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CHARTER

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OF THE

New York. ✓

STATE HOSPITAL,

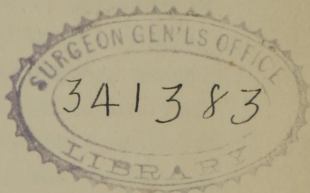
IN THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

WITH

OTHER DOCUMENTS,

SHOWING THE ORIGIN AND PRESENT STATE OF THE  
INSTITUTION.



NEW-YORK:  
PRINTED BY H. LUDWIG,  
72 VESEY-STREET.

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1840

Microfilm 2094, no. 3

## PREFATORY REMARKS.

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THE purpose of these papers is to exhibit to the public the glaring necessity of another Hospital, on a very liberal foundation ; and they are published in the confident hope that the humane and charitable will contribute to its accomplishment. It will be seen that the State stands pledged to give the sum of \$300,000, in annual instalments of \$15,000 ; and that the City of New-York has given a perpetual lease to this charity of an entire square of building grounds !

These munificent donations can only be realized by fulfilling the conditions upon which they are based, to wit : the erection of an edifice within two years, at a cost of not less than \$50,000, free and unincumbered, and in all respects ready for the reception of patients. It will be seen that on like condition of the institution being rendered operative, the superb scientific library of the late Professor David Hosack, consisting of 3000 volumes, will become its property.

The ablest medical and surgical talent of the city is always in readiness to second this enterprise, as has ever been the case with the old City Hospital, wholly free of cost to the Institution or its beneficiaries. Nor is it to be doubted that the corporate councils of this great city, ever most mindful of the wants of the indigent and the comforts of the sick, will refuse any necessary further aid which this charity in full operation may require.

At this juncture of its affairs, the Governors of the New-York State Hospital most earnestly solicit the favourable attention of this community. The citizens of New-York must render some assistance in the starting of our good enterprise, or it must lose the countenance and support of the City and State Governments, and fail entirely ; but the Governors take great pleasure in stating that they do most confidently rely on the liberality of their fellow-citizens for the limited aid requisite to this very benevolent and important end.

## PETITION.

*To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened :*

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully sheweth :

That the necessity of erecting another Hospital, for the further accommodation of the sick poor in the city of New-York is greatly felt by the whole community. The fast growing population, and the limited number of charitable institutions in our city for the reception of the poor in sickness, may be cited as the principal inducement actuating the undersigned in petitioning your honourable body.

At present the population of the city of New-York is upwards of 300,000, and to meet the wants of the poorer classes, the city is provided with but one Hospital, which was chartered as early as the year 1771 ; the population the same year did not exceed 21,865 ; and whereas the population of our city has more than doubled every twenty years, and no additional institution of the kind has been erected, your memorialists respectfully solicit a charter from your honourable body, for a Hospital to be erected in the upper part of the city, which hospital it is intended shall, as far as their means will justify, receive patients, citizens of this State, free of all charge.

The class of the community to be particularly benefited by such an establishment is that composed of those who labour for their support, and whose industry does not more than yield a sufficiency for the maintenance of their families.

An institution, having for its object the free admission of the poor, will be highly gratifying to the citizens generally.

Towards the endowment of this Hospital, it is hoped a fund may be raised by private contribution, from residents of the City of New-York ; and in order more successfully to carry these intentions into operation, your memorialists respectfully request that your honourable body will be pleased to co-operate

with us, and grant a charter for the necessary organization of the said Hospital.

David C. Colden,	Joseph Delafield,
William B. Lawrence,	M. E. Thompson,
Charles March,	Henry Brevoort, jr.
John Mason,	William Bard,
Thomas W. Pearsall,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
Saul Alley,	Robert Ray,
Mortimer Livingston,	M. H. Grinnell,
Robert Kelly,	Samuel C. Howland,
Rufus Prime,	N. P. Hosack,
R. B. Minturn,	Richard K. Haight,
Joseph Walker,	Moses Allen,
F. B. Cutting,	Thomas Addis Emmet,
Dudley Selden,	J. Hoyt.
John McKeon,	

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## CHARTER.

*An Act to Incorporate the State Hospital of the City of New-York. Passed March 11, 1839.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§1. William Bard, Charles March, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, Moses Allen, James Monroe, Jesse Hoyt, Thomas A. Emmet, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Robert Ray, Mortimer Livingston, David C. Colden, Saul Alley, Thomas W. Pearsall, Joseph Walker, William B. Lawrence, Samuel B. Ruggles, Dudley Selden, Richard K. Haight, Joseph Delafield, John McKeon, Samuel Howland, Martin E. Thompson, Rufus Prime, Francis B. Cutting, Robert Kelley, N. P. Hosack, and such other persons as now are and may from time to time become members of the said Hospital, shall be a body corporate, by the name of the "State Hospital of the City of New-York," to be located in the City of New York.

§2. The said corporation shall be capable in law of purcha-

sing, taking, holding and enjoying, to them and their successors, any real estate in fee simple or otherwise, and any goods, chattels, and personal estates, provided that the annual income of such real and personal estates shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ; and that they and their successors shall have full power to sell, to lease, or otherwise dispose of the said real and personal estates, or any part thereof, at their will and pleasure.

§3. Any person, upon the payment of fifty dollars, may be chosen by the said Governors a member of the said corporation, and shall be entitled to a vote at any election to be held in virtue of this act, or of the by-laws hereinafter mentioned.

§4. The property and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a President, Vice President, and twenty-eight Governors, who shall be annually chosen by and from the members of the said corporation, in such manner, and at such time and places as shall be directed by the by-laws of the said corporation ; and the said President, Vice President, and Governors, and their successors, shall have power to make such by-laws for the management and direction of the concerns and business of the said corporation as they shall from time to time think requisite, provided that the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State.

§5. The said William Bard, Charles March, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, Moses Allen, James Monroe, Jesse Hoyt, Thomas A. Emmet, Henry Brevoort, jr., Mortimer Livingston, David C. Colden, Robert Ray, Saul Alley, Thomas W. Pearsall, Joseph Walker, William B. Lawrence, Samuel B. Ruggles, Dudley Selden, Richard K. Haight, Joseph Delafield, John McKeon, Robert Kelley, Rufus Prime, Francis B. Cutting, S. S. Howland, Martin E. Thompson, N. P. Hosack, be, and are hereby appointed Governors of the said corporation, who shall hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and until others shall be chosen in their places. The said Governors shall elect from their own numbers a President, Vice President, and such other officers as shall be necessary, who shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday of June, as aforesaid.

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## REPORT

*Of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the petition of the Governors of the State Hospital, for a grant of Land. Laid on the table, and petition and report ordered to be printed.*

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the annexed petition of the Governors of the State Hospital of the city of New-York, setting forth that they had obtained a charter from the Legislature of this State, and praying for a grant from the Corporation of ground sufficient for the establishment of a public Hospital, respectfully REPORT :—

That the establishment of charitable institutions, such as is contemplated by the present application, is deemed by your Committee to be worthy of public patronage, so far as the wants of the community absolutely require. They are not only dictated by the obligations of duty, but by the strictest principles of public economy.

If the wants of our sick poor are provided for, our alms-house will become relieved, and there will be less excuse, and less necessity, for the multiplied appeals to the public bounty, occasioned by the wants of distress of the poor.

The present object is, to provide more immediately for the healing of the sick and industrious poor, whose feelings would justly revolt at becoming inmates of an alms-house. The number of such who form a worthy portion of our population is now very considerable. The only hospital, at all calculated for their necessities, which now exists in the city, is the New-York Hospital, which was chartered by the British Government, in 1771. At that time the population of the city was only about 22,000. It has now grown to the enormous number of 300,000. Your Committee are convinced that the greatly increasing wants of the city will justify the Common Council in aiding in the endowment of another. The State Hospital is under the government of a number of respectable and wealthy citizens. They propose to raise the sum of \$50,000, by private munificence, for the erection of the buildings, and ask from the Common Council a grant of a portion of the public lands in aid of their object

Your Committee have weighed the subject maturely, and have concluded to recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That a lease be given to the Governors of the State Hospital of the City of New-York, of the block of ground bounded by the Fifth and Sixth Avenues and by Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, at a nominal rent, and as long as the same shall be used for a public hospital ; subject to a condition that provision be constantly made by the said Governors, for the care and maintenance of thirty patients, to be designated by the Common Council or their agents ; and also, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be raised for the erection of the buildings, and that such buildings be erected and ready for occupation on or before the first day of May, 1842. The lease not to be executed until the above amount of funds be raised to the satisfaction of the finance committees of both Boards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS G. TALMADGE,  
 EGBERT BENSON,  
 DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

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## G R A N T

*Of the Hon. the Corporation of the City of New-York.*

*Resolved*, That a lease be given to the Governors of the State Hospital of the City of New-York of the block of ground bounded by the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and by Forty-second and Forty-third Streets at a nominal rent, and as long as the same shall be used for a Public Hospital, subject to a condition, that provision be constantly made by the said Governors for the care and maintenance of thirty patients, to be designated by the Common Council or their Agents, and also that the sum of \$50,000 be raised for the erection of the building, and that such building be erected and ready for occupation on or before the

above amount of funds be raised to the satisfaction of the Finance Committees of both Boards.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 30, 1839.

“ “ “ Assistants, Jan. 13, 1840.

Approved by the Mayor, Jan. 22, 1840.

SAMUEL WILLIS, *Clerk*, C. C.

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PETITION OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE  
STATE HOSPITAL,

*To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York*

The undersigned, Governors of the State Hospital of the City of New-York, respectfully pray for an appropriation of public moneys in aid of their charity, the same to be applied after the Corporators of the Institution shall have erected a Hospital edifice at an expense of not less than 50,000 dollars.

Your petitioners ask for the passage of the law, granting this conditional assistance, in order that firm assurance may be given to the wealthy and charitable, who are willing to construct a Hospital and prepare it for the reception of patients, that it will, in this manner, become a permanent and safe depository and administrator of their benevolent donations.

Your petitioners are convinced that they should have been at this time in process of erecting the Hospital hitherto contemplated, if any assurance could have been given to the public that the State would, at some future time, aid the efforts of private munificence by the grant of an annuity.

The commercial embarrassments of the past year have also impeded their enterprise to some extent. The city of New-York has unquestionably too limited accommodations for the relief of that large class of the population who are unable to supply themselves with the assistance and appliances of the sick-chamber, and especially in surgical exigencies, to employ the requisite professional attendance.

London, with a population only five times greater than ours, has twenty-two Hospitals, and about 8000 beds open at all times for the reception of patients, wholly free of cost to the applicant. Paris, with a population of little more than twice that of New-York, has thirteen Hospitals, and nearly 6000 beds for the gratuitous reception of the sick.

New-York has but one Hospital, and this accommodates never more than one hundred patients free of charge at any one time.

New-York has, at all times, hundreds of sick and wounded within its limits, who have to choose between the privations and neglect, the dangers and miseries of taverns and boarding-houses, and the mortification of being conveyed to the County Poor-House.

There are great numbers of industrious and enterprising young men in this city, who, coming from other States, and the interior counties of this State, are taken sick before they have been here long enough to acquire the friends or the credit necessary absolutely for their sustenance and protection till health is restored. These should have an asylum provided for them which they can enter by right of law, not as pauper-guests, but as the rightful beneficiaries of the Government, of which they are an integral part.

Your petitioners beg leave to suggest, that (in case the prayer of this Memorial be granted) the sums appropriated shall be secure to the benefit of citizens of the State who may apply to the Hospital for medical or surgical relief, and that a certificate of one of the Governors, or a regular member of the medical society of the county from which the applicant shall come, shall entitle him to admission and to all the benefits of the House.

Your petitioners by no means contemplate the exclusion of citizens of other States and foreign countries, but it is just and reasonable that, while the Corporation receives aid from the State Treasury, it shall be under an imperative obligation to admit, without charge, citizens of the State, at least to the extent of absorbing the sums thus obtained.

American Hospitals receive pay from all patients who are

able to pay anything, and, unless otherwise directed by law will prefer the pay-patients to those in destitute circumstances. The moral depression and consequent bodily injury resulting from a rejection from the doors of a general Hospital, and the melancholy alternative of the County Poor-House might certainly be provided against more liberally than it has hitherto been.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that the Corporation of the city of New-York have made a donation to the State Hospital of a plot of ground in an eligible part of the city, consisting of eighty building lots, and in consideration of this very liberal endowment, your petitioners pray, that their Charter may be so amended as to make the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New-York, ex-officio Governors of the State Hospital.

Your petitioners, with confidence in the ability of the State to contribute, and the disposition of those entrusted with the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to aid the efforts of those who have assumed the trouble and expense of the establishment of a Public Charity, appeal to you for a share of that generous support which has been extended to many Institutions.

Your petitioners believe that any aid afforded to them will be the means of raising another monument to the wise and humane policy of the State in assisting the efforts of individuals to build up Asylums for the sick and the unfortunate.

David C. Colden,	Joseph Delafield,
W. B. Lawrence,	M. E. Thompson,
Charles March,	Henry Brevoort, jr.
John Mason,	William Bard,
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Joseph Walker,	Moses Allen,
F. B. Cutting,	Thomas Addis Emmet,
Dudley Selden,	J. Hoyt.
John McKeon,	

## STATE OF NEW-YORK.

## IN ASSEMBLY,

March 3, 1840.

## REPORT

*Of the Committee on charitable and religious societies on the petition of the Governors of the State Hospital of the City of New-York, for aid from the State.*

Mr. Morgan, from the committee on charitable and religious societies, to which was referred the petition of the Governors of the State Hospital of the city of New-York, praying for aid from the State; and also praying that their Charter may be so amended as to make the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New-York, ex-officio Governors of the said Hospital,

## REPORTS:—

That the State Hospital of the city of New-York was incorporated by an act passed the 11th of March, 1839. It was founded by wealthy and benevolent men, for the express purpose of giving medical and surgical aid, not only to indigent inhabitants of the city of New-York, but also of the State at large; and such an institution the Committee consider worthy of the patronage of the State.

New-York is already a great city, and such is its situation in regard to foreign commerce, and inland navigation, that its prospect of increase of population and wealth is not equalled by any other seaport on the continent, and probably not surpassed by any in the world.

The committee have inquired into the public accommodations for the sick and wounded in New-York, as compared with the large towns of Europe. In London, with a population of 1,500,000, there are hospital accommodations, entirely free of

charge to the patients, for between eight and nine thousand persons at a time. This statement does not include the large Greenwich Retreat for disabled seamen, nor any of the extensive alms-houses and infirmaries of the metropolis. The endowments of these hospitals, twenty-two in number, amount, in the aggregate, to something over 22,000,000 dollars per annum.\*

New-York city, with 300,000 inhabitants and a large floating population, consisting of seamen, emigrants from foreign countries, and travellers, has but one hospital, and at no time more than one hundred beds for the free reception of the sick.

Paris has thirteen hospitals and 5,337 beds for the sick, free of all cost to them, independent of several minor charitable institutions. The income of the Paris Hospitals amounts to the annual sum of 10,000,000 of francs, arising from legacies and Government appropriations.

The population of Paris is only a very little more than twice

\* Many of these hospitals were erected by individual charity. One of the oldest in London is that of St. Thomas. It was founded by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as early as 1213, and continued increasing the number of its beds in proportion to the legacies and contributions received.

In 1834, the House contained eighteen wards, and accommodated four hundred and eighty-five patients. But, for rich endowment, that at Guy's Hospital far surpasses any Institution of the kind in the world. This Charity is indebted for its origin to Mr. Guy, a wealthy citizen and bookseller of London, who, after having bestowed immense sums on St. Thomas', determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. In 1721, at the age of seventy-six, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him £18,793, in addition to which he left, to endow it, the immense sum of £219,499.

This hospital was established, originally, for the reception of four hundred patients, but in consequence of the addition of £200,000, left to it by the Will of Mr. Thomas Hunt, the hospital was extended, in number of beds, to between five and six hundred. No fee or money is to be paid on admission of patients.

The fame of Sir Astley Cooper is identified with this hospital.

St. Bartholomew's is another instance of a wealthy charity. It was founded by a person named Rahere, about 1102, and is supported by its estates, which amount to £30,000 annually. It has five hundred beds.

that of New-York, with very slight prospect of any considerable increase.

The old New-York Hospital was founded on a charter from the crown of Great Britain, in 1771, when the population of the city of New-York was only 22,000. Comparing the means of relief which that hospital can afford, with those of the numerous establishments of the same nature in London and Paris, it would appear that the old New-York Hospital cannot be more than adequate to the wants of a population of 50,000 persons, which is less than one-sixth of the actual population of the city of New-York.

For the data and testimony in detail upon which your committee have made up these comparisons and conclusions, reference is made to the accompanying letters and statistics placed in their hands by Dr. Hosack.\* An argument in favour of granting the petition is suggested by the petitioners, which your Committee deem worthy of consideration; it is, that if the State grant an annuity on condition that the fund thus granted, shall be expended annually for the benefit of a given number of citizens of this State, very many persons, especially industrious young men from the country, who have been only for a short time residents in the city, and many residents in the different counties of the State, would resort to the State Hospital for surgical assistance, under the impression that they are entitled to admission, who at present are unwilling to seek this assistance as paupers, with the risk, and even probability, of being denied admission.

There are at all times in New-York, many thousands of young men of good standing and acquirements, whose salaries will eke out the year very well, unless sickness or serious bodily accident, cut off this subsistence. In cases of such misfortunes, which certainly are not unfrequent, this valuable class of men have to elect between the degrading alternative of the county poor-house, and the neglects and miseries of the poorest taverns and boarding-houses.

The old New-York Hospital has but eighty, or, at most, one hundred beds, in both the medical and surgical departments, for the gratuitous reception of the sick; and even these are not

\* Not being deemed of importance here, were omitted.



owned by the State. The poor sick, even of our own State, must seek admission there, not by right under the law, nor in any other way than by the terms of mendicancy, a circumstance which, from the testimony of city practitioners, your Committee believe, effectually deprives very many sufferers of the comforts and skill essential to their recovery.

The bare publication of the fact, that the State Hospital of the city of New-York, is, in part, the property of the State, and that any citizen can demand admission to its benefits, by virtue of the law, and of the grant of moneys now sought for by the petitioners, would tend to relieve many a young man, now residing in the city, and having come from other counties, and also his distant relatives, from the gloomy associations now unavoidably connected with the quite possible event of sickness overtaking him, before time had given him character, money, or friends.

But there is still another class, who would be greatly benefited by the endowment the petitioners ask. In every county and town of the State, there occur, occasionally, maladies which require the aid of the most adroit and practiced surgeons; and in most instances of this kind, the patients are not, by any means, able to defray the expenses inevitably connected with resorting to the city, several weeks residence there in hotels, and the employment of eminent surgeons and competent attendants.

Without, by any means, wishing to disparage the surgeons who occasionally perform the capital surgical operations, in the various large villages of the State, it may be fairly asserted, that they cannot be as well qualified for the difficult, and always painful and dangerous emergencies, as those of their profession are who reside in large cities, where they may at all times command anatomical facilities, and where the frequency of such operations give very great extent and variety of experience.

A consciousness of this fact, leads great numbers of country surgical patients to resort to the large cities, to undergo operations; and if the hospital in question should go into effect, with the proposed allowance from the State, there can be no doubt that a vast amount of surgical assistance, of the best possible character, would be annually afforded to persons who would readily bear the expenses of a journey to and from the city.

The people of the State would, by the provisions of the proposed act, feel an ownership in the institution, and its citizens would, in the event of surgical need, resort to it without hesitation or humiliation.

The population of the State, out of the city, rapidly on the increase, is now not much less than 2,000,000, and, among this vast multitude, there are at all times many hundreds, who might derive more or less direct benefit from an institution, provided in part by the State, for their benefit.

The Common Council of the city of New-York have given an entire square of ground, consisting of eighty building lots, to the Corporation of the State Hospital. This munificent donation, valued at least, at \$44,000, expresses the opinion of the citizens in favour of the undertaking, and also the esteem in which its present enlightened Board of Governors is held.

In addition to this contribution, your committee have much pleasure in stating, that the large and very valuable medical and scientific library of the late Professor David Hosack, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, will be presented to the hospital as soon as the proprietor, Dr. A. E. Hosack, son of the late Professor, shall feel assured that its permanency is established by the passage of the act your Committee propose.

There is but little doubt, also, that the granting of the aid sought for by the Governors will open the way for important bequests and legacies, and further municipal contributions on the part of the city of New-York. An important object to be attained by the grant is, the stability it will confer upon the whole establishment.

The hospital is to receive the income of a considerable sum of money now invested in the Life and Trust Co. of New-York, to be devoted to the relief and comfort of lying-in women. For this very important and hitherto much-neglected department of hospital alleviation, it is, your Committee are most happy to learn, the intention of the Governors of the State Hospital to make the most ample provision which their foundation and resources will permit. The records of our city criminal courts, and sanitary police, amply demonstrate the necessity of some farther provision to prevent the alarming increase of in-

fanticide. From the data laid before your Committee respecting lying-in establishments in Paris and Dublin, it is quite evident that this desperate crime diminishes in the ratio of the increase of these establishments.\*

The perpetration of infanticide proceeds, in a vast majority of cases, from the conviction in the mind of the unhappy mother that society will deny her shelter and solace in the dark hours of trial that hasten towards her, and the powerful maternal instinct to clothe, defend, and cherish her helpless child, yields in the bosoms of these wretched females, who are more frequently betrayed and deserted than altogether abandoned and depraved, to this horrible conviction which drives them beyond the bounds of reason and of nature.

But the important moral benefits to society, which flow from extending protection and kindness to this class of females, very greatly commends the subject to the attentive consideration of the Legislature. Farther, your Committee have to suggest that the founding of this hospital on the extensive and liberal plan contemplated, will constitute a new and very useful means of perfecting the medical education of the various students of our medical colleges throughout the State, and especially of those pupils of private practitioners, who can occasionally resort to the city, at slight expense, for the purpose.†

\* The admirable Institutions in Paris and Dublin, and those of other countries, devoted to the lying-in poor, were created with as much regard to the prevention of this crime, as to the direct individual benefits they confer.

† According to Highmore, in his work on the Public Charities of London, the Lying-in-Hospital at London, (Bayswater,) was established in 1752; and from that period to 1810, upwards of 45,000 women have received its benefits.

The city of London Lying-in Hospital was founded in 1750, and in fifty-nine years had relieved 24,902 poor, married women, of whom 25,196 children have been born.

There are, at least, three more Lying-in-Hospitals in the city of London.

“The most prominent fact (says Dr. Bisset Hawkins, in his work on Medical Statistics) afforded by medical statistics, next to the diminished mortality of infancy, is the peculiar change which has supervened within the last hundred years in the fate of lying-in-women” He then states, that in 1750, the mortality was one in forty-two; while in the ten years between 1789 and 1798, only one case was fatal in two hundred and eighty eight. The average

The petitioners ask the aid of the State, only on the condition that they, the petitioners, shall erect on the lots presented to them by the Corporation of the city of New-York, a hospital that shall have cost \$50,000.

After a full consideration of the statements and arguments before-mentioned, the Committee have come to the conclusion to report a bill granting to the State Hospital of the city of New-York, the sum of \$15,000, in quarterly payments, for the term of twenty years, to be paid out of the fund annually collected in the city of New-York, from all passengers arriving in vessels from a foreign port, and on board coasting vessels; and if that fund shall be deficient, the deficiency to be paid out of any surplus that may remain in the hands of the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, of the moneys received by them, under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for sick and disabled seamen," passed April 22, 1831, after deducting the necessary expenses of the said Retreat. No payment to be made to the Governors of the said hospital until they shall have provided sufficient accommodations for at least fifty indigent patients from the City or State, to be received and maintained in the said hospital, free of expense; and the said payments to cease altogether, unless the said Governors shall, within two years, erect a building for a hospital of the value of \$50,000, exclusive of the ground on which the same may be erected.

Your Committee, also, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, and for the better inspection and management of the affairs of the said hospital, offer to the House, a bill for making the Mayor of the city of New-York and the President of the Board of Aldermen of the said city for the time being, by virtue of their offices, Governors of the said Hospital.

fate of pregnancy throughout the whole Kingdom of Prussia, in 1817, was, according to Government returns, one in one hundred and twelve; while, in the Dublin Hospital, in 1822, the deaths were in the proportion of one in two hundred and twenty-three. In 1814, the mortality in the last was one in one hundred; and even this, Dr. Hawkins remarks, presents, in a strong light, the very low mortality among women, always poor, and often miserable.—T. R. BECK.

TABLE

*Showing the mortality of lying-in women in different countries, and at different periods, from the register of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.*

	Years.	Labors.	Deaths.	Years.	Labors.	Deaths.
	1757	55	1	1791	1602	25
	1758	454	8	1792	1631	10
	1759	406	5	1793	1747	19
	1760	554	4	1794	1543	20
	1761	521	9	1795	1503	7
	1762	533	6	1796	1604	8
	1763	488	9	1797	1537	10
	1764	588	12	1798	1837	18
	1765	533	6	1799	1725	30
	1766	581	3	1800	1985	26
Public Lying-in Hospital,	1767	664	11	1801	2028	44
	1768	655	16	1802	1915	16
	1769	642	8	1803	2220	12
	1770	970	8	1804	2406	23
	1771	695	5	1805	2511	12
	1772	704	4	1806	2665	13
	1773	694	13	1807	2889	21
	1774	681	21	1808	2854	27
	1775	728	5	1809	2561	24
	1776	802	7	1810	2676	43
	1777	835	7	1811	2484	62
	1778	927	10	1812	2508	25
	1779	1011	8	1813	3075	17
	1780	910	5	1814	3314	18
	1781	1027	6	1815	3473	32
	1782	990	6	1816	3539	56
	1783	1167	15	1817	3197	54
	1784	1261	11	1818	2458	50
	1785	1292	8	1819	2849	22
MM. De Chateau- neuf, Duges, etc.	1786	1351	8	1820	2621	20
	1787	1347	10	1821	2712	13
	1788	1469	23	1822	2675	12
	1789	1435	25	1823	2584	59
	1790	1546	12			

	Years.	Labors.	Deaths.	Years.	Labors.	Deaths.
	1799	1364	100	1809	1795	66
	1800	1155	120	1810	1814	71
	1801	1209	25	1811	2395	108
M. Duges at the	1802	1496	13	1814	2384	127
Maternité of Pa-	1803	1632	108	1815	2346	149
ris, * . . . .	1804	1662	59	1816	2422	46
	1805	1564	60	1817	2800	63
	1806	1625	114	1818	2411	152
	1807	1691	72	1819	1528	187
	1808	169	57			
	1816	9,683	81	1819	11,580	100
M. De Chateau-	1817	10,528	90	1820	11,634	228
neuf, at Paris,	1818	11,662	167	1821	11,431	223
Wassenda in Swe-						
den, . . . .		62	1			
Berlin,		10,000	109			
British Hospital,		5	1			
Manchester,		128	1			
Hotel-Dieu, Paris,		15	1			
London. in 30 y'rs		100,00	820			
Strasburgh,		109	1			
Petersburgh,		1,000	7			

\* 434 beds in all, are provided at this hospital, of which about 150 are appropriated to women about to be confined; 200 for those already confined, and 25 for children and nurses, 8 for nurses, besides 150 beds for students in midwifery. The Dublin Lying-in-Hospital affords about the same amount of beds.

## A N A C T

*To enable the State Hospital in the City of New-York to extend the benefits of the Institution to the indigent. Passed April 25, 1840.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§1. Out of the moneys which shall be received into the treasury from the Commissioners of Health in the city of New-York, on account of hospital money collected from passengers in vessels from a foreign port, and on board coasting vessels, there shall be annually paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the Treasurer of the State Hospital of the city of New-York, for the term of twenty years from the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, such sum, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars annually, as shall remain out of the said passengers' hospital money, after paying the expenses and salaries now by law payable out of that fund, or chargeable upon it, including the annuity of eight thousand dollars to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the city of New-York. It shall be the duty of the Governors of the said Hospital, in consideration of the sums thus granted, to *promote* and keep sufficient accommodation, support, and medical and other necessary attendance for at least seventy indigent patients, from any part of this State. They shall also, within two years, erect a building for their hospital, of the clear, unincumbered value of fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the ground on which it may be built. On failure of the said conditions, the payments from the passengers' fund shall be discontinued.

§2. It shall be the duty of the Surrogate of the city and county of New-York to visit and inspect the said State Hospital, and the accommodations for patients, and to inquire into the expenditure of the moneys paid out of the treasury, and to report thereon annually to the legislature ; and if the Governors of the said hospital shall at any time refuse to permit such examination and inspection, upon proof thereof to the Comptroller, he shall thereafter withhold his warrant for the payment of the annuity hereby granted, or any part thereof.

§3. The legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }  
 Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with an original act of the legislature of this State, on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

JOHN C. SPENCER,  
*Secretary of State.*

ALBANY, April 25, 1840.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

I N A S S E M B L Y ,

*March 3, 1840.*

A N A C T

*To amend the act entitled " An act to incorporate the State Hospital of the City of New-York."*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

§1. The Mayor of the city of New-York, and the President of the Board of Aldermen of said city for the time being, shall, by virtue of their offices respectively, and during their continuance in the same, be governors of the corporation created by the act entitled " An act to incorporate the State Hospital of the City of New-York," passed March 11, 1839.





## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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At a meeting of the Governors of the State Hospital, on the 1st day of June, 1840, it was

*Resolved*, That the citizens of New-York, be fully informed of the facts and prospects of this Institution, and that subscriptions be received of the public, for the erection of a building.

In accordance therefore with the above, one of the gentlemen named in the charter, will wait upon you to receive such amount (for the object above stated) as your liberality may suggest.

Subscribers to the amount of \$1250 or upwards, shall have the right of sending one patient. The number of such subscribers to be limited to twenty-five.

Subscribers, whether Individuals or Charitable Institutions, or Societies, to the amount of \$2000 or upwards, shall have the right in perpetuity, of sending one patient: the right to be transferable and a certificate to be given.

All patients to be subject to the by-laws of the Institution. Thirty thousand dollars amount to be subscribed before the subscriptions are called for.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

CAUTION!—No person is authorized to receive subscriptions excepting such as exhibit a certificate, signed by the President, or Vice President and Secretary of the Board of Governors of the State Hospital, which in every case is pasted on the first page of this book.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.
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*J'ai commence par Monsieur  
Varrini, 1.*

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.
<i>Paige</i>	<i>Frank</i>	<i>\$2000</i>