THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, E. DUPOUY.
Daily paper, (one year in advance) $18
Country paper, semi-weekly 5
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,746.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

YELLOW FEVER—PERNICIOUS FEVER.

During the prevailing epidemic, and indeed whenever yellow fever rages with marked severity in New Orleans, it has been observed that a certain proportion of Creole children, even the offspring of Creole parents, are subject to a disease so closely resembling yellow fever in its symptoms and characteristic features as to give color to the prevailing opinion that even birth and uninterrupted residence in our city confers no immunity from this dreaded malady. The fact that a number of Creole children have been this attacked, have been treated by the medication usually employed for the cure of yellow fever, and have died, has occasioned quite a panic amongst the native population. With a view of removing a wide spread error, and of allaying the harrowing apprehensions growing out of it, a physician of experience and reputation published on Tuesday last, on the French side of the paper, an elaborate exposition of the character of the mysterious disease. We promised at the time to epitomize his observations and conclusions.

The writer maintains that the disease called pernicious fever amongst the Creoles of New Orleans is neither more nor less than a specific type of yellow fever assuming the characteristic symptoms of yellow fever. This disease very frequently takes the type of other fevers, and is extremely apt to be confounded with them. Especially does it resemble yellow fever when the latter prevails in an epidemic form, and not only does it present the ordinary signs and symptoms of yellow fever, but in many instances is distinguished by black vomit, hitherto believed to be peculiar to yellow fever. Adopting the principle that it is utterly impossible for a Creole of New Orleans to take yellow fever, the physician in question infers that however doubtful may be the appearance of the disease in Creoles, it is not yellow fever, but **pernicious fever. This conclusion is based** upon two prominent and pregnant facts: First, that every case of disease in a Creole, first supposed to be yellow fever, and treated by yellow fever remedies, proves fatal. Second, that the mode of treatment invariably applied to clear and well defined cases of pernicious fever effects a speedy and certain cure in these cases. What is this treatment? It consists in the early and free administration of the sulphate of quinine. Upon this the author insists most strenuously. He does not want for a remission, but exhibits the sulphate in the midst of the most violent fever. The more alarming the symptoms, the more prompt and energetic should be the quinine treatment. He considers this drug as the sole remedy to be applied in all such cases, and confides in that its employment will prove eminently successful.

The results of cases attended by the writer in accordance with the principles laid down, so far as symptoms are concerned, between pernicious fever in Creoles and yellow fever in unacclimated persons, at first defy him to note the immediate and decided effect of the abatement of suffering produced by the administration of quinine. He enjoys the use of a powerful pulse, pure and transparent urine, and thanks the aggravate the disease. In cases attended with nausea and vomiting he prescribes doses of sulphate of quinine repeated until the stomach ceases to reject its contents. While relying upon this heroic remedy in the treatment of such cases, he does not deny that there are occasionally instances in which, and even by the unassisted efforts of nature.

The remarks of the writer are extremely interesting, and indicate a thoughtful and observant mind. They impress us, too, with their practicability. We have never been able to understand how it could be subject to such a fever, and yet when cases seeming to bear every appearance of the disease came under our notice, we have been perplexed to account for them. If the theory the writer be correct that such cases are pernicious fever, assuming the type of yellow fever, and yielding readily to those remedies which are generally resorted to in the former disease, speculation as to the fears of the timorous friends may at once dismiss the terrors.

The Bulletin of yesterday contains the annexed suggestion in an article entitled "A Serious Question." We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our contemporary to the remarks of the press, and that in the main it is well founded we are perfectly malignant, and that it be main to be small compared with that of the evils to which the material is county. Give me to the fever and it will flame up in a few days. Deprive it of ailment and it must necessarily diminish and decline. Keep up the nourishment of the existing fever and its energy should not be allowed to become extinct, until the advent of cooler weather puts a final period to the ravages of the disease.

A well known member of the Howard Association called our attention to the fact that a number of vessels are due here now from Europe, and that probably most, if not all of them have immigrants on board. It is to be feared that these will be taken to private hospitals, of which we have in our streets very many reserved, hundred of these poor immigrants, who, if left here during the season, are to be marked and predestined to die, sooner or later, at the certainty of late October or early in November. It is the duty of the city authorities to forbid the landing of these immigrants, and that it be sent to the Lazaretto to meet these immigrants, take them on board and convey them up the river to a point beyond the reach of Yellow Jack. To these we add that we recommend this course are our most sanguine. The expense incurred would be trifling, and if it were, a small sum were to be in the opinion that money is better expended than in protecting our city from the ravages of pestilence and destruction. Besides, in a pecuniary point of view, such a proceeding would be the means of saving that could be lost by the desertion that the resumption of the fall business shall not be retarded. In short, we consider the introduction of the unacclimated population a bad and shiftless cause the epidemic to increase and spread alarmingly, and to continue much longer than it otherwise might.

Pennsylvania Politics.

We find in the Pennsylvania papers the announcement that the Hon. William Montgomery, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Uniontown district of that State, and in which, it will be observed, he defines his position upon the "Kansas question" in a letter from