

THE PLAGUE.

Terror and Dismay Spreading in the South.

NEW DISTRICTS ATTACKED.

Discouraging Reports from New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

VICKSBURG AFFLICTED.

Great Distress in Memphis—Riotous Negroes.

GRENADA'S SITUATION.

An Appeal Through the Herald to the Benevolent.

GRENADA STILL OVERWHELMED WITH SORROW—BENEVOLENT HEARTED GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE WORKED TO SAVE LIVES SUDDENLY STRUCK DOWN WITH FEVER—THE HOWARDS APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE HERALD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 2, 1878.

There is very little of an encouraging nature to report to-night. There were five deaths to-day, two whites and three negroes. Colonel William T. Cole, the Postmaster, died at one o'clock this morning. Six new cases have been reported since last evening. Judge Fairchild is very low. The disease is very complicated and baffles the skill of the most experienced physicians. Patients are often left by their doctors in a fair way of recovery, and in less than six hours afterward some sudden, wholly unaccountable, occurs to produce sudden death. There is a case in point to-day. One of the Howard physicians told our correspondent that early this morning he left a young lady of excellent family whose symptoms promised speedy convalescence. About ten o'clock he called again and found her in a low state, so low, indeed, that he expected to report her death to-night. It is utterly impossible to tell what will and what will not recover.

CARE AND ATTENTION FURTHER.

Certainly none could have met with more watchful nursing or more skillful medical attention. Judge Fairchild and T. M. Keating, the telegraph operator, recovered. In these such things in life as devotion, disinterestedness, and the two gentlemen and devoted attendants and sincere friends who were ready with their means to pay for any and all things needed to be done. To add to the reputation as a successful fever practitioner each medical gentleman is also anxious to do as much as possible. All that human skill can suggest, all that friendship and affection can accomplish, is being done. It is often the patient dies. Can there be a disease more terrible in its course, more heartless in its choice of victims than that which now afflicts this place? It is a plague of the most malignant type, and it runs its course in spite of all the medicine, in spite of all the skill, in spite of all the care, in spite of all the affection which helps man may possess to array against it.

GRAVEYARD SICKNESS.

To-day, in company with Dr. Henry Stone, of Nashville, our correspondent visited the outward cemetery. On all sides were newly made mounds and empty graves, the latter being already ordered. Black and white, men, women and children, all were buried with the same haste. The colored section, with its two assistants, took over the mounds and counted the graves as they went. It is a sad sight. In the cemetery in the west part of town are three times as many more. The interment of the dead is a matter of the most urgent necessity. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery.

Last night the Rev. W. C. McFarland held the Holy service in the office of the Howards, which is a small room in the Howard Association building. He said that he had seen the service in the Howard Association building. He said that he had seen the service in the Howard Association building. He said that he had seen the service in the Howard Association building.

THE FEVER TAKING DOWN THE WORKMEN.

William J. Ayres, whose name has already been mentioned as one of the city's best porters, is now a patient in the Howard Association building. He is a native of New York, and has been working in the Howard Association building for some time. He is a native of New York, and has been working in the Howard Association building for some time. He is a native of New York, and has been working in the Howard Association building for some time.

THE HOWARDS ARE MAKING THE HALLS TO MAKE ANOTHER appeal to all the charitable people. It is a matter of the most urgent necessity. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery.

ANOTHER ANDERSON FARMING A WAY.

Colonel Anderson cannot live. A despatch has just been sent to Memphis to forward a special train for the body, which will be sent to the Howard Association building. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery. The Howard Association has been very successful in its efforts to secure the interment of the dead in the Howard Association cemetery.

Colored Butler P. Grenada, Miss., Sept. 2-9 P. M. Amos Kettle died at about five o'clock. Amos Kettle, youngest son of Dr. W. Hall, died at six o'clock.

VICKSBURG ALL SORROW AND CONFUSION—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW CASES YESTERDAY—HELP GOING FORWARD—GREENVILLE ALSO INFECTED AND THE FEVER INCREASING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

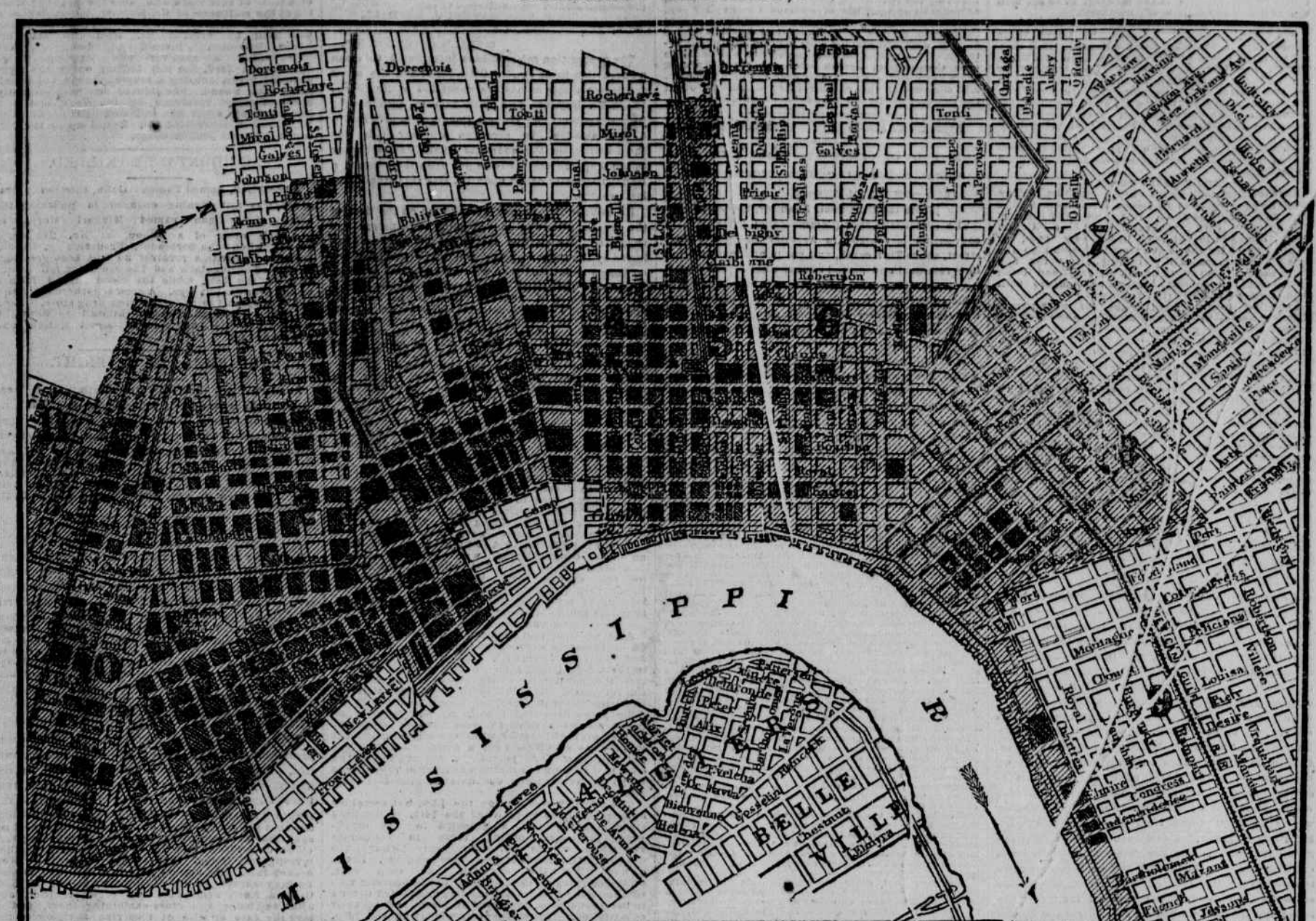
VICKSBURG, Sept. 2, 1878.

There is much confusion here, from the terror and in this town to-night that it is impossible to give the exact figures as to the number of new cases of yellow fever. The doctors still continue to go down before the fever like ordinary mortals, doubting the labor of those who are well until they have not time to make reports or take the necessary rest and refreshments to keep up. One who was asked to go three squares away to see a patient whom he knew and liked, and where reward was certain, said it paid him to refuse, but in justice to those whose lives were hanging by a thread and demanded his immediate attention he would have to refuse. Another after being entreated and petitioned by the friends of the sufferers consented, but said: "I have been going before daylight this morning, stopping only to change horses, and not to have thirty-two calls to make yet to-night, and my wife and children sick at home. The same doctor to-day, while driving at breakfast speed for horse and man, said he was not spared, though changing horses three times a day was called to by a man to halt, but he answered he did not have time. The bridge over the river was stopped and the doctor ordered to the duty of going to see a patient who was in the only "square" way to get a doctor quickly now.

A careful estimate from the last report, which indicates an increase over the last report. Two hundred and fifty new cases would be a moderate estimate for to-day. There is a slight increase in the death rate. The section reports eighteen interments for the past twenty-four hours, among these are some last cases to be reported, who went down martyrs through their efforts to save others. Father McNamee, the devoted priest in charge of St. Paul's Church, died this morning. He was deeply respected and his memory revered by all who knew him. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the Howard Association building for some time. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the Howard Association building for some time.

THE GREAT PLAGUE IN ITS ENVIRONS.

Map Showing the District Affected by the Scourge and the Localities of the Greatest Mortality.



We give this morning a map which will show our readers what parts and proportion of New Orleans are afflicted by the yellow fever scourge. To the north of Canal street, which divides the city into nearly equal portions and covering about a square mile of ground, lies the French quarter, which is the most thickly settled and badly built portion of the city. On the southern side of Canal street lies the principal business quarter (indicated by the lighter spots near the river). Here there are comparatively few residents, and, consequently, not many deaths. To the south of the business section and between the latter and the more aristocratic streets of the southern portion of the city lie two noted plague spots—the region of low hotels and "dives," which is near the river, and that of the canals and "basins," which lie more to the westward.

These latter are always full of water as vile as any in New York gutters and the population of the houses which border these waters is generally of low Spanish, French and Italian origin, without the slightest idea of cleanliness. The other locality alluded to is the one to which sailors principally resort, and any contagion or infectious disease brought there finds sympathetic reception from the filth which characterizes the neighborhood. In justice to the authorities of New Orleans it should be said that the flatness of the ground and the very slight elevation above tidewater make the task of cleaning and draining one of great difficulty. It has been demonstrated, however, that prompt and thorough attention on the part of the city's officials can prevent the spread of yellow fever in spite of unfavorable location.

Sanitary Superintendent Day said yesterday there was no occasion whatever for alarm in this city concerning yellow fever. At all times a strict watch is kept over cases of contagious disease, and at the present very suspicious case, or any one about which there is doubt, is thoroughly investigated. The spread of the dread disease, as reported by the press, is closely watched, and whenever any more stringent measures are necessary the proper authorities will take them. He said that no such step was considered necessary, but said it was no more than to be expected that the health commissioners in taking such action as circumstances called for.

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Deaths in Brooklyn amounted to \$1,215; \$681.00 were found in the contributions boxes scattered through the city, and President, of the Board of the Police Board, reported \$215.

Mayor Yates, of Newark, N. J., collected \$215.

HELP FROM OTHER CITIES.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 2, 1878.

The Providence Board of Trade held a special meeting this afternoon and appointed a committee, of which Amos D. Longwood is chairman, to obtain information as to the state of the epidemic in New Orleans and take charge of collecting and disbursing money for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the south.

New London, Conn., Sept. 2, 1878.

New London sends \$500 to New Orleans for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever.

San Francisco, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1878.

Collections were taken up yesterday in the Church of the Redeemer, St. Peter's Episcopal Church and the South Street Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever, netting nearly \$500, which will be forwarded at once.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1878.

A despatch dated Memphis, August 28, from A. D. Langstaff, Vice President of the Howard Association, has been received saying: "A mass of yellow fever sufferers are now in the city, and it is our duty to do all we can to relieve them. We have already received \$1,000 from the Howard Association, and we are now receiving more. We are now receiving more from the Howard Association, and we are now receiving more from the Howard Association."

San Antonio, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1878.

The City Council to-day subscribed \$500 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and the citizens subscribed \$300. This makes \$1,300 in all subscribed in this city.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1878.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, is here and has applied to the Secretary of War for relief for the suffering poor of New Orleans. The Secretary requested Mr. Ellis to inform him fully as to the necessities of the sufferers, and has promised relief. There is no doubt that the Secretary will do all in his power to relieve the sufferers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1878.

The subscriptions to the Howard Association have been forwarded to-day to the Howard Association of New Orleans, with the suggestion that a portion be sent to the Peabody Association for the relief of the sufferers. The Howard Association of New Orleans has received \$1,000 from the Howard Association of New Orleans, and the Peabody Association has received \$1,000 from the Howard Association of New Orleans.

A SUBE REMEDY.

I will give gratuitously to any regular physician going to Memphis a sure remedy (prepared) for the cure of yellow fever, used successfully by the late Dr. N. W. Seal, a native of Memphis, and subsequently administered in the Hospital La Pitié in Paris, a record of which is to be found in the Code of the city with authority to use the same in any part of the French Dominion during the Crimean war.

Mrs. M. A. SEAT, No. 367 West Thirty-first street.

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CROP REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1878.

The condition of crops, as shown by the August returns to the Department of Agriculture, is represented by 100, the average of July being 101. The crop of cotton is the most promising of the year, and is now in the hands of the farmer. The crop of cotton is the most promising of the year, and is now in the hands of the farmer.

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