

DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1846.

AUG USTA: Wm. T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1847.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONERS,

DECEMBER, 1845.

.

Published agreeably to Resolve of March 22, 1836.

AUGUSTA:

WM. T. JOHNSON,.....PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1846.



REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of law, the undersigned, Bank Commissioners, have made their annual examination of the several Banks in this State, and ask leave to submit the following

$\mathbf{R} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{T}$:

As the object of these examinations is to give the government and the public the state and condition of the several banks as ascertained to exist at the time of the examination, it is believed that that object will be best attained by presenting each institution separately.

By this course strict justice will be rendered to all; as each bank, by its statement, exhibits its own strength or weakness, and a comparison may be drawn as to their relative standing.

The banks which have surrendered their charters since 1841 may be considered to be closed so far as the public are interested. It is therefore deemed unnecessary to make a detailed report in relation to them.

The 35 banks now in active operation, are alphabetically arranged, and their state and condition at the time of our examination, together with the names of their several officers, are as follows, viz :

ANDROSCOGGIN BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	55,985	83
Circulation,	43,006	00	Bank stock,	1,000	00
Profits,	5,282	69	Real estate,	2,100	00
Due to other banks,	59	63	Bills of other banks,	895	00
Deposits,	21,616	06	Due from other bks.,	55,095	36
			Specie,	4,888	19
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

\$119,964 38

\$119,964 38

Immediate liabilities, \$64,681 69.

Immediate resources, \$60,878 55.

Charles Thompson, *President*; John Barron, David Scribner, Nahum Perkins, Woodbury B. Purinton, *Directors*; John Coburn, *Cashier*.

AUGUSTA BANK.

Capital stock,	110,000	00	Loan,	193,992	61.
Circulation,	91,368	00	Real estate,	10,832	51
Profits,	3,931	29	Bills of other bks.,	7,166	00
Due to other banks,	93	98	Due from other bks.	, 75,978	41
Deposits,	92,644	70	Specie,	10,068	34
			-		

\$298,037 97

\$298,037 97

Immediate liabilities, \$184,106 68.

Immediate resources, \$93,212 75.

Thomas W. Smith, *President*; Greenleaf White, Issachar Snell, James W. Bradbury, George W. Morton, Eben Fuller, *Directors*; George W. Allen, *Cashier*.

BANK OF BANGOR.

Capital stock,	100,000			186,012	34
Circulation,	148,727	0 0	Bank stock,	33,300	00
Profits,	14,882	33	Checks and drafts,	38,346	15
Due to other banks,	4,808	41	Real estate,	3,272	62

Deposits,

62,540	06	Bills of other bks.,	3,961	98
		Due from other bks.,	58,241	65
		Bank charges,	1,587	21
		Specie,	6,235	85
\$330,957	80	\$3	330,957	80

Immediate liabilities, \$216,075 47.

Immediate resources, \$106,785 63.

Samuel Veazie, *President*; Nathaniel Lord, John Bright, John McDonald, Samuel P. Strickland, *Directors*; William S. Dennet, *Cashier*.

BANK OF CUMBERLAND.

Capital stock,	100,000	00	Loan,	167,476	68
Circulation,	77,161	00	Real estate,	21,000	00
Profits,			Bank charges,	8 65	
Deposits,	45,454	27	Bills of other bks. Due from other bl	,&c. 7,981	97
			Due from other bl	ks., 25,738	76
			Specie,	$6,\!255$	

\$229,318 42

\$229,318 42

Immediate liabilities, \$122,615 27. Immediate resources, \$39,976 56.

William Moulton, *President*; John Anderson, David Drinkwater, Ashur Ware, Samuel Haskell, Jonathan Tukesbury, James Todd, *Directors*; Samuel Small, Jr., *Cashier*.

	BANK OF	W	ESTBROOK.		
Capital stock,	50,000	0 0	Loan,	70,520	16
Circulation,	37, 588	00	Bank stock,	4,500	00
Profits,	1,737	05	Real estate,	3,819	5 6
Deposits,	11,393	72	Bank charges,	36	58
-			Bills of other bks.,	6,880	63
			Due from other bks.,	12,834	50
		1	Specie,	2,127	34
	\$100,718	77	\$ 1	00,718	77
1	*				

Immediate liabilities, \$48,981 72.

Immediate resources, \$21,842 47.

Samuel Jordan, *President*; Samuel B. Stephens, Joseph Walker, Jr., Walker B. Goodrich, Nathan L. Woodbury, *Directors*; A. G. Fobes, *Cashier*.

BRUNSWICK BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000	00	Loan,	90,079	41
Circulation,	35,086	00	Bank stock,	2,000	00
Profits,	2,265	79	Real estate,	2,925	82
Deposits,	11,701	35	Bills of other bks.,	2,027	00
			Due from other bks.,	24,015	51
			Specie,	3,005	43
	<u></u>				

\$124,053 14

\$124,053 17

Immediate liabilities, \$47,787 35.

Immediate resources, \$29,047 94.

Richard T. Dunlap, *President*; John C. Humphrey, Alfred J. Stone, Joseph Badger, William Barron, *Directors*; A. C. Robinson, *Cashier*.

BELFAST BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	76,353	42
Circulation,	53,913	00	Real estate,	5,693	75
Profits,	3,566	72	Bills of other banks,	6,400	00
Deposits,	25,132	11	Due from agent and		
			other banks,	40,120	60
			Specie,	4,044	06
			-		

\$132,611 83

\$132,611 83

Immediate liabilities, \$79,045 11.

Immediate resources, \$50,564 66.

James White, *President*; Joseph Williamson, Paul R. Hazelton, James P. White, Thomas Marshall, Salathiel Nickerson, Daniel Harnden, *Directors*; N. H. Bradbury, *Cashier*.

CANAL BANK.

Capital stock,	400,000	0 0	Loan,	597,654	21
Circulation,	185,828	00	Canal stock,	75,000	00
Profits,	12,324	19	Real estate,	37,009	5 5
Due to other bks.,	8,461	6 8	Bank charges,	895	65
Deposits,	171,606	55	Bills of other banks	, 8,434	00
			Due from other bks.	, 48,372	80
			Specie,	10,854	
	<u></u>				<u> </u>
	\$778,220	42	l \$	\$778,220	42

Immediate liabilities, \$365,896 23.

Immediate resources, \$67,661 01.

Charles E. Barrett, *President*; Thomas Hammond, William Goodenow, William Kimball, Joshua B. Osgood, William W. Thomas, Nathaniel Warren, *Directors*; Josiah B. Scott, *Cashier*.

CASCO BANK.

Capital stock,	300,000	00	Loan,	453,964	25
Circulation,	88,201	0 0	Real estate,	25,827	54
Profits,	11,363	29	Stocks,	1,900	00
Due to other banks,	2,943	9 8	Bills of other banks	, 8,426	00
Deposits,	125,278	8 8	Due from other bks.	, 22,298	31
			Specie,	15,371	05
			-		

\$527,787 15

\$527,787 15

Immediate liabilities, \$216,423 86.

Immediate resources, \$46,095 05.

Eliphalet Greeley, *President*; Nathaniel Blanchard, William Evans, St. John Smith, Charles Jones, Phinehas Varnum, Nathan Cummings, *Directors*; John Chute, *Cashier*.

	CENTRAL BANK.						
Capital stock,	50,000 00 Loan,	139,104 26					
Circulation,	83,310 00 Bank stock,	11,606 86					
Profits,	10,041 67 Real estate,	29,802 47					

Deposits,

64,192 17 Bills of other banks, 517 00 Due from other bks., 25,663 25 Specie, 850 00

\$207,543 84

\$207,543 84

Immediate liabilities, \$147,502 17.

Immediate resources, \$27,030 25.

Calvin Spaulding, *President*; John Smith, Reuel Washburn, Francis Butler, *Directors*; one vacancy,—Artemas Leonard, *Cashier*.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	71,877	86
Circulation,	41,632	00	Real estate,	550	00
Profits,	1,933	13	Profit and loss,	10	95
Due to other banks,	300	00	Bills of other banks,	5,210	00
Deposits,	21,239	55	Due from other bks.,	34,288	28
-			Specie,	3,167	59
			1		

\$115,104 68

\$115,104 68

Immediate liabilities, \$63,171 55.

Immediate resources, \$42,665 87.

Jacob Robinson, *President*; Thomas M. Reed, William Patten, Gilbert Trufant, William D. Sewall, *Directors*; Thomas Agry, *Cashier*.

CALAIS BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	97,123	92
Circulation,			Real estate,	5,820	62
Profits,	1,494	66	Bills of other banks,	2,328	00
Deferred stock,			Due from other bks.,	2, 488	81
Due to other banks,			Specie,	2,129	77
Deposits,	14,703	4 6			
-					-
\$109,891 12			· \$1	109,891	12

Immediate liabilities, \$52,207 81.

Immediate resources, \$6,946 58.

George Downs, *President*; Francis Swan, Ovid Burrill, William Demming, Levi L. Lowell, *Directors*; Joseph A. Lee, *Cashier*.

EASTERN BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	98,581	15
Circulation,	77,036	00	Real estate,	6,175	00
Profits,	4,638	09	Bank stock,	5,000	00
Stock in trust,	1,800	18	Bills of other banks,	9,774	93
Deposits,	32,777	11	Due from other bks.,	41,342	45
			Specie,	5,377	85
			-		
	\$166,251	38	\$1	166,251	38

Immediate liabilities, \$109,813 11.

Immediate resources, \$56,495 23.

Amos M. Roberts, *President*; Daniel B. Hinkley, William A. Blake, John Bradbury, Samuel P. Strickland, *Directors*; William H. Mills, *Cashier*.

FRANKLIN BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	0 0	Loan,	77,879	27
Circulation,	$29,\!555$	00	Real estate,	505	00
Profits,	395	85	Bills of other bks &c	., 3,698	93
Due to other banks,	652	10	Due from other bks.,	8,650	79
Deposits,	11,372	7 6	Specie,	1,241	72
•	\$91,975	71		91,975	71

Immediate liabilities, \$41,579 87.

Immediate resources, \$13,591 44.

John Otis, *President*; Stephen Young, E. F. Dean, Samuel N. Cooper, Joseph Eaton, *Directors*; Hiram Stevens, *Cashier*.

FREEMAN'S BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000			86,777	78
Circulation,	45,986	00	Bills of other banks,	5,521	00
Profits,			Due from other bks,	27,308	19
Deposits,	$25,\!034$	88	Specie,	4,141	30
	·····		-		

\$123,748 27

\$123,748 27

Immediate liabilities, \$71,020 88.

Immediate resources, \$36,970 49.

Benjamin Davis, *President*; John Mulliken, William Hunt, Watson F. Hallett, Prince B. Moores, *Directors*; William Caldwell, *Cashier*.

FRONTIER BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000 0	0 Loan,	119,285 27
Circulation,	26,304 0	0 Real estate,	2,500 00
Profits,	$3,\!234$ 5	3 Bank stock,	300 00
Deposits,	41,414 2	5 Bills of other banks	, 1,868 00
-		Due from other bks	, 17,351 14
		Specie,	4,648 37
	·	_	

\$145,952 78

\$145,952 78

Immediate liabilities, \$67,718 25.

Immediate resources, \$23,867 51.

Samuel Wheeler, *President*; Charles H. Hayden, William M. Brooks, Lorenzo Sabine, Partman Houghton, Darius Pearce, George A. Peabody, *Directors*; Edward Ilsley, *Cashier*.

GRANITE BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000	00	Loan,	129,685	20
Circulation,	59,567	00	Real estate,	7,121	63
Profits,	2,677	07	Due from other bks.	, 8,032	41
Due to other banks,	4,042	5 6	Specie,	2,791	67
Deposits,	6,344	28			
-		•			
\$147,630 91			\$147,630 91		

Immediate liabilities, \$69,953 84.

Immediate resources, \$10,824 08.

William Woart, *President*; William A. Brooks, Henry Williams, Erastus Bartlett, William Thomas, *Directors*; Silas Leonard, *Cashier*.

GARDINER BANK.

Capital stock,	100,000	00	Loan,	181,718	95
Circulation,	63,933	00	Real estate,	2,000	00
Profits,	8,235	42	Bills of other banks,	4,349	00
Due to other banks,	4,699	80	Due from other bks.	, 34,897	8 8
Deposits,	48,929	66	Specie,	2,832	05
•				······	
¢.	225,797	88	1 4	225,797	88

Immediate liabilities, \$117,562 46.

Immediate resources, \$42,078 93.

Samuel C. Grant, *President*; Frederick Allen, William B. Grant, Samuel B. Tarbox, Peter Grant, *Directors*; Joseph Adams, *Cashier*.

KENDUSKEAG BANK.

Capital stock,	100,000	00	Loan,	154,103	15
Circulation,	72,300	00	Real estate,	11,170	00
Profits,	4,364	70	Bank & Bridge stock	, 42,959	49
Due to other bks.,	1,661	14	Bills of other banks,	15,192	53
Deposits,	100,403	4 8	Due from other bks.	, 44,800	23
-			Specie,	10,50 3	92

\$278,729 32¹

\$278,729 32

Immediate liabilities, \$174,364 62.

Immediate resources, \$70,496 68.

John Wilkins, *President;* Abner Taylor, George W. Pickering, Thomas H. Sandford, John Godfrey, *Directors;* T. S. Dodd, *Cashier*.

LINCOLN BANK.

Capital stock,	100,000	00	Loan,	178,263	34
Circulation,			Real estate,	3,000	00
Profits,	3,598	81	Bills of other banks,	1,365	00
Due to other banks,	4,998	57	Due from other bks.	, 93,433	22
Deposits,	105,963	52	Specie,	10,852	34
-			-		

\$286,913 90

\$286,913 90

Immediate liabilities, \$183,315 09.

Immediate resources, \$105,650 56.

George F. Patten, *President*; William Richardson, Levi Houghton, Joshua Page, William M. Rogers, Thomas Harwood, Samuel Gray, *Directors*; John Shaw, *Cashier*.

LIME ROCK BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	80,768	85
Circulation,	44,059	00	Real estate,	3,908	18
Profits,	1,358	73	Bills of other banks,	10,613	00
Due to other banks,			Due from other bks.,		
Deposits,	35,489	49	Specie,	4,855	80
-					
u u					

\$130,946 52

\$130,946 52

Immediate liabilities, \$79,587 79.

Immediate resources, \$46,269 49.

Knott Crockett, *President*; Iddo Kimball, Charles Holmes, Joseph Hewett, John Spear, Reuben Sherer, Iddo K. Kimball, *Directors*; E. M. Perry, *Cashier*.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK.

Capital stock,	100,000	00	Loan,	150,461	98
Circulation,	68,656	00	Real estate,	6,076	34
Profits,	3,686	5 4	Bills of other banks,	1,258	00
Due to other banks,	787	93	Due from other bks	., 38,581	04
Deposits,	28,174	29	Specie,	4,927	40
g	\$201,304	76	1	\$201,304	76

Immediate liabilities, \$97,618 22.

Immediate resources, \$44,766 44.

William P. Haines, *President*; Josiah Calef, Amos Chase, Tristram Jordan, Jr., David Fernald, Nathaniel M. Towle, *Di*rectors; S. S. Fairfield, *Cashier*.

MARINERS' BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	82,106	99
Circulation,	42,131	00	Real estate,	3,705	54
Profits,	1,598	88	Bank charges,	71	61
Due to other banks,	171	1 6	Bills of other banks,	3,921	00
Deposits,	22,909	72	Due from other bks.,	23,717	71
			Specie,	3,287	91
\$	116,810	76	.\$1	116,810	76

Immediate liabilities, \$65,211 76.

Immediate resources, \$30,926 62.

Henry Clark, *President*; Wilmot Wood, William M. Boyd, Samuel Alley, James McCarty, *Directors*; S. P. Baker, *Cashier*.

MAUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000	00	Loan,	115,935	16
Circulation,	38,226	0 0	Real estate,	1,000	00
Profits,	$3,\!983$	34	Expenses,	374	90
Due to other banks,	1,177	33	Bills of other banks,	6,527	00
Deposits,	15,742	46	Due from other bks.	, 6,569	82
			Specie,	3,722	25

\$134,129 13

\$134,129 13

Immediate liabilities, \$55,145 79.

Immediate resources, \$16,819 07.

Joshua Richardson, *President*; Stephen Waite, Rufus Horton, Neal Dow, E. McKennev, *Directors*; E. Gould, *Cashier*.

 $\mathbf{2}$

MERCANTILE BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	65,764	81
Circulation,	60,889	00	Bank & Bridge stock	34,650	00
Profits,	2,663	3 9	Real estate,	4,158	98
Deposits,	13,755	92	Suspended debt,	990	83
-			Expenses,	445	15
		i	Bills of other banks,	286	00
			Due from other bks.,	17,568	96
			Specie,	$3,\!443$	5 8
	broaden internet British from		-		
	\$127,308	31	\$	127,308	31

Immediate liabilities, \$74,644 92.

Immediate resources, \$21,298 54.

Samuel Farrar, President; Oliver Frost, Asa Warren, Ebenezer G. Rawson, Moses Woodward, James Jenkins, Directors; John S. Ricker, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Capital stock,	150,000	00	Loan,	296,581	29
Circulation,	93,312	00	Bank charges,	756	08
Profits,	10,826	70	Real estate,	5,000	00
Due to other banks,	8,054	33	Bills of other banks,	, 2,099	00
Deposits,	95,551	05	Due from other bks.	, 21,810	54
			Specie,	31,497	17

\$357,744 08

\$357,744 08

Immediate liabilities, \$196,917 38.

Immediate resources, \$55,406 71.

William Woodbury, President; Philip Greeley, Jonathan Tucker, Rufus Emerson, George Warren, Josiah Dow, Charles Kimball, Directors; Reuben Mitchell, Cashier.

MEDOMAK BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	65,445	77
Circulation,	43,043	00	Real estate,	2,555	92
Profits,	85	37	Bills of other banks,	52	00
Deposits,	7,171	45	Due from other bks.,	28,454	04
			Specie,	3,792	09
	\$100,299	82	\$1	100,299	82

Immediate liabilities, \$50,214 45.

Immediate resources, \$32,298 13.

James Hovey, President; George D. Smouse, Frederick Castner, George Sproul, John Bulfinch, Alexander Palmer, Joseph Clark, Directors; Parker McCobb, Cashier.

MEGUNTICOOK BANK.

Capital stock,	49,000	00	Loan,	51,603	14
Circulation,	35,628	00	Real estate,	318	12
Profits,	602	25	Bank stock,	3,300	00
Deposits,	5,777	24	Bills of other bks.,	3,963	00
-			Due from other bks.	, 27,746	91
			Specie,	4,076	32
			-		-
	\$91,007	49		\$91,007	49

Immediate liabilities, \$41,405 24.

Immediate resources, \$35,786 23.

Joseph Jones, *President*; Samuel G. Adams, Charles R. Porter, J. C. Stetson, Samuel D. Carleton, Elisha Gilkey, Hosea Bates, *Directors*; Nathaniel Dillingham, *Cashier*.

NORTHERN BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000 00	Loan,	115,739	62
Circulation,	37,702 00	Bills of other banks,	5,391	00
Profits,	3,302 28	Due from other bks.	, 11,453	45

\$134,378 96

\$134,378 96

\$131,548 00

Immediate liabilities, \$56,076 68.

Immediate resources, \$18,639 34.

Franklin Glazier, *President*; Isaac Aiken, Williams Emmons, B. Nason, John Gardner, Philo Sanford, David Brown, *Directors*; William M. Vaughan, *Cashier*.

SAGADAHOCK BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	73,504	64
Circulation,	35,145	00	Real estate,	188	9 S
Profits,	2,247	45	Bills of other banks,	1,440	00
Due to other banks,	4,129	74	Due from other bks.,	52,853	38
Deposits,	40,025	81	Specie,	3,561	00

\$131,548 00

Immediate liabilities, \$79,300 55.

Immediate resources, \$57,854 38.

Joseph Sewall, *President*; T. D. Robinson, John Smith, William M. Reed, Lewis Blackmer, Moses Riggs, William Purington, *Directors*; D. F. Baker, *Cashier*.

SOUTH BERWICK BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	99,146	62
Circulation,	50,847	00	Real estate,	1,000	00
Profits,	5,205	83	Bills of other banks,	317	00
Deposits,	16,864	24	Due from other bks.,	, 20,533	65
			Specie,	1,919	80
	······		-		_
	\$122,917	07	\$	122,917	07

Immediate liabilities, \$67,711 24.

Immediate resources, \$22,770 45.

William A. Hayes, *President*; William Hight, Thomas Jewett, Benjamin Mason, Josiah W. Seaver, *Directors*; E. Norton, *Cashier*.

SKOWHEGAN BANK.

Capital stock,
Circulation,
Profits,
Deposits,

75,000			114,425	44
		Real estate, '	2,581	
5,219	06	Bills of other banks,	$5,\!652$	00
10,402	36	Due from other bks.	14,187	40
		Specie,	2,215	04

\$139,061 42

\$139,061 42

Immediate liabilities, \$58,842 36.

Immediate resources, \$22,054 44.

William Allen, *President*; Ebenezer H. Neil, Judah McLellan, Abner Coburn, Samuel Parker, John G. Neil, Edmond Pearsons, *Directors*; Samuel Philbrick, *Cashier*.

TICONIC BANK.

Capital stock,	75,000 00	Loan,	105,746	10
Circulation,	54,936 0 0	Real estate,	3,317	00
Profits,	2,493 43	Bills of other banks	, 6,380	00
Deposits,	15,002 90	Due from other bks.	, 28,258	37
-		Specie,	3,730	S6
				

\$147,432 33

\$147,432 33

Immediate liabilities, \$69,938 90.

Immediate resources, \$38,369 23.

Timothy Boutelle, *President*; Moses Appleton, Jedediah Morrill, Sumner Percival, Elah Esty, *Directors*; Augustine Perkins, *Cashier*.

THOMASTON BANK.

Capital stock,	50,000	00	Loan,	60,583	70
Circulation,	46,124	00	Real estate,	2,500	00
Profits,	1,078	74	Bills of other banks,	3,676	00
Due to other banks,	512	05	Due from other bks.,	77,790	29
Deposits,	59,693	38	Profit and loss,	6,814	71
-			Specie,	6,043	57
\$	157,408	17	\$1	157,408	17

Immediate liabilities, \$106,329 43.

Immediate resources, \$87,509 76.

Richard Robinson, President; Edward Robinson, William Singer, William R. Keith, Manassah H. Smith, Edwin Smith, John T. Gleason, Directors; John D. Barnard, Cashier.

		YOF	кĸ	BANK.		
Capital Stock,		75,000	00	Loan,	95,857	64
Circulation,	•	45,300	00	Bank stock,	780	00
Profits,				Real estate,	9,242	
Deposits,		32,984	77	Bills of other banks,	1,050	00
				Due from other bks.,	45,188	41
				Specie,	$6,\!548$	6 8
				-		

\$158,667 03

\$158,667 03

Immediate liabilities, \$78,284 77.

Immediate resources, \$52,786 71.

Jonathan King, *President*; Horace Bacon, James M. Deering, William Smith, *Directors*; one vacancy—Henry D. Thatcher, *Cashier*.

The following table gives an abstract of the principal items in the foregoing statements of the several banks for the year 1845, together with those of the two preceding years.

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Capital stock,	\$3,009,000	\$3,009,000	\$3,009,000
Immediate liabilities,	2,549,814	3,124,475	"3,620,053
Immediate resources,	1,300,160	1,369,325	1,537,238
Loan,	4,027,335	4,492,762	4,800,110
Circulation,	1,496,540	1,846,816	2,109,427
Deposits,	1,053,274	1,254,915	1,455,407
Specie,	213,366	198,899	196,803
Bills of other banks,	257,218	144,192	154,625
Due from other banks,	829,576	1,003,082	1,184,810

This table shows that with no increase of banking capital during the last three years, there has been a gradual increase in most of our bank movements for the same period of time.

Since our last report there has been a small increase in every item, named above, except that of the specie. The banks, however, which continue to redeem their circulation in Boston, under what is denominated the Suffolk system, it is believed need very little specie at home for the redemption of their notes.

The inability of the banks to redeem their notes, is sometimes argued from the excess of their circulation over the amount of specie in their vaults. But if the banks should cease discounting and demand full payment for their notes as fast as they fall due, not only would the banks be relieved in a very few days from demands for specie in payment of their bank notes, but the debtors to the banks would find it very difficult to obtain bank notes to pay their own liabilities.

It is true that such a course would produce great embarrassment to those indebted to the banks, and to the trading community generally, but the banks would be relieved.

The strength of a bank depends much more upon the character and extent of its loan, than upon the amount of specie in its vaults. If the loan is kept within proper limits, is well secured and payments promptly enforced, the losses are most certain to be very few. If on the contrary however, the business is conducted loosely and on what is denominated permanent loans, losses are pretty certain ultimately to follow. But, notwithstanding there has been a falling off of specie, it will be seen that the banks have an abundance of immediate means to meet their immediate liabilities. Among their resources is a large amount due from other banks, most of which is due from banks in Boston, and is equivalent to specie for the redemption of their circulation.

The deposits of a bank are put down among its immediate liabilities—this is right—because they are liable to be checked out at the will of the depositors. Yet so far from being considered by bankers as an immediate liability, they are counted upon as a resource upon which the line of discounts may be extended.

In well regulated banks, the amount of individual deposits continues very equal, except under extraordinary circumstances—what one depositor draws out is usually replaced by another, and in that way the amount varies but very little for a long time.

The income of a bank is upon its loan. By the aid of the deposits and the circulation, it is enabled to extend it beyond the amount of its capital stock, and by thus increasing it the bank is enabled to pay the tax to the State and the other expenses, leaving the interest of the capital invested, to be divided among the several stockholders. It is found, by actual calculation, that the expenses of banking in this State, including the tax, amount in the aggregate to about two per cent. upon the capital stock. Of course the banks must earn eight per cent. clear of all losses, to give the stockholders six per cent. upon the capital invested.

There have been great improvements in the mode of transacting the business of banking in this State within the few years last past. It is generally conducted upon sound principles; the loans in most instances are promptly met, and a very small amount of paper is permitted to remain overdue. These improvements in banking have exerted a salutary influence upon the general business of the State. It is to be regretted, however, that the provisions of the statutes, regulating banks and banking, are not yet universally adhered to.

By reference to the state of the several banks comprehended in this report, it will be seen that the law has again been violated in several instances, but particularly in the excess of circulation.

The commissioners in their former reports have alluded to these violations of the statutes, and pointed out the delinquent banks; they regret to say, however, without seeming to impress the Legislature with the necessity of taking action to correct these violations of their own enactments.

The general apology of bank directors for these violations, and particularly that of over issues in their circulation, is that the legal restriction is too great; that the means of the banks are ample; and that the public interest requires an extension of their loans, which cannot be done without extending the circulation.

The answer to this is perfectly easy-they should petition the

Legislature for an alteration in the law restricting the circulation, or for an increase of their capital, or both. It is not a good answer for them, that they have no more capital to invest, but it is a very strong reason why they should be kept within the limits of the statute, if they have exhausted their capital.

The restriction upon the circulation is believed to be unequal, and could probably be made more favorable to the banking interest without endangering that of the public.

But we again repeat that the statutes should be either enforced or repealed. The violation of any law should be regarded as dangerous to our free institutions.

The following table gives a condensed view of the movements of the banks in this State at different periods, from the year of our separation from Massachusetts, in 1820, to this time:

YEARS:	BANKS.	CAPITAL.	CIRCULATION.	SPECIE.	LOAN.
1820,	15	1,654,900	1,380,572	543,347	2,478,947
1830,	18	$2,\!205,\!000$	687,189	208,000	2,888,000
1835,	35	3,735,000	2,380,114	186,050	6,357,010
1838,	55	5,458,750	1,696,023	246,720	7,552,938
1840,	50	$4,\!671.500$	1,224,658	$257,\!610$	5,901,611
1842,	39	3,414,000	$1,\!585,\!820$	$177,\!823$	4,319,394
1845,	35	3,009,000	2,109,427	$196,\!803$	4,800,110

The above table shows that while our State has continued to increase in population, business and wealth, our banks have diminished twenty in number since 1838, and a *nominal* banking capital of about two and a half millions has been withdrawn. But although an additional banking capital may be wanting in some few portions of our State, yet we doubt not that trade is in a more healthy condition, at this time, than it was when our banking capital was five and a half millions, and our loan seven and a half millions of dollars.

We have said that our banking capital had been reduced nominally about two and a half millions of dollars. The actual amount, however, which has been withdrawn, is much less than that sum.

22

Several of the banks which have surrendered their charters, had very little actual capital at the time of their surrender, and some few of them, it is believed, had very little when they commenced operating. The present banks, however, are believed to be conducting their business upon actual capital, and so long as they restrain themselves within legal limits, are undoubtedly safe. If we take a view of the changes and fluctuations of the currency for the last thirty years, we shall cease to wonder at the commercial disasters with which the country has been visited.

It appears from official documents, that during the suspension of specie payments in 1815 and '16, the circulating medium of the country had reached to one hundred and ten millions of dollars; and that in 1819 it was reduced to forty-five millions, or 59 per cent. in four years! From that time to 1830, it was estimated to average fifty-five millions; while in 1837 it had again run up to one hundred and fifty millions, being an increase of more than 150 per cent.!

In 1838 it was suddenly reduced to one hundred and sixteen millions. In 1839 it again expanded to one hundred and thirtyfive millions. In 1840 it again sunk to one hundred and seven millions. In 1841 it increased to one hundred and twenty-four millions, and in 1843 it had again sunk to forty-six millions, or nearly 63 per cent. in two years ! Since that period it has increased to about eighty-five millions of dollars. Is it wonderful that with such immense changes in the currency of the country, we should have had revulsions in trade, and panics in the money market?

The most important regulator of the prices of all kinds of property, is the currency. If it is inflated, property advances in price. If it is contracted, it declines in value. A healthy and uniform state of the currency, therefore, is most conducive to a sound state of trade, and a permanent and fair value of property.

The increased rate of interest in our large cities, during the last year, shows that money has been in more demand than it was the two preceding ones. It appears, however, sufficiently abundant for all the legitimate wants of trade. It is matter of congratulation, that notwithstanding foreign exchange has been kept so near the specie standard, the currency of the country continues so sound and uniform. This in a great measure arises from the fact, that for the last three years the balance on our foreign trade, each year, has been in our favor; and as we shall probably, hereafter, continue to export more and import less, in proportion to the increase of the trade and population of the country, the balance in our favor may long continue. Our foreign imports for the years 1836, '37 and '38, exceeded those of 1842, '43 and '44, about 155 millions of dollars; while our exports fell off during the latter period, but 39 millions; leaving a balance in favor of the last three years, over the speculative years named above, of 116 millions of dollars. But a more just comparison could be made by taking four years previous to the speculative years, and comparing them with the four years last past, viz:

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	YEARS.	IMPORTS.
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	101,029,226 108,118,311 126,521,332 149,895,742	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$100,162,087.\\89,260,895\\108,435,035\\117,254,564$

By comparing the imports, as stated in the above table, it will be seen that the excess of the first four years, over that of the last four years, was in the aggregate more than seventy millions of dollars; the population of the country in the mean time having increased about one third, and its wealth probably one fourth.

The decrease in the amount of our imports may, to a considerable extent, be attributed to the steady increase in the home manufacture of many articles which had formerly been imported from abroad, and which are now not only extensively supplying our own market, but which, to some extent, are exported, thereby diminishing our indebtedness to foreign markets, and preventing the export of our specie.

With prudence, therefore, on the part of those who have the controlling power of the trade and currency of the country, we may look for a steady and prosperous business for a series of years. It

24

seems to be conceded that paper of some kind must, to a great degree, constitute the medium of exchange in the United States. We must, therefore, take banks for better or for worse, and all those who are entrusted with the creation or management of them should direct their efforts to secure the good they are calculated to produce and to prevent the evils to which they are liable.

Solid capital and prudent management are the main pillars upon which a firm confidence in banks must rest; they never should be chartered for the purpose of creating capital, but for funding it. When the latter course is adopted they are pretty sure to be directed by able and efficient officers; for few men who invest actual capital are willing to entrust it to unskillful hands. If, therefore, banks are established upon fair banking principles, the public have very little to apprehend from their failure.

The bank charters granted by the Legislature of this State, will all expire in the year 1847, and although the several acts for regulating banks and banking are believed to be as perfect as those of any other State in the Union, experience, which is said to be the best modern legislature, has shown that they are not entirely faultless. Some amendments, therefore, it is believed, are necessary.

The bank commissioners are perfectly aware that it is not their province to legislate; they hope, however, that it will not be considered obtrusive in them to point out such defects in the statutes as have occurred to them during their several examinations, and to suggest the remedy.

It is obvious that the threatened forfeiture of charter will not deter all bank officers from transcending their legal limits in the matter of their circulation, the extent of their loan, the liabilities of their directors, and in taking, indirectly, usurous interest.

It is believed that these evils would be more effectually remedied by imposing fines of a sufficient amount to outweigh the advantages which may be derived from the several violations of the statutes.

It is believed also that very little additional security is given to the public by the present restriction upon the circulation of bank notes; that it would be more just to extend it to the amount of the capital stock of all the banks, and that such an alteration in the law would very little impair the public security; for although banks with small capitals might sometimes reach their legal limits, those with large ones could never.

If the security of the public is the object of the Legislature, a more effectual guard to a redundant circulation, would be given by further restricting the loan. By the existing law it is extended to double the amount of the capital stock paid in. There never was a time since banking was established to any considerable extent in the country, that the aggregate loan of all the banks reached that limit; nor did it ever reach it in this State, although individual banks have exceeded it.

If the loan should be restricted to seventy-five per cent. more than the capital stock of the bank, instead of one hundred per cent. as it now is, and the restriction rigidly enforced, it is believed that very little danger could be apprehended from an extended circulation, or for a want of specie to redeem it, so long as the present system of redeeming in Boston is continued.

It is suggested whether provision should not be made by law the more effectually to prevent bank note plates from falling into irresponsible hands; and also for the better security of the public against counterfeiting bank notes, by requiring the use of a uniform and superior quality of bank note paper, and plates of superior workmanship. This object would perhaps be more effectually carried out, if the notes for each bank should be furnished directly by the State.

The facility with which bank notes are imitated, demands serious Legislative attention.

It is also suggested, whether it would not be an improvement in our banking system, to grant no new charters for banks with capitals of less than one hundred thousand dollars; and in our cities, of less capital than two hundred thousand dollars.

A bank with a reasonably large capital can be conducted with very little additional expense, excepting the tax, over that of a small one.

There is less danger of getting up a spurious bank with a large capital than with a small one. A bank with a small capital may be owned and managed by a few individuals. Indeed, under the existing law, a bank of fifty thousand dollars may be owned by five individuals, the lowest number necessary to form a board of directors. Such a bank could do a larger amount of business in proportion to its capital, than one with a large capital, and would pay less tax to the State in proportion to the business it transacted. State policy, therefore, as well as public security, is adverse to the establishment of banks with small capitals.

We would further suggest whether provision should not also be made by law to oblige banks to protect their funds against fire and burglars, by obliging them to furnish vaults and locks of sufficient strength and guards for that purpose. While we would respectfully contend for legislative aid to protect the public and those who invest capital in banks without having a controlling power over it, we would also ask that the just rights of the banks should not be neg-Banks we must have, and if they are too severely restrictlected. ed, charters will either be entirely refused or accepted by those only who would not hesitate to violate the law to enable them to make Something, too, is due to them for the amount large dividends. which they annually contibute to the revenue of the State, and which if applied to aid the payment of our State debt, as we believe it should be, would go so far to lessen the taxes of the people. All of which is respectfully submitted.

> NATH'L MITCHELL, Bank ALPHEUS LYON, Commissioners.