

THE FEVER COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Examination of Drs. Richardson, Brickell, Axson and Mercer. The committee proceeded to business shortly after 10 o'clock, by examining DR. T. G. RICHARDSON.

To Senator Lamar—Has been living here twenty years, off and on. Has no positive knowledge of epidemic yellow fever in this country. Was not in this city during epidemics previous to the last.

To Gen. Gibson—I cannot say that it will cease to exist after a suitable length of time after its emanation or secretion. If it is secreted, of course it passes out through the skin, and mingles with the dejections of the body, just as in cholera, and its bearing upon the question of importation is of considerable importance.

To Gen. Gibson—The first epidemic in Rio Janeiro was in 1849 or 1850. The inhabitants of that place, however, yellow fever is imported, and not indigenous.

To Senator Lamar—His attention has never been given to the practical operation of quarantine laws. DR. D. W. BRICKELL.

To Senator Lamar—Came here thirty years ago. His first acquaintance with epidemic yellow fever was in 1848, the next in 1855, and from then on. His opinion is that no facts can be adduced to prove that yellow fever is imported; that of 1857, as well as the next epidemic included. Does not think that it can be proven that the Souther brought the fever here.

To Gen. Hooker—In 1865 he was carried on board of a steamship bound for New York; he was sick. He died of the fever on the vessel. He attended many cases of fever on board of the vessel, after leaving this port. The quarantine officer came on board; the captain of the vessel came to him, and requested him, if he did not wish to be quarantined to allow himself to be placed on deck.

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To Senator Lamar—He attributes the epidemic outside of the city, and the probability of its general origin, to the fact that it was carried by Grenada, Vicksburg, New Orleans, etc. In 1863, he went to Cooper's Well; it was crowded. Within four or five days an Irish servant girl whom he had engaged at Yazoo City, took the fever. He nursed her himself. A barber took the fever. He had gone to Vicksburg to buy some toilet articles for his barber shop. He was removed to a shanty and got well. No one else at Cooper's Well took the fever that year.

To Gen. Hooker—The cases of fever in Mobile were about 161, and sixty deaths occurred among that number. Natchez is said not to have had yellow fever; but Mobile is said to have no fever either. Believes that it would be the best thing for New Orleans if her port was wide open to all the year through.

quarantine is established, for God's sake make it thorough. To Senator Lamar—There may be, in a few cases, a fatal epidemic, and the fever may be prevalent in other parts of the city. Does not believe that there is any difference between imported and native fever.

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They were not cases of yellow fever. We have black vomit in scarlet fever. To Prof. Challie—Do not know of any case that met with the Board of Health in reference to the duties of members of the board. Does not believe that the yellow fever poison is portable in any manner.

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Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, and to Havana. During all this long period we only had one steamer that had sickness on board, and this steamer came from Havana to New York, while from Vera Cruz we have never lost a life among crew or passengers.

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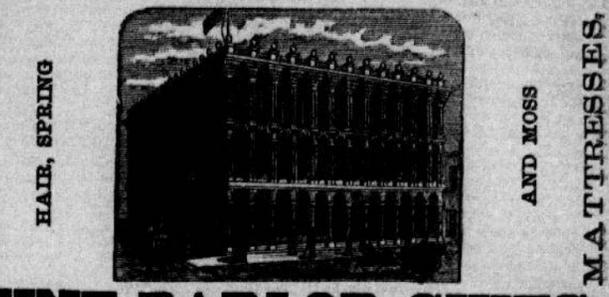
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