

1846, this mortality bore a ratio to the general mortality of 1 in every 3.35 deaths, while the mortality under the age of five years reached a proportion of 1 in 1.78; and under ten years, of 1 in every 1.66 deaths—ratios being 56 and 60 per cent. on the mortality of the year. The succeeding quinquennial period, from 10 to 15, does not appear to have been particularly distinguished, but the ratio rises through the next decimad, until it reaches its maximum again between 25 and 35, after which the succeeding decennial periods are characterised by a gradual diminution. From the ages of ten to forty-five years, the proportion of deaths estimated upon the total mortality is 1 in every 4.64, or 21.5 per cent.

The per centage of deaths, from diseases of the zymotic class, comprising those which are epidemic and infectious, or contagious; and those dependant on lesions of organs in the most important visceral regions, is a question of some moment, and, above all other proofs, is the one best calculated to develop the salubrity of a situation, those being considered the most healthy in which the deaths from diseases of the first class are least frequent. The records of one year are insufficient to point to any satisfactory conclusion on this head, yet it may not be out of place to notice the results presented to us. Of the zymotic class there were of deaths 32.29 per cent. Next in numerical order rank those from affections of the thoracic viscera, being 28.89 per cent. Next are those of the brain and nervous system, being 8.68 per cent.; and, lastly, are those of the abdominal viscera, the ratio being 6.56 per cent.

Several methods have been proposed for calculating the rate of longevity for different places. The most of them are based upon comparisons between the actual population, and periods of death; but one method, proposed by Mr. Shattuck, is to ascertain the proportion of all the deaths that occur at specified periods of life. Were we enabled to draw our conclusions from a mortality of a series of years, such data, so far as this method is concerned, would be conclusive—

Under.....	1.....	732.....	34.56 per cent.
1 and under	3.....	436.....	20.58 "
3	—	5.....	117..... 5.52 "
5	—	10.....	89..... 4.20 "
10	—	15.....	47..... 2.21 "
15	—	25.....	119..... 5.61 "
25	—	35.....	156..... 7.35 "
35	—	45.....	134..... 6.32 "
45	—	55.....	105..... 4.95 "
55	—	75.....	125..... 5.90 "
75 upwards		58.....	2.73 "

A very large mortality is found to occur in Boston and

Charleston, between the ages of 20 and 50, compared to that which takes place in this city during the same period of life; and the following table, extracted from a paper published by Dr. Nott, of Mobile, in the March number of the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy, will be found to prove, that however much our population may suffer during the first five years of their existence, the mortality at subsequent periods is much diminished, the one being a necessary consequent of the other:—

“ In each 100 there were in

	Charleston.	Boston.
Under 5 .....	31.99 .....	46.62
5 to 10 .....	4.20 .....	4.46
10 to 20 .....	6.69 .....	5.29
20 to 30 .....	11.76 .....	11.71
30 to 40 .....	11.07 .....	10.12
40 to 50 .....	10.42 .....	6.97
50 to 60 .....	7.34 .....	4.88
60 to 70 .....	6.44 .....	4.18
70 to 80 .....	5.18 .....	3.69
80 to 90 .....	3.13 .....	1.79
90 to 100 .....	1.28 .....	.29 "

Based upon the table preceding last one, is the following, calculated to exhibit the proportion of 100 persons surviving to specific ages in this city—

At birth .....	100
Surviving 1 year .....	65.44
— 3 " .....	44.86
— 5 " .....	39.34
— 10 " .....	35.14
— 15 " .....	32.93
— 25 " .....	27.32
— 35 " .....	19.96
— 45 " .....	13.64
— 55 " .....	8.69
— 75 " .....	2.74
75 upwards .....	.06

The foregoing statement is easily understood, but, as I have already remarked, no safe conclusion can be drawn from the results of one year, and it is therefore not necessary to push this enquiry farther. The table is by no means a favourable one as regards longevity; and this fact is further developed by estimating the average duration of life from the premises laid down; which is found to be 18.43 years: lower than that of New York, which is found to fluctuate between 19.69 and 26.15 years, over a period of several years. That of all England is 23.46; of London, 27.00; and of Liverpool, 20.00 years.

The following table exhibits the mortality for the several wards or districts into which the city has been divided; and is the only certain guide for efficiently directing measures of a sanitary nature—