mentioned. This piece of ground is in the form of an amphitheatre and breaks off abruptly in a bluff to the south of the Landing, in a wall from fifty to one hundred feet high. Below the old fort, and in the gorge between the two hills, have been depositsd for years all the animals that have died in and about the city, and all the trash, offal, and stable dirt of the city, making a Golgotha—a hot-bed of pestilence and death. Below the mouth of the deep gully, on the river bank, a bluff extends downwards, varying in height from one to two hundred feet.

2. From the Landing, the course of the river downwards, for five or six miles, is nearly south-west; and upwards for two or three miles, a northerly course. The bottom land on the west of the river is from twenty to thirty miles wide, and gradually widening to Red River.

3. The country above, below, and to the east of the city, is high and hilly, and scarce of water.

4. From the southern end of "Third-Street," in the plan of the city, a western course passes through the lots occupied as a butchery, along the old road through the gorge, over the carcases under the old fort, and over the Mississippi swamp towards Catahoula, a distance of not less than forty miles.

II. CITY POLICE.

1. The police of the city of Natchez is vested in seven Select-Men, elected annually by the citizens, one of whom is chosen President, and commissioned by the Governor, City Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. The President and Select-Men are, *ex-officio*, the Board of Health. They are authorised by their charter to pass ordinances for the government of the health of the city, by internal cleanliness, quarantine, and non-intercourse of travellers coming from sickly places.

2. The police of the city is very vigilant and attentive to prevent the accumulation of any material prejudicial to health, keeping the streets clean, carefully attending to cellars and vaults, dusting the streets and gutters in sickly seasons with lime, and removing all dead animals and other offensive matter to the place of carcases below the old fort; also, occasionally enforcing the (antiquated, barbarous and unscientific,) quarantine of vessels and boats ascending the river, and prohibiting by severe penalties the coming in of travellers from suspected places without written permission from the Health Officer.

3. By this policy the city is watched, a sharp look-out is kept after steam-boats and strangers, and all decomposing animal and other substances are deposited at a place from whence the pestilential gas arising therefrom is returned to the city, by the first westerly wind that blows.

III. REMOTE CAUSE.

1. Although the citizens of Natchez are a well-behaved and moral people, liberal in their charities, and patriotic in their public undertakings, yet it is to be lamented that among them very many have entered for the purpose of speculation, taking in the unwary, imposing upon unsuspecting credulity, and leading captive silly youth. It is not to be wondered at then, that our disorderly taverns, (the devil's churches,) are filled with wine-bibbers and gamblers. The theatre and circus, (the devil's school-houses,) are resorted to with such unusual frequency as to become a nuisance. Ball-rooms and dance-houses, (the devil's banqueting-houses,) are filled with counterfeit elegance and virtue. Dram-shops and porter-houses, (the devil's hog-sties,) are thronged with vagabonds, drunkards and thieves. These places are frequented by too many of our promising youth, and who are destroyed in the meshes of siren pleasure, like the silly fly caught and devoured by the fell spider.

2. To fill up the measure of iniquity, in the month of August, a mob of male persons, with a vagrant piper at their head, paraded the streets night after night, singing hymns and praising God in mockery, and to cap the climax of wickedness, fell upon their knees and addressed the throne of the Eternal Jehovah in horrible blasphemy and derision! Seven of these persons are now in death, and where are they?

3. The aforesaid intemperate, dissipated and blasphemous practices prepared the persons guilty thereof as fit recipients for pestilence and death, as after facts fully verified.

4. The spring months were moderate as to wet and heat, and presented nothing unusual. From the middle of July to the middle of August the weather was dry and sultry, the mean heat at 87 deg.

5. From the last week in July to the 24th of August, the winds varied from west to south-west, blowing briskly in the day, and moderate at night, attended with heavy dews.

6. The flood in the Mississippi river was higher this year than ever known, the year 1815 excepted, destroying innumerable animals and reptiles, and laying under water very many plantations of corn and cotton. The flood subsided so as to uncover the bottom lands by the first of July.

7. During the month of July, thirteen persons died of bilious fever, a child of a bowel complaint, and one person reported by the attending physician as having died on July 24th of Pneumonia; but from various circumstances and symptoms, there is reason to believe that this lady died of a sporadic Yellow Fever, attended with violent arterial action. She died at the house of George R. Williams, on lot No. 1 of square No. 21, in the plan of the city.

IV. THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

1. The pestilential gas that issues from rotting vegetable substances, is called, in medical language, *miasma;* and that which is extricated from putrefying animal substances, is called *septon.* These gases never extend above three miles from the place where extricated, and never rise exceeding thirty feet above the surface of the earth.

2. A combination of these gases may be termed *miasmo-septic* gas, and is to the human system a deadly poison.

3. That these gases, either separate or combined, have power to produce Yellow Fever, need not here be proved, as the fact is well known to all well read and scientific physicians.

4. This poisonous gas being received into the mouth, mixes with the saliva, is swallowed and passes through the stomach into the duodenum, where it effects a lodgment, and if any predisposing cause fits and prepares that bowel for disease, a violent action

commences, and progresses more or less rapid until gangrene ensues and death closes the scene.

5. From the violent inflammatory action in the duodenum, as from a centre, a consecutive inflammation extends to the liver and the surrounding parts. The liver becomes torpid, its functions are deranged, bile is thrown into the circulating system, and the body is tinged therewith more or less yellow.

6. The inflammation creeps up to the pyloric orifice of the stomach, a pertinacious vomiting ensues.

7. By a chemical combination by a mode as yet unknown, the fluids of the inflamed duodenum are changed black: by the action of mild but effectual purgatives, this dark matter passes off through the bowels. The bowels become torpid, a retrogade action ensues, and that matter is ejected from the stomach called "black vomit," and is generally a fatal symptom.

8. The south-west and west winds that prevailed from the last week in July to the 24th of August, sweeping over a wide extent of swampy lands, brought with them a pestilential gas, extricated from innumerable decomposing animal and other substances; on arriving at the point below the old fort, they are forced up in the direction of the old road to the Golgotha or hot-bed of pestilence and death, and are there charged with the poison issuing from hundreds of carcases; the pestilence passing on, receives more poison in the gorge; it takes its course over the butchery, where it receives a reinforcement of septon, and thence to Quigless' house, on lot No. 4 of square 21, where it received a deadly addition of poison exhaling from a quantity of putrid bacon there deposited. In that house the work of death began. It was in that house that Mrs. Wing died on August 9th and Mrs. Vancampen on the 12th, both of malignant fever; and on August 13th Terence Still, and on the 16th Henry M'Guire, on the opposite side of the street, both of Yellow Fever. On August 19th, Samuel Thornberry died, having taken the disease at lot No. 1 of square 22, opposite Quigless' house. On the same lot Bela Metcalfe sickened on the 22d, went into the country, and departed this life on the 27th, by which truth lost a friend and the bar an ornament. The deadly pestilence taking a sweep to lot No. 2 of square 2, opposite the "Traveller's Hall," met with a reinforcement of septon from fifteen or twenty loads of putrid oysters and shells, where on the 20th August, Hugh Moore and his wife died within a few minutes of each other, of most malignant fever, attended with black vomit. On this day and the ensuing day, eight other persons died, all of whom were in the southern end of the city, and within the range of the westerly wind that brought death and destruction.

9. After the 21st August, the disease bursted forth with fearful

strength in every part of the city, and raged with terrific mortality Great was the alarm among the people—with lamentations and bitter cries they ran to and fro—a day of vengeance had arrived—the arrows of retributive justice flew thick around—terror and dismay overtook the wicked—the people fled from the city with the confusion and swiftness of a routed army.

10. The city is deserted—the din of commerce and trade has ceased—the voice of mirth and jollity is turned into mourning—the sound of the violin is not heard, and the gallant gay ones no longer tread the giddy dance—the oath is choked in the blasphemer's throat—the sabbath-breaker laid low.

11. The fever did not attack the people under the hill until ten days or two weeks after it began its ravages in the city, for the following reason. The westerly wind charged with the pestilential gas from the swamp and carcases, striking against the hill of the old fort, by the law of fluids takes a northerly direction, and passes over the heads of the people under the hill, dropping among them portions of pestilence from eddving currents, so that it was the work of many days to saturate the atmosphere under the hill with mortal poison. From this circumstance they began with high heads and stretched out necks to rejoice, that *they* should be preserved when the city was desolating; but while the sound of triumph was yet on their lips, the fever came with the fury of a tornado.—They fled or died. * * * * * *

12. In consequence of the desertion of the city by those citizens who had ability by money or otherwise, to assist the sick poor, they suffered greatly from disease, want of the common necessaries of life, and medical attention, until, on the 26th August, the trustees of the Natchez Hospital threw open their doors, and invited the sick poor of the city to resort thither, and receive the advantages of that humane institution. Many accepted the proffered benefits: The wards were quickly filled, but so great was the panic that had seized the public, that it was with the utmost difficulty, and at an enormous price, that the superintending trustee could procure nurses, and a suitable person to administer medicine to the sick.

13. This humane proceeding of the trustees proved to be the more valuable to the sick poor, as the practicing physicians of the city (one excepted) had prudently withdrawn themselves to the country, with the citizens of better circumstances, on or about the 25th August, leaving the dead to bury their dead.

14. In consequence of the flight of the physicians aforesaid, the Hospital was but indifferently attended, one physician only humanely making a visit about meridian of each day. On September 6th, the superintending trustee solicited an intelligent and well-read physician to abide with the trustee's family in the city, and attend

the hospital and sick poor. To his credit be it recorded that he accepted the invitation, attended the hospital and sick poor with diligence and humanity, without fee or reward, such excepted as a good conscience can only bestow.

15. On Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of September, there blew a tremendous storm of wind and rain from the northeast. On Monday, the 15th, the weather cleared away cool, the mean degree of the thermometer being at 65· for the two succeeding weeks, Within a few days after the storm, the number of new cases of fever began to diminish, and comparatively but few were taken sick afterwards within the city, although the surrounding country was still sorely visited.

V. SYMPTOMS AND APPEARANCES IN LIFE.

1. A deep seated painful sensation at the pit of the stomach. This sensation becomes more and more painful, extending to the loins, until at a time longer or shorter before death it ceases.

2. Acute pain in the head, generally across the forehead.

3. The eyes more or less inflamed, of a muddy yellowish red, and towards dissolution, running with a bloody watery matter. This latter symptom generally occurred where an injudicious attempt had been made to salivate the patient with mecurial ointment.

4. The face flushed with a yellowish red.

5. A concentration of heat at the pit of the stomach, attended with

6. Coldness in the extremities.

7. Bleeding from the nose.

8. Bleeding from the gums and mouth. This symptom occurred where an injudicious attempt had been made to salivate the patient with calomel, combined with opium, and was generally fatal.

9. An indescribable appearance of distress, extreme restlessness, universal trembling, frequently succeeded by spasms.

10. In the last stage of the disease, an involuntary discharge of urine and fœces of a sooty black.

11. In some cases, the body before death assumed a bright yellow; in others, a dark, reddish yellow; and in others, a dark yellow, with livid spots.

12. According to the previous health or condition, the crisis varied from sixteen hours to the fifth day. In most cases the third was the critical day, and very few passed beyond the fifth.

IV. APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH.

1. J. B. died on the fifth day, of the fever.—

The stomach shewed no sign of inflamation, excepting the mucous membrane near the pyloric orifice.

The duodenum violently inflamed throughout its whole substance and gangrenous. The texture so destroyed as to scarcely bear its own weight.

This bowel was filled with the matter of black vomit, a small portion of which was also in the stomach.

The lower bowels not diseased.

The liver somewhat enlarged.

The gall bladder filled with a dark green bile.

2. N. B. died on September 12th.—

The mucous membrane of the stomach slightly inflamed towards the pyloric orifice.

The duodenum inflamed throughout, and three holes through it, caused by mortification. This bowel and the stomach were filled with the matter of black vomit.

The liver somewhat enlarged.

The gall bladder natural. This man had an unmanageable bleeding from the gums, caused by an injudicious attempt to salivate him by calomel and opium, before he came to the hospital.

3. D. H. H. died on the 13th September. How long he had been sick was not known, as he was brought into the hospital in a dying state, with bleeding from the gums, caused by calomel and opium.

The stomach was sound, excepting slight inflamation at the lower orifice.

The duodenum violently inflamed throughout.

The lower bowels sound.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

4. M. B. died in the hospital of a relapsed yellow fever, attended with bleeding from the gums, caused by previously attempted salivation from calomel and opium.

The stomach shewed no signs of disease.

The duodenum was not in an inflamed state, but appeared wasted away, and so weak in its texture as to be easily pierced through with the finger and torn in any direction.

The lower bowels were sound.

5. S. G. was brought to the hospital in a dying state on the 15th September.

The stomach was inflamed and filled with black vomit.

The duodenum was violently inflamed throughout its whole substance, and filled with black vomit, slime and purulent matter.

The lower intestines distended with a horibly fœtid gas.

The liver much enlarged.

The gall bladder natural.

6. A Spaniard, name unknown. He was brought into the hospital in a dying state, and died soon after, sixteen hours from the attack.

The stomach was inflamed throughout.

The duodenum violently inflamed, and a part as a large as crown piece mortified.

The lower intestines sound.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

The brain showed marks of inflamation.

7. A. G. died on the third day of of the fever.

The stomach was sound in all its parts.

The duodenum was highly inflamed throughout its whole substance.

The brain was in a state of inflammation.

8. —S. a Dutchman died on the third day of the fever.

The stomach showed no marks of disease, although filled with black vomit.

The duodenum violently inflamed throughout its whole substance as well as the membranes connected therewith.

The pancrease inflamed.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

9. J. L. died on the third day of the fever.

The stomach was sound in all its parts.

The duodenum highly inflamed in all its substance.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

The ventricles of the heart were filled with membraneous substances.

10. C. Y. was brought into the hospital in a dying state, with bleeding from the mouth and nose.

The stomach showed no marks of disease, excepting the mucous membrane was inflamed in spots.

The duodenum highly inflamed and gangrenous.

The stomach and duodenum had in them a quantity of darkish matter.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

The ventricles of the heart were obstructed with membraneous substances.

11. J. J. sickened in the country, was brought to the hospital and died the 1st October with black vomit.

The stomach was slightly inflamed in its mucous coat.

The duodenum highly inflamed, and mortified in many places, and the parts not mortified so tender as to be easily torn.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

The jejunum was slightly inflamed, and filled with the matter of black vomit.

12. W. M'I. died in the hospital the 4th Octobor, but how long sick was not known, as he was brought there in a dying state.

The stomach was slightly inflamed in its mucous coat.

The duodenum was highly inflamed, black, and rotten in places.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

The lower bowels were very much distended, and the rectum filled with the matter of black vomit.

13. D. P. sickened in the country, and died in the hospital Oct. 6.

The stomach was sound in all its parts, and had in it a small quantity of black vomit.

The duodenum was highly inflamed in all its substance, and mortified in three places, and contained a quantity of ugly looking purulent matter.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

14. D. R. died on the 12th day of the fever.

The stomach and duodenum, and particularly the latter, were so tender that they tore as easily as paper; and could not bear their own weight when raised up.

The spleen much enlarged, and so soft as to fall to pieces like clotted blood when handled.

The ventricles of the heart were obstructed with membraneous substances.

15. T. P. was brought into the hospital in a dying state, from the steamboat Magnet.

The stomach was sound.

The liver and gall bladder natural.

From the pyloric orifice of the stomach inflammation extended throughout the bowels.

N. B. Those fifteen dissections were made in the Natchez hospital from the 10th September to the 9th October, in succession.

VII. RECAPITULATION.

In the foregoing fifteen dissections—

The stomach was slightly inflamed in five cases, and sound in ten; black vomit in two cases:

The duodenum was inflamed in every case, mortified in six, black vomit in one, black matter, slime and purulent matter in one case.

The liver somewhat enlarged and slightly diseased in a few cases, but inflamed in no case:

The pancreas inflamed in one case:

The spleen enlarged, like clotted blood, and easily falling to pieces in one case:

The jejunum inflamed and filled with black vomit in one case:

The rectum filled with the matter of black vomit it one case:

The bowels, from the lower orifice of the stomach, inflamed in one case:

The brain slightly inflamed in two cases:

The lungs sound in every case.

VIII. DEDUCTIONS.

1st Argument. In every disease where any part exhibits the greatest ravages, common sense teaches that that part is the seat of such disease.

In the foregoing fifteen dissections, the duodenum in every case exhibited the greatest ravages;

Therefore, the duodenum is the seat of Yellow Fever.

2nd Argument. In every disease where parts are slightly affected, common sense teaches that those parts are affected consecutively and secondarily.

In the foregoing cases, the stomach, liver, lower bowels, pancreas and brain were slightly affected:

Therefore, the disease in those parts was consecutive and secondary.

3d Argument. In a disease where an unusal and unnatural fluid is produced, common sense teaches that the part most violently affected is the place where the unusual and unnatural fluid is produced.

In the foregoing fifteen cases, the duodenum was the most violently affected:

Therefore, the duodenum is the place where the unusual and unnatural matter of black vomit is produced.

4th Argument. If the poisonous gass that is the immediate cause of yellow fever is received into the system through the medium of respiration, the lungs would show primary and violent affection.

In the foregoing fifteen cases, the lungs were sound:

Therefore the lungs cannot be the medium through which the cause of yellow fever gets into the system.

5th Argument. If the cause of yellow fever is received into the system through the alimentary canal, the part most fitted to retain it, there a lodgment would be effected, and there the ravages would be the most violent.

In the foregoing fifteen cases, the duodenum was the most violently affected:

Therefore, the cause of yellow fever cannot effect a lodgment until it passes to the duodenum, the bowel most fitted and prepared to retain it, and where its ravages are the most violent.

IX. INDICATIONS OF CURE.

If the deductions in the foregoing section are correct and reasonable, the following indications of cure will also be found reasonable.

1. Blood-letting. If the arterial action should be excessive, blood should be drawn to reduce it to a proper standard.

2. Vomiting. To reduce the inflammatory action in the duodenum, remove any poisonous matter therein, and rouse the liver from torpidity, emetics are of first importance, and in the commence-

ment of the disease should never be neglected. By this remedy the liver is shaken and pours boil into the duodenum: that bowel is agitated, and its secretions increased: by a retrogade motion, the contents thereof are forced into the stomach and vomited. By this means much poisonous matter is evacuated, and a diminished and better action produced. This remedy should be repeated as symptoms may indicate.

3. Purging. This remedy is all-important, and should be used so as to keep up a constant motion in the bowels until all offensive matter is evacuated, the dejections assume a natural appearance, and the disease removed. As the duodenum is in an inflamed and irritated state, the purgative medicines should be of the mildest kind: Castor oil, an infusion of senna, Epsom salt, jalap in small doses; and calomel, when combined with some other active purgative, and judiciously prescribed, are the best purgatives. To assist these purgatives, injectious of warm water, in which a small quantity of common salt is dissolved, should be frequently thrown into the bowels.

4. Sweating. This remedy is of more consequence than physicians are generally willing to allow. To produce this salutary evacuation, the body should be frequently sponged with warm water, in which a quantity of common salt is dissolved. By this method the skin is cleansed, the pores opened, and by the friction the cutaneous vessels are stimulated to healthful action. Hence all greasy applications, of whatever kind or description, should be peremptorily forbidden. To assist the sweating, the patient should drink such teas or ptisans as are agreeable to his taste, and, if desired, cold water in small quantities.

5. Regimen. The diet during the disease should consist of nicely made gruel, panada, thin soups of chicken or mutton. During convalescence, the diet should gradually become more solid. The drink should be teas, water and milk.

6. Admonition. Here let it be impressed upon the mind as for life, that what is done must be well done, and done quickly, as this tempestuous disease admits of no temporising—no delay—no half work. And let it be further remembered, as for eternity, that no stimulant drinks, high seasoned food, irritating anodyne, salivating or drastic medicines, should be administered on any account.

X. PREVENTATIVES.

Premonition. Mankind are unwilling to allow that they are by nature very wicked, and a thousand times more so by practice, and by consequence the filthiest part of the creation in thoughts, words, persons andactions. By this moral depravation the world has become a hospital, a golgotha, one wide sepulchre of rottenness and dead men's

bones. If by any means men could be convinced that *sin* is the *cause* of all calamities, dangers, diseases and deaths, common sense, independent of revelation, would teach them the necessity of reversing their actions—that they should be chaste in their thoughts, cautious in their words, cleanly in their persons, and righteous in their dealings. In such case disease, with all its retinue of evils, would disappear, and men would descend to the grave like falling asleep, ere long to awake in eternal life.

In this happy state of things the physician would have to contend no longer with perverse dispositions, loathsome diseases and pestilential stenches; courts to arraign, condemn and punish monsters in wickedness; gospel ministers to strive against the children of satan, and wear out their lives in the warfare against sin. This earth would again become a paradise. All hail happy day!

1st Preventative. Be cleanly in person, dwelling, food and drink.

2d. Burn or bury all putrefying animal or other substances, and never suffer their poison to be within striking distance.

3d. Avoid high seasoned food and spirituous liquors.

4th. Be temperate in eating, drinking, sleeping and labouring.

5th. Be chaste and moderate in enjoyments.

6th. Avoid anger and contentions.

7th. Seek peace with all men, and be honest.

8th. Avoid the company of the gambler, drunkard, blasphemer, blackguard, and unclean person, as you would the devil.

9th. But above all, and to crown all, become a Christian in deed and in truth.

The blessing. By careful practical attention to the foregoing preventative rules, the "ETERNAL TRIUNE JEHOVAH" "shall become thy refuge and thy fortress. He shall deliver thee from the noisome pestilence. His truth shall be thy shield and buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, nor the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor the destruction that wasteth at noon day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee; only with thy eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked. Because thou hast made the LORD thy refuge and the MOST HIGH thy habitation, there shall no evil befal thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For He shall give his Angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."—*Psalms.*

XI REGISTER OF DEATHS.

Month,	*City,*	*Hosp.*	*Total.*	*Month,*	*City.*	*Hosp.*	*Total.*
Aug. 9	1	0	1	Sept. 15	5	1	6
12	2	0	2	16	4	2	6
13	1	0	1	17	3	0	3
16	2	0	2	18	1	1	2
17	1	1	2	19	3	0	3
18	1	1	2	20	3	0	3
19	1	0	1	21	1	0	1
20	3	0	3	22	1	1	2
21	7	1	8	23	2	4	6
22	5	2	6	24	3	0	3
23	5	0	6	25	2	2	4
24	8	0	8	26	3	1	4
25	12	1	13	27	1	1	2
26	8	0	8	28	3	0	3
27	7	1	8	29	2	0	2
28	9	3	12	30	0	1	1
29	4	1	5	Oct'r. 1	2	2	4
30	12	3	15	2	1	0	1
31	5	0	5	3	1	0	1
Sept. 1	9	4	13	4	2	1	3
2	4	3	7	5	3	0	3
3	4	2	6	6	2	1	3
4	4	3	7	7	2	2	4
5	3	3	6	8	0	1	1
6	3	4	7	9	1	4	5
7	3	3	6	10	3	1	4
8	5	2	7	11	5	0	5
9	5	1	6	12	2	0	2
10	7	4	11	13	1	0	1
11	4	2	6	15	1	1	2
12	6	2	8	16	2	0	2
13	7	3	10	17	1	0	1
14	4	2	6	18	0	0	0
	162	52	214		66	27	138

Total in the City,	228
Ditto in the Hospital,	79
Aggregate,	307

Observations. The population of the city of Natchez amounts to about three thousand. On and about the 25th August, two thousand three or four hundred fled to various parts of the surrounding country, leaving seven or eight hundred in the city and its suburbs. Out of this remnant, the foregoing number of three hundred and twelve persons perished with the epidemic from the 9th August to the 18th October, when its ravages ceased. A dreadful and unparalleled mortality!

XII. RECAPITULATION,

Showing the residence, moral character, and religious profession of those who perished by the epidemic:

1. Residence:		
Permanent citizens,	55	
Ditto children,	14	
Transient men,	234	
Ditto women,	9	—312
2. Moral character:		
Sober men,	67	
Ditto women,	57	
Children,	14	
Drunken men,	119	
Ditto women,	4	
Drinking men,	51	—312
3. Religious profession:		
Professors of religion,	6	
Nominal christians,	119	
Practical athiests,	173	
Children,	14	—312

Closing Remarks. The foregoing statement of deaths, residence, moral character and religious profession of those cut off by pestilence, should solemnly impress the minds of the reflecting part of mankind as to the loss sustained by neglect of gospel rules. To the dissipated and drunkard it should speak in thunder. It shows, as in a flash of lightning, the terrific consequences of a life of sin. It should write a lesson upon their hearts, as with the point of a diamond, never to be forgotten.

"Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him; for they shall eat the fruit of their doings.

Woe unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him; for the reward of his hands shall be given him."—*Isaiah.*

REGISTER

Of the Names of those cut off by the Pestilence in Natchez.

CITY.

Aug. 9 Mrs. Wing,
12 Eliza Blake,
Mrs. Van Campen,
13 Terence Still,
16 John Hanna,
Henry M'Guire,
17 William Coleman,
13 John Roberts,
19 Samuel Thornberry,
20 Maxfield,
Hugh Moore,
Catherine Moore,
21 Mrs. Whitehouse,
Miss Whitehouse,
Miss Burbank,
Miss Miller,
John Andrus,
M Cullough,
William Welsh,
22 Seth Cocks,
William Howard,
Miss Sarah White,
David Thomas,
Negro Man Jerry,
23 John S. White,
Joseph Ross,
Mrs. Dyer's Child,
J. B. Emerson,
Southworth's Negro man,
24 Edward Turner, jun.
Cornelius Shannahan,
Catherine E. Lum,
Henry Oysterkemp,
Miss Robinson,
Mrs. Wilson,
Engross,
Free Betsey,
25 Nathan Stout,
Nicholas Gray,
William James,
Isaac Edmunds,

CITY.

Aug. 25 W. M. Watkins, M. D.
Charles Chillies,
Nancy Black,
Henry Green,
Miss Burbank,
Mrs. Walker,
William's Negro Man,
Negro Child,
26 Mrs. Burbank,
Mrs. D. Briell,
Cynthia Hitchcock,
Frederick Richtor,
William G. Page,
William Houghton,
Robert Holliday,
Carter,
27 Henry Postlethwaite, esq
Otto's Dutch boy,
T. Munce's Negro,
J. O'Hanlon,
Thomas Turner's child,
May's Negro Man,
28 Richard Bagby,
Miss Beck,
Mary Swaine,
Jane Gray,
Hagerman's Child,
John P. Cahusac,
Margaret Williams,
Stephen H. W. Cisna,
Joseph M'Gaillard,
29 Mrs. Fish,
Mrs. Trimbly,
Mrs. Segur,
Miss Robinson,
30 Mrs. M'Caffrey,
Daniel Little,
Free Hannah,
Man in the street,
E. D, Gallagher,
David Robinson,

CITY.

Aug. 30 Daniel Shane,
Evans,
Negro Child,
Thomas Parker,
Mr. Hagerman,
Amanda Blair
31 Maria Fosdick,
John Rice,
George E. Rowland,
Hiram Hitchcock,
Wm. Patton, (Bank Mis.)
Sept. 1 Sylvester Russell,
Marble,
Mary Anne Smith,
Ann Clark,
Archibald Hunter,
Mrs. Fail,
Deiderick Briell,
Mr. Coleman,
Bracken's Nego woman,
2 Stephen Remington.
John Ely,
Thomas Tiernan,
Eliza Jones,
3 Willoughby L. Pratt,
Thomas Curry,
Samuel Hunter,
Smith's Negro woman,
4 Francis West,
Anne Rulon,
Ward's Negro man,
Kyle's Negro James,
5 John Hapner,
George Adams,
Susan Wilson,
6 Michael Farrel,
Bradly Lee,
M'Graw's Negro man,
7 John Hosington,
Duncan,
Thomas Ralston,
Sept. 8 John Frame,
Christopher Schwabe,
R. R. Edwards,

CITY,

Sept. 8 Mrs. P, Briell,
Polly Masters,
9 James Knolls,
Thomas P. Abbott,
Mrs. Wilson's child,
Negro Man,
Negro child,
10 Frederick Young,
Arden Brown,
Augustus Millensack,
Michael Short,
Frederick Engle,
John Peters,
11 Thomas White,
Elihu Jones,
Thomas Turner,
Wilson,
12 James B. Fitzimons,
Julian Younker,
George Western,
Mrs. Western,
Mrs. Newman,
George Stewart,
13 Elizabeth Obrey,
Lydia Tiernan,
Augustus Rierman,
Charles B. Thomas.
Mrs. Bull,
John Newman,
Negro Child,
14 Jacob Green,
William Sairs,
George Parkins,
John Vansant,
15 James B. Ralston,
John Nokes,
Peter Witsell,
Benjamin Murphy,
16 Robert Caldwell,
Duncan Sullivan,
Lambert,
Free Betsy,
17 Nancy Grant,
Lot Hackley,

CITY.

Sept. 17 Mrs. Peters,
18 Michael Otto,
19 Francis Caravajol,
William Hageman,
Mrs. Bergfeldt,
20 John Shillinglaw,
John Brower,
Mrs. Rice,
21 Sarah Atkinson,
22 Henry Walker's child,
23 Sarah Anne Frith,
Sorrel Aldridge,
24 Frederick Guibert,
Dr. Lattimore's child,
Patrick Keenan,
25 Charlotte Moore,
Jesse Dorman,
26 Henry Wohlentz,
Jacob Bobb,
Columbia Cisna,
27 Tiernan Zanes,
28 William Bobb,
John Atkinson,
Bergfieldt's child,
29 Elizabeth Zanes.
Oct. 1 Samuel Baughart,
Schwartz,

CITY.

Oct. 2 James Gorely,
3 James O'Keefe,
4 Matthew Provan, M. D.
Hunt,
5 Elizabeth Rourke,
William Burton,
James Tully,
6 William M. Roberts,
Roark,
7 James Duncan,
Sally Willeford,
9 Thomas Green,
10 Uriah M'Graw,
Henry B. Smith,
Joel Beach,
11 John Smith,
Eunice Shillinglaw,
William Shillinglaw,
George Hodge,
John Holtship,
12 William Hagerman, jun.
Joseph Shillinglaw,
13 Conlon Rice,
15 Blade,
16 Jacob R. Myers,
Margaret Rice,
17 A man unknown,

HOSPITAL.

Aug. 17 James Workman,
18 Timothy Hart,
21 A man unknown,
22 Henry L. Powers,
A man unknown,
25 Mrs. Gardiner,
27 Miss Gardiner,
28 Samuel Ball,
Edward Hughs,
William Livingston,
Mary Grissard,
Henry Grissard,
Francis Maas,

Sept. 1 John Morris,
John Davis,
William Gentry,
Margaret Gideon,
2 Daniel Buckner,
Jacob Jordan,
Thomas Downs,
3 Richard Wilson,
Samuel Moretta,
4 Abner Coleman,
Lewis Love,
Cyrus Morris,
5 H. Maddox,
Parker,

HOSPITAL.

5 John Lucas,
6 Albert Rankin,
Lydia Harris,
John Holvy,
Joseph Baker,
7 Joseph Newsome,
Rogers,
Benjamin Winters,
8 William Daws,
Alexander Cathers,
9 Stephen Green.
10 John Parsell,
Elizabeth Nigh,
James Brown,
Man unknown,
11 Sally Little,
Nancy Webber,
12 John Cunningham,
Nimon Bigelow,
13 Thomas B. Hazenwood,
Mary Bailey,
Daniel H, Hartley,
14 William Atkins,
William Wilson,
15 Unkown man,
A Spaniard,

HOSPITAL.

16 Giles E. Weld,
18 John Neale,
22 Andros Gello,
23 Peter Cummings,
Schlegel,
William Dow.
Jacob, a Dutch boy,
25 James Symes,
Christopher Anderson,
26 James Lee,
27 M'Laughlin,
29 Benjamin Shirley,
Oct. 1 Claiborn Young,
Joseph Johnson,
4 William M'Intyre,
6 Daniel Pucket,
7 Thomas Parson,
Edward L. Horsey,
8 Johnson Elliott,
9 Daniel Rourke,
Thomas Place,
Cordelia Reynolds,
John Marshall,
10 Joseph Murray,
15 Amos Reynolds,

On the 18th of October, the Yellow Fever ceased its ravages.

NOTES.

Page 8. *Ball-Rooms and Dance Houses, &c.*

Ball-Rooms are masquerades, where fictitious characters are acted. The pencilled eye-brow, the painted cheek, the whitened neck, the corsetted bosom, and mincing step, surely never represented that beauty which

"———*Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,*
But is when unadorned, adorned the most."

This lovely character can only be found in private circles.

The corsetted waist and white glove of the Dandy ill represent the elegant symetry of manly beauty.

The epithet *counterfeit elegance* applies to the masked characters alluded to, whose morals *are not* questioned.

The epithet *counterfeit virtue* applies to masks of a different description, whose morals *are* questioned.

Page 11, *Queegless House &c.* Not the dwelling house of Joseph Queegless, (than which there is not a neater kept house in the city,) but a house owned by him on the same lot, at that time occupied by Fleming Wood, who had the putrid bacon.

Page 13.—It is an act of justice to state, that doctor Lattimore removed to the country at the earnest solicitation of his friends, with a sick wife and child—and that doctor M'Pheters was confined on a sick bed during the greatest part of the epidemic.