

## WHIG TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,  
HARRY T. HAYS, of New Orleans.  
FOR AUDITOR,  
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT,  
A. H. LAMON, of West Baton Rouge.  
FOR CONGRESS—Second District,  
T. G. HUNT, of New Orleans.

## WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.

Orleans—1st district, H. M. Summers; 2d, A. J. Edwards; 3d, C. M. Waterman; 4th, M. E. Edwards; 5th, Joseph Lanata; 6th, Louis Sargis; 7th, Thos. W. Collins; 8th, J. P. Delabarre; 9th, Wm. L. Buge; 10th, John A. Watkins; 11th, John M. Burke; right bank, A. B. Segur.

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St. Landry—A. D. Edwards.  
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Iberville—J. L. Petit.  
East Baton Rouge—F. D. Conrad.  
West Baton Rouge—J. V. Durand.  
East Feliciana—D. G. Hayden.  
West Feliciana—Robert I. Barrow.  
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Jackson—M. McCrime.  
Markham—R. B. Todd.  
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Cibola—R. Egan.  
Caldwell—W. R. Douglass.  
Calcasieu—A. Pajo.

## Candidates for Office.

### For State Senator.

Mr. Editor—Please announce that Judge W. T. PALFREY will be supported for the State Senate at the November election by  
MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor—You will please announce that I am a candidate for the State Senate at the next November election.  
H. C. WILSON.

### For Representative.

Mr. Editor—You will please state that if DR. ETHAN ALLEN and MR. ROBT. B. BRASHEAR will consent to run for the Legislature, the will receive a large support from  
THE PARISH.

Mr. Editor—Please announce that MR. ALFRED C. WEEKS is a candidate to represent this Parish in the Lower House of the next Legislature, at the urgent request of  
SEVERAL FRIENDS.

At the earnest solicitation of many voters in this parish, MR. ANTHONY W. BAKER has consented to submit his name as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of our next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MR. THOMAS WILCOXON as a candidate for a seat in the Representative Hall of the next Legislature.

### For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. F. HAUFLEIGH, as a candidate for reelection, for the office of Sheriff.

### For Clerk.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. VICTOR POURMY, as a candidate for reelection for the office of Clerk of the 14th Judicial District Court.

### For Recorder.

Mr. Editor—Please announce in your paper that Judge J. A. DUMARTRAIT will be supported for the office of Recorder, at the November election, by  
MANY VOTERS.

### For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce WILSON MCKERALL as a candidate for Parish Assessor at the November election.

### For Parish Constable.

We are authorized to announce MR. JOSEPH GAUTREAUX as being a candidate for the office of Constable of the 7th ward, at the election in November next.

The Editor of the Banner will please announce that BENJAMIN F. HARRIS is a candidate for the office of Constable of the 7th ward, and that at the ensuing election in November next he will receive the cordial support of  
THE PEOPLE.

## AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st of October next, will be sold on credit, by request of Widow Simon Patout, the following animals, belonging to Simon Patout, Jr., at present absent:

- 7 cows, of which 5 have calves of the present year, and 2 of the previous year.
- 3 calves, three years old.
- 1 calf, two years old.
- 1 American horse.
- 2 Creole horses.

Terms made known on the day of sale.  
N. L. PROVOST, Auctioneer.  
Jeannette, Sept. 6, 1853.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be sold on reasonable terms, a well known property situated in the town of Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, State of Louisiana, known as "Gordy's Hotel," and occupied by John C. Gordy for the last fifteen years. The lot has a front of 170 feet on Main street, running back 400 feet to the Bayou Teche. The buildings are large, airy and commodious, and in good repair. There is also a large garden in a fine state of cultivation, with lemon, orange, peach, fig, peach and other fruit trees. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at his residence, Centerville, in this parish.  
35-2m  
NATHAN BERWICK.

LEMON SUGAR—Sugar of Lemons for making instantly pure and fresh lemonade, (a new article in the market.) A large supply just received and for sale at the St. Mary's Drug Store,  
L. B. BROWN & Co.

## PLANTERS' BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THOMAS F. JOHNSON  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—This paper will be furnished to subscribers at \$3 per annum, in advance; or \$4 if paid at the expiration of six months, or \$5 at the expiration of the year.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual price, viz: per square of twelve lines, first time, \$1 and at half that rate for every subsequent insertion.  
Yearly Advertisers will be charged \$10 for the first square (twelve lines), and \$5 for every additional square.  
Transient Advertisements, not particularly specified as to duration, will be inserted for three months, and charged accordingly.  
For announcing candidate for office, \$10 each—payable in advance.

## Agency of the Banner.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

## FRANKLIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

We are requested to state that on Sunday morning next the Archbishop of New Orleans is expected to officiate in the Catholic Church of this place, on which occasion the sacrament of Confirmation will be administered—service to commence at half-past 9 o'clock.

Many of our subscribers are indebted to us for over two years. Our only authorized collector (Mr. T. Emile Charpentier) is now travelling round, and they will confer a favor by settling immediately. Individually these accounts are trifling, we admit, but in the aggregate the amount is considerable, and would enable us to discharge a goodly portion of our own indebtedness. Neglecting to settle up proceeds from thoughtlessness with some, but there are others who never intend to pay, if they can avoid it. Many, again, reside at a distance, beyond the limits of our collector; but surely they could remit the amount, even in their currency, at our risk, through the mail, by taking the postmaster's receipt. Will they do so, and confer an obligation? We have also on our books many accounts for legal advertising of two years' standing and upwards! These should have been cash payments, and because we did not exact this, they should have been the more promptly paid.

We have had no mail since Saturday last, consequently our columns this week lack our usual epitome of general news. No mail was delivered here on Tuesday evening, the mail boat having passengers on board who refused to conform to the requirements of the Health Ordinances of the parish. Consequently, she could not obtain the necessary certificate from the examining officer, and those in command returned to Donaldsonville, to enter a protest against the proceedings.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of Washington, in St. Landry, was held on the 29th ult., to examine into the rumor prevalent in the parish that yellow existed in that town. The result of the investigation was highly satisfactory, and showed that the town and neighborhood was never more healthy and free from disease than at the present time.

MURDER.—The St. Landry Whig of the 3d inst. says that on the 21st ult. a man by the name of Nicholson killed another, named Nichols, at the mouth of Bayou Rouge, in the parish of Avoyelles.

The same paper also mentions that a murder was attempted on the 26th ult., at Belle Cheney Springs, in that parish. A man named Bogans, from Alexandria, in this State, fired two pistols at another, named Moriarter, without the slightest provocation. They had been gambling, and Bogans lost about \$55. Moriarter refused to continue the game, as he had his business (being bar-keeper) to attend to, whereupon the other abused him in unmeasured language and fired as stated. The shots proved harmless, and Bogans retreated amidst a shower of decauters and the like.

Slaves are commanding very high rates throughout the southern States. Three were recently sold in Virginia at \$1250 each, one in Charleston at \$1580, and similar prices are obtained elsewhere. In our own parish, some months since, at a judicial sale, a negro in no way remarkable was adjudicated at \$2300! A high price, indeed. Is any slave intrinsically worth even half that amount? We very much doubt it.

"I guess you mean to bring up that 'ere fellow to be pretty sharp at a bargain," said a funny fellow to a woman who was rocking and singing with all her might to a little responsibility. "Why?" she inquired. "Because you keep bawling 'Bay low, baby! buy low, baby' into his ear all the time."

CLOSE SHAVING.—At Greenwood, La., the question of License or No License was decided in favor of the latter by a majority of one vote!

## [For the Planter's Banner.]

## Quarantine in Yellow Fever.

Does the establishment of quarantine regulations prevent the introduction and spread of yellow fever in a community? And will the most efficient enforcement of the same protect Franklin against the ravages of that epidemic? I answer, emphatically—no! for the very good reason, that such laws never did, and never will protect any city or community against yellow fever. And why? Because yellow fever owes its origin to local causes—to miasmatic effluvia, exhaled from masses of filth containing putrid matter, generated under a high range of temperature, and not, as some suppose, to contagion! I admit that an efficient quarantine may protect a community against a contagious disease, such as small pox; but it can no more protect us against yellow fever than it can against bilious, remitting or intermittent fevers of our country, for these are just as contagious as yellow fever.

I am aware that in thus discussing these questions, I am occupying, as far as the community is concerned, disputed ground; but that, so far as the most enlightened of the medical faculty have decided, I am sustained in the positions I have taken by a large majority of the most eminent medical men of our country, and I intend in this communication to introduce such facts, in the history of yellow fever, as it has appeared from year to year in certain portions of our country, connected and unconnected with quarantine regulations, as will, in the minds of some, at least, appear conclusive, that yellow fever is not imported into our country, but is of domestic origin. That it has originated in New Orleans, in Natchez and elsewhere in our country, and that the same causes operating in Franklin are as likely to produce it there as in New Orleans or Natchez. That it never spreads in a pure atmosphere, because a certain amount of filth, in a state of decomposition, acted on by a hot sun, is necessary to generate yellow fever. That it is not contagious, and is never communicated from one individual to another, as is small pox, measles, &c., and that consequently, quarantine regulations, as attempted to be enforced in our parish, are not only useless and unnecessary, but that while they impose upon the whole community a very heavy tax, they subject the travelling portion of our community to the greatest inconvenience, greatly endangering the lives of those subjected to quarantine, by confining them in an hospital or a steamboat, among the sick and dying!

Nor is this all: the establishment of quarantine laws in a community too often throw around that community a false and fatal security in leading to the neglect of suitable health regulations in towns and cities, and thereby allowing that amount of filth to accumulate which is necessary to generate the disease. Again: the enforcement of such laws as aimed at in our parish, is a virtual blockade of the Bayou Teche, and if continued for any length of time, would have the effect of raising provisions to San Francisco prices, for already flour has sold in Franklin at over \$12 per barrel! while it is only worth \$5 in New Orleans.

Yellow fever has prevailed epidemically in New Orleans four times since 1840, viz: in 1841, '43, '47 and '53, and sporadically every year intervening—more fatally in 1847 than any year previous, and doubly more so in 1853 than in 1847. In speaking of its history in New Orleans and on the coast, I shall confine myself to that period embraced within my own recollection and knowledge of the disease, and therefore shall go no farther back than 1840.

What was the condition of New Orleans in point of cleanliness in 1847, prior to the breaking out of the epidemic? The report of the Board of Health shows that the city was in a most miserable hygienic condition; that the summer was unusually warm, and that the largest amount of rain fell, perhaps ever known in a year—the greatest part during the hot months of May, June, July and August. So much rain, such a filthy condition of the streets, and, indeed, of the whole city, gave rise to the most terrible forebodings! Too well were the fearful anticipations of the public mind realized. The yellow fever appeared in the Charity Hospital first, early in July, and on the 2d of August it was declared by the Board of Health epidemic! And now as to its origin in that year. What report made the Board of Health after an inquiry into its character and origin?

Meeting of the Board of Health, July 12, 1847.  
Five deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the Charity Hospital, and two or three cases are still under treatment in that institution. They appear to have originated in the city, and no facts have come to light to prove any connection between these cases and the fever prevailing at Vera Cruz or other foreign ports.  
(Signed) W. P. HORT, Chairman.  
A. HESTER, Secretary.

Here, beyond a doubt, the epidemic had its origin in the city, and was the most fatal of any that ever visited New Orleans up to 1847. It raged until late in the fall, and on the 18th of October it was declared no longer epidemic by the Board of Health. Three thousand persons are supposed to have fallen victims to the epidemic during that year!

If, as many contend, yellow fever is imported into New Orleans annually, on vessels arriving from infected ports

why did they not have it as an epidemic in 1848? The chances for importation that year were quadrupled what they had been before or since!—for be it remembered, that peace was declared between the United States and Mexico in the spring of 1848; that our army to the number of more than 20,000 returned from the seat of war during the months of May, June and July, passing in most instances through Vera Cruz, a city known to be the favorite abode of yellow fever!

Many of them contracted the disease, some died on the way over, but most of them that fell victims to it reached New Orleans first, and in most instances died in the hospitals and hotels of the city, they failed to get up an epidemic in 1848! Vessels containing the returned soldiers ran in most instances directly to the wharves of New Orleans and Lafayette and discharged their sick and dying into the very heart of the city! What think you of this, infectionists, contagionists, and quarantineists?

The sanitary condition of New Orleans in 1848, compared with 1847, was vastly different. From neglect to clean the city in 1847, they learned the fatal lesson, which has again been taught them in 1853, and for one year they remembered it! The city was clean in '48 compared with what it was in '47.—The local cause which gave rise to yellow fever had been removed, and hence the failure of the disease to spread and become epidemic!

What was the condition of New Orleans during the past summer? Worse than it was ever known before—1847 not excepted! In many instances during the very wet weather in June and July the most public streets became impassable! The gutters were filled with mud and filth and stagnant water from one end of the city to the other.—The Street Commissary was presented and fined in the Recorder's courts of the city, in no less than four instances in one day! The daily papers complained that in addition to the ordinary filth of the streets, dead dogs, cats and other animals, in a putrid condition, were kept lying for days in many of the public streets! It was remarked by persons from our parish who visited the city during the time in question, that there was a foul stench which met them in every street and part of the city, such as they had never noticed before. What was the sequel? Alas! we all know too well. Let the 5000 victims that perished between the 1st of August and the 1st of September answer the question! A mortality more fatal than that which ever desolated any city or people, has taken up its abode in the devoted city of New Orleans!

I come now to speak of the yellow fever as it appeared in the town of Franklin in the summer of 1839. It has never appeared there epidemically since. I am aware that much speculation exists in the community at present as to the origin of the disease at that time, and as yellow fever had never before nor since, so far as I am informed, visited Franklin, some extraordinary cause was eagerly sought after, to give origin to the disease.

It is contended by many that the disease was imported that year from New Orleans, in the body of a corpse, while being conveyed on a steamboat through our parish, to be interred at Newtown or St. Martinsville. And in proof of this, it is said, that those individuals who went on board the boat while she was lying at the wharf at Franklin, were the first to take the disease and die. Admit, for the sake of argument, the fact—does it follow necessarily, that they received any inoculation from the corpse? By no means; for if they did, why did not the persons who went on board the boat at Pattersonville, at Centerville, and other places along the route contract the disease and die? Will it be contended that the people of Franklin are more susceptible to inoculation than their neighbors? For it will be borne in mind that the corpse was not exposed in Franklin any more than it was at Pattersonville or Centerville.

Again: I have heard it stated—but cannot myself vouch for the truth of the statement—that the corpse was enclosed in a metallic coffin, and, of course, hermetically closed—and this placed in another coffin of wood! And if this statement be true, all speculation as to inoculation from this source falls to the ground at once; for about as much smell could escape from a corpse under such circumstances, as would be expected to arise from a box of pickled lobsters.

But how did the yellow fever get to Franklin in 1839? With all due deference to the views of those who believe the epidemic of that year imported, I beg leave to offer a different opinion, and shall, as briefly as I can, state some facts in the history of the fever, upon which I base the opinion that the disease was not imported, but that it originated in the town of Franklin, as it is likely to do again, whenever the same causes are brought to bear within the limits of the place, and no quarantine measures which can be enforced at Berwick's Bay or the mouth of the Teche, can add one particle to the protection of Franklin!

It will be recollected by those who resided in Franklin and the neighborhood in 1839, that a very large quantity

of rain fell during the summer months; that the heat of the sun was very great; that a short time before the epidemic broke out in Franklin, the streets were in a perfect mire from one end of the town to the other; that the gutters were full of filth, mixed up with mud and stagnant water; that the back yards were equally filthy—and all this was for many days left exposed to the action of a hot sun. This state of things gave rise to the epidemic, and many of the best citizens of the place fell victims to yellow fever.

Compare the condition of Franklin at present with what it was in 1839, and mark the contrast! Now her streets are dry and clean, her gutters drained of stagnant water and limed, her sidewalks paved with shells, and in all respects she presents a clean and healthy appearance! In fact, she was never more clean, never more healthy, and so long as this state of things is allowed to continue during the summer and fall, just so long will Franklin remain as free from the epidemic of yellow fever as any other portion of our parish.

It is folly to contend that yellow fever is more likely to be imported by steamboats or passengers coming from New Orleans into Franklin, than it is into Pattersonville, Centerville, or other places along the Teche, where such boats land to discharge freight and passengers; and if it was imported in 1839, in this way, is it not strange that it was not brought in the same way every year that it prevailed as an epidemic in the city, and that our whole country has not been inoculated again and again?

If yellow fever be contagious—and if not, then are all quarantines in reference to that disease the most complete humbugs of the age—for importation and contagion are as inseparable as the Siamese Twins—one being annihilated, the extinction of the other necessarily follows. Why did not the disease spread when introduced into Franklin in 1839 beyond the limits of the town? and why was it that Franklin, alone of the whole parish of St. Mary, equally exposed to inoculation, suffered by the epidemic? We know that many persons after contracting the disease in Franklin, were removed into different parts of the parish; were closely nursed by members of their family until their cases, in many instances, terminated in death; and yet, strange to say, and fatally for the advocates of contagion, no member thus nursing ever contracted the disease, unless they had exposed themselves to the common cause in Franklin!

This was the case with Mrs. Fisher, who took the disease in Franklin, was removed to the plantation of her father, Col. Dancy, and died, nursed by the family—and yet no other case occurred at Col. Dancy's. The same thing occurred in the case of Mr. Carlin, of Bayou Sale, whose disease terminated fatally! and, if necessary, I might add others. The same thing has occurred again and again at Baton Rouge, at Natchez, at Vicksburg, and other places, where patients have been removed out of the infected districts, into healthy ones, and no person exposed to the body of the sick has ever, so far as I have been able to learn, contracted the disease!

How do the contagionists and quarantineists account for the exemption of Franklin from yellow fever in 1841, '43, and '47, when it prevailed in New Orleans more fatally than it did in 1839? Then, as in 1839, the intercourse between New Orleans and Franklin was uninterrupted! Steamboats receiving freight and passengers at the wharves of the city, came directly to the port of Franklin and discharged the same upon the wharves of the town! We heard nothing during those subsequent three years of "quarantine regulations" in St. Mary! and yet, during all that period, Franklin and our whole parish remained entirely exempt from yellow fever poison!

What has been the effect of quarantine laws upon the Mississippi river, where the same have been enforced? Natchez, the headquarters and hot-bed of quarantineists—the only city which boasted loudly of an efficient quarantine—the first town of the coast to organize—has been the first place, out of New Orleans, to fall a victim to the ravages of yellow fever! It breaks out there six weeks after the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations! and we now learn from the New Orleans papers that this famed "City of the Bluffs," which a few weeks ago threw around herself her cherished bantling, the quarantine, and, in her false and mistaken security, bid defiance to the approach of yellow fever, is the first victim to the monster—is thus early abandoned by her people, who have fled to the hills beyond the limits of the town, and in many instances are dwelling in camps and out-houses! the mortality in town being nearly equal to that of New Orleans, when compared in population!

Baton Rouge, the beautiful capital of our own State, for the first time (so far as my knowledge extends) to attempt the establishment of quarantine regulations, is the second place at which the yellow fever makes its appearance on the coast! What security did they find in the establishment of a quarantine? In three weeks from the time that the Town Council appointed their health officer and erected an hospital

for the protection of the sick, if any, who might come within the provisions of their quarantine laws, the epidemic makes its appearance—not at the hospital, but in the very heart of their city! Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Waterloo and Bayou Sara—all nearer New Orleans than Natchez—towns that have not attempted the enforcement of quarantine regulations thus far—all remain exempt from yellow fever, unless it be some case landed from a passing steam boat.

And let me here ask one question, which the friends of quarantine laws may answer if they choose. If, as they contend, yellow fever is contagious, or even infectious, and can be transmitted by steamboats running from New Orleans and landing at other towns and cities, why does not the yellow fever prevail at all the towns on the coast as high as Natchez and Vicksburg which are unprotected by any quarantine regulations, as often as it does in the city? And why is it that Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and Donaldsonville—towns that lie within six, eight, ten and twelve hours' run of the city, at which the New Orleans boats land almost daily during the prevalence of the epidemic in that city—should only have been visited by yellow fever once or twice each within the last twelve or fifteen years, while New Orleans has been the subject of that epidemic five times within the same period, and has been affected sporadically almost every other year? These, to my mind, are questions which should engage the serious attention of every man who is an advocate for protection by quarantine.

Dr. Cartwright, an old and eminent physician, now of New Orleans, but formerly of Natchez, in his history of yellow fever, which nearly depopulated Natchez in 1825, says the disease commenced in the filthy part of the town, under the hill, and from thence extended back into that portion of the town on the bluff. That it originated there, in the neighborhood of an old warehouse containing a large quantity of spoiled pork and other filth, is unquestionable. Near this warehouse was also an old flatboat, containing a quantity of rotten corn, which had been sunk in the water, and now that the river had fallen, was exposed to the summer's sun.

Dr. Hicks, of Vicksburg, in a letter to Dr. Fenner, of New Orleans, on the subject of epidemic yellow fever, as it appeared in that place in 1847, says the disease originated in Vicksburg, and in reference to contagion says: "In 1837, when the city of Natchez was laid waste by its devastating influence, numerous cases, in every stage of the disease, from the initiatory symptoms to the black vomit point, were landed from boats, and ushered into crowded and filthy boarding-houses [at Vicksburg], with ten or a dozen in a room, and in not a single instance did a nurse or an attendant become affected with the fever, though many of those landed died of black vomit," and in no instance did he witness any disposition to contagion.

Dr. J. B. Porter, surgeon in the United States army, whose opportunities for investigation have been very great, being attached to the southern branch of the army, and stationed a while at Vera Cruz, in 1847, says in a letter to the same, published in the sixth volume of the New Orleans Medical Journal: "I do not believe in the contagion of yellow fever. I have never seen a single circumstance which would seem to prove contagion." Dr. Porter witnessed the yellow fever in Mexico, at Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and also at San Augustine and other places on the coast of Florida.

Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell, of Transylvania, formerly of Philadelphia, in an article in the May number of the New Orleans Medical Journal, on the question, "Why has yellow fever ceased to visit Philadelphia?" contends that the disease was never imported into, but originated in Philadelphia; that when Philadelphia numbered in population only a few thousand, when she had built no wharves along the front on the Delaware, and when the filth of the city was allowed to collect and fill up the gullies in that neighborhood, and that portion of the city was unpaved, and when it often took a pretty good mule to haul a single barrel on a dray, in consequence of the mud and mire in the streets, that then Philadelphia was subject to severe epidemics of the yellow fever; but that since the city has been extended over this portion, along Water street, for miles, the gullies filled up, the streets all paved with stone, and brick sidewalks, wharves built and kept in the cleanest possible condition, no vast piles of filth kept to be acted on by a hot sun, the city has been entirely exempt from the epidemic of yellow fever.

The first time the yellow fever appeared in Savannah, Ga., was in 1817, and was produced that year by the opening of a rice field in the north-west. Five days after the field was drained the wind changed from south-west to north-east, when the yellow fever immediately broke out fatally!

But why multiply instances going conclusively to prove the domestic origin of yellow fever; for if we find that the disease does originate in New Orleans, in Natchez, in Savannah, and other places nearly in the same latitude with Franklin, it is certainly as likely to have an origin in Franklin, under the circumstances I have detailed above.