

W 1.—BANKS OF KENTUCKY.

Report of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, January 2, 1837.

To the honorable Senate and House
of Representatives of the State of Kentucky :

The president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky have the honor to submit the following statements, exhibiting the condition of the principal bank and branches on the 31st December, 1836.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN I. JACOB, *President.*

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Showing the condition of the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, on the 31st day of December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, viz :		Bills discounted	\$1,325,876 50
Owned by the State, original subscription	\$1,000,000 00	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Natchez, Mobile, Vicksburg, Mancheter, &c.	\$1,104,554 47
Owned by the State, accruing from dividends	20,126 42	At New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,	186,881 24
Owned by individuals	2,647,205 00	At Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other points in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, &c.	232,642 84
Notes in circulation payable at Louisville		State bonds bearing interest of 5 per cent.	1,524,078 85
Amount due Bank of United States, payable in four equal instalments, 4th March, 1837, '38, '39, '40	452,330 43	Bonds of city of Louisville, bearing interest of 6 per cent.	1,000,000 00
Amount due to other banks in account current	454,970 12	Capital of branches	60,000 00
Amount due to Treasurer of the United States	168,491 93	Due by branches of Bank of Kentucky, in account current	1,660,000 00
Amount due to individual depositors	74,000 00	Due by other banks, in account current	634,255 75
Contingent fund, 31st December	11,769 30	Due by Treasurer of State, per amount furnished board of internal improvements	148,922 69
Dividends unclaimed		Interest on same to 31st December	485,333 06
Profit and loss, balance 30th June, 1836	\$14,905 23	Interest on State bonds to 31st December	34,545 50
Profit and loss, discounts and premiums on exchange, and interest on State bonds since 30th June	132,745 42	Due by city of Louisville, interest on bonds	440 00
Deduct—	147,650 65	Cash on hand, viz :	59,985 50
Contingent fund, December 31	12,000 00	Gold and silver	509 98
Expenses since June 30	11,633 86	Checks on New Orleans	253,246 72
Interest paid Bank of U. States	27,500 00	Notes of Bank of United States	61,038 54
		Notes of other banks	77,860 00
Nett profit on December 31	51,133 86	Real estate for banking-house	195,730 00
			587,875 26
			28,203 45
			6,880,784 99

No. 2.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Frankfort on the 31st December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$300,000 00
Notes in circulation, payable at Frankfort	-	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Natchez, and other places in the South	246,475 00
Amount due Treasurer of the State	\$50,617 52	Bills of exchange, payable at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington	\$132,655 14
Amount due commissioners of sinking fund	21,224 50	Do. at other points	26,450 70
Amount due individual depositors	49,738 08	Amount due by other banks	119,329 41
Amount due to other banks	84,850 35	Cash on hand, viz:	-
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums on exchanges, received since 30th of June	23,065 73	Gold and silver	-
Deduct expenses	2,729 97	Notes of Bank of United States	44,882 82
Nett profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	Notes of other banks	12,295 00
			55,280 00
			111,957 82
			773,301 21
			\$865,400 78

No. 3.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Lexington, on the 31st December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$490,392 78
Notes in circulation, payable at Lexington	-	Suspended debts	3,200 00
Amount due individual depositors	\$149,017 36	Bills of exchange payable at New Orleans, Natchez, Richmond, Va., and Columbia, S.C.	301,241 46
Amount due to other banks	23,777 13	Do payable at N. York and Washington city	36,096 00
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums on exchanges, received since 30th of June	34,506 21	Do other points	199,572 27
Deduct expenses	3,773 63	Real estate for banking-house	-
Nett profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	Amount due by other banks	-
		Cash on hand, viz:	-
		Gold and silver	76,332 44
		Notes of Bank of United States	16,350 00
		Notes of other banks	26,070 00
			556,909 73
			14,565 17
			46,766 95
			118,752 44
			1,210,527 07
			\$493,592 78

No. 4.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Bowling Green, on the 31st of December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$92,109 06
Notes in circulation, payable at Bowling Green	-	Suspended debts	1,200 00
Amount due to individual depositors	\$5,297 61	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, and Nashville	25,462 49
Amount due to other banks	13,382 78	Do. at other points	11,569 48
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums on exchanges, received since 30th June, 1836	4,950 81	Amount due by other banks	-
Deduct expenses	1,246 86	Cash on hand, viz:	-
Nett profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	Gold and silver	18,865 96
		Notes of Bank of United States	15,325 00
		Notes of other banks	4,320 00
			38,710 96
			169,124 34
			\$93,309 06

No. 5.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Greensburg, on the 31st December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$122,322 58
Notes in circulation, payable at Greensburg	-	Suspended debts	1,300 00
Amount due to individual depositors	\$9,179 31	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Natchez, and Vicksburg	35,504 18
Amount due to other banks	25,197 52	Do. at other points	10,137 29
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums on exchanges, received since 30th of June, 1836	6,012 20	Amount due by other banks	-
Deduct expenses	1,267 88	Cash on hand, viz:	-
Nett profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	Gold and silver	24,080 62
		Notes of Bank of United States	6,315 00
		Notes of other banks	3,720 00
			45,641 47
			1,191 48
			34,115 62
			204,471 15
			\$123,522 58

No. 6.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Hopkinsville, on 31st December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$168,008 97
Notes in circulation, payable at Hopkinsville	-	Suspended debt	1,350 00
Amount due individual depositors	\$29,262 64	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Nashville, and Memphis	85,721 45
Amount due other banks	60,487 22	Do. at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, & Frankfort	16,500 00
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums received since 30th June, 1836	9,155 76	Amount due by other banks	-
Deduct expenses	1,387 91	Cash on hand, viz:	-
Net profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	In gold and silver	40,901 29
		Notes of Bank of United States	7,140 00
		Notes of other banks	2,965 00
			51,006 29
			325,152 71

No. 7.—Showing the condition of the Branch at Maysville, on the 31st December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Bank of Kentucky, for capital	-	Bills discounted	\$378,546 11
Notes in circulation, payable at Maysville	-	Suspended debt	6,860 00
Amount due individual depositors	\$68,173 57	Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans and Natchez	120,871 43
Amount due other banks	48,540 61	Do. in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Nashville	27,097 71
Profit and loss, for discounts and premiums on exchange since 30th June, 1836	19,051 19	Do. in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c.	64,240 05
Deduct expenses	2,723 72	Amount due by other banks	-
Net profits from 30th June to 31st December	-	Cash on hand, viz:	212,209 19
		Gold and silver	38,016 62
		Bank of United States notes	29,929 73
		Notes of other banks	10,250 00
			53,090 00
			79,269 73
			719,901 65

No. 8.—Showing the condition of the Bank of Kentucky and branches, on the 31st of December, 1836.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock at principal bank	\$2,007,331 42	Bills discounted by principal bank	\$1,325,876 50
Capital stock at branches	1,660,000 00	Bills discounted by branches	1,616,680 28
Bank notes in circulation, viz:		Bills of exchange, payable at New Orleans, Natchez, and other points in the South	1,823,108 33
Payable at principal bank	855,385 00	Do. at New York, Philadelphia, &c.	330,147 99
Payable at branches	1,009,060 00	Do. at other points	573,251 29
Amount due to other banks, viz:		Bonds of State of Kentucky	-
By principal bank	452,320 43	Bonds of the city of Louisville	-
By branches	256,235 61	Real estate for banking-houses	634,765 73
Amount due Bank of United States	-	Amount due by other banks to principal bank	116,140 76
Amount due individual depositors, viz:		Do. to branches	59,985 50
By principal bank	168,491 93	Do. by State Treasurer to principal bank	810,891 99
By branches	310,728 57	Cash on hand, viz:	253,246 72
Contingent fund on the 30th June, 1836	62,000 00	At principal bank, in gold and silver	234,492 86
Set apart 31st December	12,000 00	At branches, in gold and silver	334,628 54
Dividends No. 1 and No. 2, unclaimed	-	At principal bank, in bank notes	193,320 00
Amount due Treasurer of United States	-	At branches, in bank notes	-
Amount due Treasurer of State, at Frankfort	-	Suspended debts	-
Amount due commissioners of sinking fund	-		
Profit and loss:			
Net profits of principal bank	96,516 79		
Frankfort branch	20,335 76		
Lexington branch	30,732 58		
Maysville branch	16,327 47		
Greensburg branch	4,744 32		
Bowling Green branch	3,703 95		
Hopkinsville branch	7,767 85		
	180,128 72		
			8,612,263 12

Amount of circulation, per statement	\$1,864,445 00
Notes on hand at branches	\$23,075 00
Notes at principal bank, and in transit	69,695 00
	92,770 00
Actual circulation	\$1,771,675 00

No. 9.—Profit and loss account, from June 30th to December 31st, 1836.

To interest paid to Bank of United States to 4th of September, 1836	\$27,500 00	By balance of profit and loss, June 30, 1836	\$14,905 23
To contingent fund	12,000 00	By interest on State bonds, from June 30 to Dec. 31	25,000 00
To current expenses of principal bank	11,633 86	By interest on internal improvement bonds	3,750 00
To temporary banking-house	1,801 40	By discounts received from 30th June	509 98
To balance	180,128 72	By premiums on exchange	40,741 56
		By interest on amount furnished board of internal im-	64,103 38
		provements	440 00
		By net profits of branches, as exhibited in statement	83,611 93
	\$233,063 98		233,063 98
		By balance	180,128 72

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of Kentucky, on Monday, January 2, a dividend (No. 3) of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock paid in, viz :

State stock	\$1,020,126 42
Private stock	2,700,000 00
	<u>\$3,720,126 42</u>
Dividend of four per cent. of the above sum	148,805 05
Dividends of the State	40,805 05
Dividends of private stock	108,000 00
	<u>148,805 05</u>

The net profits of the bank for the last six months, ending December 31, deducting 12,000 dollars contingent fund, is as follows :

Of principal bank	\$96,516 79
Branches	83,611 93
	<u>180,128 72</u>
Dividend declared January 2	148,805 05
Leaving balance to the credit of profit and loss, of	<u>\$31,323 67</u>

NOTES.

No. 1. *Capital stock.* The capital stock of the bank, in addition to the stock owned by the State, consists of thirty thousand shares, held by individuals and corporate companies. Nine instalments, amounting to \$2,700,000, were called at stated periods, agreeably to the charter, the last of which fell due on the 1st of October; of this sum, there has been paid \$2,643,515, leaving a balance unpaid of \$56,485. The tenth and last instalment falls due on the 2d January, 1837, upon which there has been paid the sum of \$3,690. The whole amount of instalments paid as above has been in gold and silver, and in funds equivalent thereto.

No. 2. *Bills discounted.* The whole amount of notes discounted at the principal bank, from the 16th April, 1835, when the bank commenced business, to the 31st December, 1836, is \$7,233,422 44; all of which have been paid, except the amount now under discount. Of the amount under discount, viz: \$1,325,876 50, as exhibited in the foregoing statement No. 1, the sum of \$4,950 is lying over, but there is every reason to believe that this sum will be satisfactorily adjusted in a short time, without resorting to suit. In the opinion of the directors, there is not a note on the discount line which is not well secured.

No. 3. *Bills of exchange.* The whole amount of bills of exchange purchased by the principal bank from 16th April, 1835, to 31st December, 1836, is \$3,946,952 12. Of this amount, upwards of three millions were drawn upon New Orleans, Natchez, Mobile, Vicksburg, and other places in the South, and were based upon the actual exports of the State. And here let it be remarked, that, of the whole amount thus purchased, not a single bill which has reached maturity is unpaid. The facilities which have been afforded by the Bank of Kentucky to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the State, by the purchase of bills, may be inferred

from the amount of bills now maturing upon those points in the South to which the commerce of the State naturally tends, and is principally directed, (for which see statement No. 8;) and whilst the exchange business upon these points gives activity to commerce, by facilitating our exports, its influence is extensively and beneficially felt in every other branch of trade by the increased diffusion of a sound circulating medium throughout the community. The investment of a portion of the means of the bank in Eastern exchange, was made for the purpose of facilitating the payment of the first instalment of the debt due the Bank of the United States on the 4th of March.

The rate of exchange on New Orleans and Mobile, for bills at four months and under, is one and a half per cent.; and on other points in the South, it varies from one and a half to two and a half per cent. This difference in the state of exchange arises from the circumstance that at some points the bank is charged one-half per cent. for collection; and when payment is required for collections thus made, in checks on New York or Philadelphia, it pays for such checks from one and one-half to one and three-fourths per cent. premium; so that if the amount of bills purchased and remitted thither for collection were invested in checks on New York or Philadelphia, the charge for such investment would be equal to the exchange charged on bills purchased, and the bank would realize but little more than the interest from the time the bills have to run. Between points remotely situated from each other, there always has been, and always will be, a difference in exchange, as the balance of trade may be for or against the point upon which bills of exchange may be drawn. This principle in mercantile transactions has been invariably recognised and acted upon from the very foundation of trade and commerce.

No. 4. *Branches.* The respective branches commenced business at the following periods, viz: Frankfort, May 18, 1835; Lexington, June 18; Maysville, July 1; Greensburg, July 28; Hopkinsville, July 29; and Bowling Green, August 3.

The branch at Frankfort has been furnished by the principal bank with:

\$25,000 in gold and silver.
60,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia.
241,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$326,000

The branch at Maysville:

\$85,000 in gold and silver.
80,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia.
126,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$291,000

The branch at Lexington:

\$100,000 in gold and silver.
80,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia.
200,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$380,000

The branch at Hopkinsville:

\$25,000 in gold and silver.
15,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia.
60,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$100,000

The branch at Greensburg:

\$25,000 in gold and silver.
25,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia.
60,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$110,000

The branch at Bowling Green:

\$15,000 in gold and silver.
25,000 in checks on Philadelphia and New York.
60,000 in notes of principal bank.

\$100,000

The notes of the principal bank, payable at Louisville, furnished the branches when they commenced business, answered all the purposes of specie; and the whole amount, thus issued, has been redeemed by the principal bank. In addition to the actual capital assigned and furnished the branches, (which amounted in the whole to \$1,660,000—\$275,000 being in gold and silver, and \$285,000 in checks on New York and Philadelphia, equivalent to specie) they were indebted to the principal bank, on account current, from the 16th April, 1835, to 31st December, 1835; in average sum of \$200,000; from December, 1835, to July, 1836, \$350,000; and from July, 1836, to December 31, 1836, \$150,000; which, for all the purposes of banking, may be regarded as so much capital.

No. 5. *Specie and notes in circulation.* The following table will show the amount of specie on hand, and notes of other banks, and the amount of notes in circulation, on the 1st day of each month, during the year 1836, in the principal bank and branches:

Date.	Specie.	Notes of other banks.	Circulation.
January, 1836,	\$444,474 67	\$810,823 00	\$1,826,220 00
February, "	431,084 21	763,977 00	2,043,575 00
March, "	410,840 53	638,698 00	2,094,545 00
April, "	393,159 58	541,712 00	2,078,985 00
May, "	388,821 20	596,392 00	2,158,585 00
June, "	395,753 38	470,894 00	1,992,095 00
July, "	442,952 58	405,022 00	2,096,210 00
August, "	437,096 68	511,943 00	2,176,655 00
September, "	421,184 23	312,830 00	2,028,365 00
October, "	413,614 64	335,182 00	1,879,905 00
November, "	472,747 95	384,512 00	1,703,370 00
December, "	479,290 13	435,223 00	1,558,365 00
January, 1837,	487,739 58	527,948 54	1,864,445 00

Specie, notes of other banks, and notes in circulation of the principal bank, during the year 1836, on the first day of each month.

Date.	Specie.	Notes of other banks.	Circulation.
January, 1836,	\$238,331 05	\$398,740 00	\$1,450,705 00
February, "	233,357 48	382,070 00	1,473,195 00
March, "	225,180 24	322,888 00	1,437,990 00
April, "	199,467 45	264,156 00	1,263,110 00
May, "	196,595 75	358,668 00	1,255,220 00
June, "	182,784 93	290,900 00	1,195,885 00
July, "	211,702 68	225,736 00	1,163,550 00
August, "	205,044 96	333,076 00	1,186,080 00
September, "	193,451 08	100,680 00	1,051,845 00
October, "	204,778 90	190,900 00	1,075,430 00
November, "	232,333 82	222,085 00	\$51,370 00
December, "	242,111 49	257,286 00	768,490 00
January, 1837,	253,346 72	334,628 00	855,385 00

During the months of August, September, and October, the payments of specie, particularly by the principal bank at Louisville, were unusually heavy; to meet which, it became necessary to replenish the vaults from abroad; the bank, therefore, imported from New Orleans and Philadelphia \$198,000.

The notes of the branches have been uniformly redeemed by the principal bank, whenever presented for specie—one instance only excepted; in that instance, the circumstances under which the demand was made justified the refusal.

No. 6. *Expenses.* The expenses of the principal bank, for the last six months, consist of the following items, viz:

Salaries of president, cashier, and eight clerks	-	\$7,297 71
Postages	-	987 47
Books and stationary	-	773 58
Engraving plates	-	481 75
Transportation of specie	-	720 91
Printing and advertising	-	107 06
Fuel	-	264 50
City tax	-	355 45
Incidental expenses	-	645 43
		<u>\$11,633 86</u>

Expenses of the branches:

Salaries and incidental expenses	-	13,129 97
Whole amount of expenses	-	<u>\$24,763 83</u>

No. 7. *Profits and dividends.* The nett profits of the bank from 16th April, 1835, to 31st December, were

Dividend No. 1	-	\$89,267 89
	-	87,500 00
Balance	-	<u>\$1,767 89</u>

Nett profits, June 30, 1836	-	\$139,101 23
Dividend No. 2	-	124,196 00
		<u>\$14,905 23</u>
Balance	-	
Nett profits, December 31	-	\$180,128 72
Dividend No. 3	-	148,805 05
		<u>31,323 67</u>
To which add contingent fund	-	74,000 00
		<u>\$105,323 67</u>
Leaving a total balance of profits of	-	
The account of dividends and interest on the stock of the State, stands as follows:		
Dividend No. 1, declared January 1, 1836, of three and a half per cent. on \$1,000,000	-	\$35,000 00
Deduct interest on State bonds to January, 1836	-	30,069 58
		<u>\$4,930 42</u>
Leaving balance to the credit of the State, as stock, of -		
Dividend No. 2, declared July, 1836, of four per cent. on \$1,000,000	-	\$40,000 00
Dividend No. 2, declared July, 1836, on \$4,930 42	-	196 00
		<u>40,196 00</u>
Deduct interest on State bonds -	-	25,000 00
		<u>\$15,196 00</u>
Leaving balance to the credit of the State, as stock, of -		
Dividend No. 3, declared 2d January, 1837, of four per cent. on \$1,000,000	-	\$40,000 00
Dividend declared on \$20,126 42	-	805 05
		<u>40,805 05</u>
Deduct interest on State bonds -	-	25,000 00
		<u>\$15,805 05</u>
Leaving balance to the credit of the State, as stock	-	
The stock of the State on the 2d January, 1837, is as follows:		
Original subscription	-	\$1,000,000 00
Accruing from dividends No. 1	-	4,930 42
No. 2	-	15,196 00
No. 3	-	15,805 05
		<u>\$1,035,931 47</u>
Total amount, 2d of January, 1837	-	

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, *Cashier.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, January 2, 1837.*

W 2.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, January 5, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing to you the report that the charter of this bank requires us to make to the Legislature.

It will be seen that \$2,227,995 has been received as capital, which is owned as follows: Ten thousand shares by the State of Kentucky; near eight thousand shares by individuals, corporations, and companies of the State; and the residue by citizens of other States. Instalments have been required from the stockholders, as directed by the charter, and have been generally paid, with the exception of the one ordered on the 15th November; about one-half of which has been received.

The directors have been anxious to make their capital more active and useful, and, to this end, during the last summer, sent their president to the Eastern cities to dispose of the whole or part of the one million dollars of State bonds. No offers were made for them, such as it was thought to be the interest of the institution to accept, owing, it is believed, to two causes: first, the great pressure in the money affairs of this country as well as in those of Europe; and, secondly, that provision in the charter making the semi-annual interest payable only in the United States. The bonds, therefore, are yet unsold.

The capital, as paid in, has been distributed as the law requires, and with a view to the interest of the bank and the country: to the branches \$1,275,000, and the remainder at the principal bank in this city. Of the \$2,578,925 04 loaned at this point, but \$471,621 43 has been borrowed by the citizens of this city and county; the residue, \$2,107,303 61, has been loaned to the manufacturers, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and stock-traders of the State at large.

The entire amount due to the bank, including the State bonds, and which is bearing interest, is \$4,850,980 59; all of which the directors believe to be entirely safe and well secured.

In the month of July last this bank, under the act of Congress, was made one of the depositories of the public funds, and has received, from time to time, but principally within the last ninety days, considerable amounts of moneys. She has now charge of \$1,572,424 45. That deposit being of a character that the bank was liable to be called on to pay at short notices, the directors did not feel themselves at liberty to loan it without the certainty of its being paid at maturity. They, therefore, in order to make it useful, enlarged their purchases of bills of exchange, and have now maturing \$2,402,034 49, which will be mostly paid within the next 120 days. This course was generally acceptable to the country, as the rates charged were lower than the traders would have been compelled to pay to procure such funds as would be current at home; they also having by the arrangement the advantage of paying the bills with the local currency where they make sale of their property. This operation, at the same time, places the bank in the situation to meet the drafts of the Government, by having funds at all the commercial points, and enables them to furnish checks to the merchants, (thereby preventing the exportation of specie,) and also to replenish its vaults, if necessary. Another inducement with the board, other than the immediate gain of the bank to purchase exchange, is the

fact that our traders would have to bring into our State a currency not at *par* value, which would not only supersede our own to that extent, but subject them to loss and our citizens to much inconvenience.

Considerable demands were made on the bank and its branches, during the last summer and fall, for specie, by those of our citizens who, having sold their farms, were looking for new homes in the adjoining States. This demand was promptly met, and had no other effect than to produce a temporary suspension of loans, and cause the expense of importing about \$400,000 of specie. She has now in her vault \$755,029 24, and bank-notes equal to specie amounting to \$562,365; in the whole, \$1,317,394 24.

Since the 1st July last, this institution has purchased and cashed bills of exchange amounting to \$3,177,276 34; has collected for others \$977,850 31; and has furnished checks on various points in the United States to all who have applied, to the amount of \$1,751,472 80, at from *par* to one per cent. advance.

A dividend on the business of the last six months has been declared of five per cent., which will be paid to the stockholders after the 10th instant. That to the State, after paying the interest on her bonds, amounts to \$25,000, which will be placed to the credit of the Treasurer.

The bank has endeavored to meet the purposes of its creation by aiding in furnishing the country with a safe and sound currency, and promoting its industry, by affording loans, so far as it prudently could, to those engaged in taking the live stock, the produce, and its manufactures, to a market. This, it is believed, has been done, and in such a manner as to ensure perfect security to the institution.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JNO. TILFORD, *President.*

JAMES M. BULLOCK, Esq.,
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.

No. 1.—State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Lexington.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted	-	Capital stock paid in by the State	\$1,000,000
Bills of exchange	-	Capital stock paid in by individuals	1,227,995
Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	\$799,810 14	Circulation, in notes of \$5	90,470
Real estate:	1,333,114 90	10	241,990
Banking-houses in Lexington and Louisville	446,000	20	224,480
Office Paris, for stock	50,000	50	142,500
Louisville, for stock	\$350,000	100	175,400
Covington, do	575,000	Due Bank United States, in three equal annual instalments, from 6th Dec., 1836	-
Richmond, do	200,000	Due to other banks	-
State of Kentucky, for interest on State bonds	150,000	Due to State treasurer	-
Due from other banks	268,741 67	Due to Gen'l Gov't officers, pension fund, &c.	-
Cash on hand, viz:	140,280	Due to individual depositors	-
In gold and silver	-	Contingent fund	-
In notes of B'k United States and other b'ks	409,021 67	Unclaimed dividend No. 1	-
	\$4,711,637 06	Profit and loss: Surplus on 30th June	5,858 30
		Interest on \$100,000 int'l improve't bonds	2,500
		Interest on \$440,000 State bonds	11,000
		Discounts, exchange, & int'l, last 6 months	67,779 30
		Deduct:	
		Interest paid Bank U. S. - \$18,310 09	\$87,137 60
		Interest on \$94,000 int'l imp't bonds sold Sec'y Treasury	2,350
		Cur't expenses last 6 months	9,772 75
			30,432 84
			56,704 76
			\$4,711,637 06

No. 2.—State of the Office at Louisville.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted	\$246,246 65	Capital stock furnished by principal bank	-
Bills of exchange	528,597 96	Circulation, viz:	
Real estate	2,698 80	In \$5 notes	\$45,580
Bonds of the State, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	345,000	In 10 notes	55,030
Due from other banks	497,158 56	In 20 notes	52,000
Cash on hand, viz:		In 50 notes	50,750
In gold and silver	\$232,640 16	In 100 notes	32,100
In notes of other banks	325,845	Due to General Government officers	-
	608,485 16	Due to other banks	-
		Unclaimed dividend No. 1	-
		Due to individual depositors	-
		Profit and loss, viz:	
		Interest on \$345,000 State bonds	\$8,625
		Discounts and exchange	35,888 01
		Deduct contingent expenses last 6 months	44,513 01
			4,380 09
	\$2,228,187 22		40,132 92
			\$2,228,187 22

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted	-	Capital stock, furnished by principal bank	-
Bills of exchange	-	Circulation, viz:	-
Bonds of the State, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	184,595 67	In \$5 notes	32,400
Real estate:	268,274 24	In 10 notes	49,780
Banking-house	90,000	In 20 notes	78,680
Due from other banks	2,157 66	In 50 notes	28,300
Cash, viz:	35,571 86	In 100 notes	75,200
Gold and silver	\$65,231 30	Due to other banks	-
Notes of other banks	51,570	Due to individual depositors	-
		Profit and loss, viz:	-
	136,801 30	Interest on \$90,000 State bonds	\$2,250
		Discounts and exchange	18,447 22
		Deduct contingent expenses last 6 months	20,697 22
	\$717,400 73		1,226 36
			19,470 86
			\$717,400 73

Statement No. 4.—State of the Office at Covington.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted	-	Capital stock, furnished by principal bank	-
Bills of exchange	-	Circulation, viz:	-
Bonds of the State, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	100,721 85	In \$5 notes	48,490
Due from other banks	198,457 89	In 10 notes	76,980
Cash on hand, viz:	75,000 00	In 20 notes	72,000
In gold and silver	21,236 51	In 50 notes	26,950
Notes of other banks	\$75,362 57	In 100 notes	13,700
	29,960 00	Due to other banks	-
		Due to individual depositors	-
	105,922 57	Profit and loss, viz:	-
		Interest on \$75,000 State bonds	\$1,875 00
		Discounts and exchange last 6 months	11,514 81
		Deduct contingent expenses last 6 months	13,389 81
			1,502 76
	\$500,738 82		11,897 05
			\$500,738 82

STATEMENT No. 8.—Continued.

		\$11,887 05	\$119,581 23
		6,385 64	\$7,179,876 41
Nett profits at office at Covington			
Nett profits at office at Richmond		134,581 23	
Deduct contingent fund 31st December		15,000 00	
	\$7,179,876 41		

The nett profits of the bank, deducting current expenses, interest paid Bank United States, contingent fund, &c., are - \$119,581 23
Deduct dividend of 5 per cent., declared on 2d January, amounting to 106,000 00

Surplus to the credit of profit and loss

\$13,581 23

JOHN TILFORD, *President.*

W 3.

Report of the Joint Committee on the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, and the Louisville Bank.

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to examine into the condition of the Bank of Kentucky and branches, and the Bank of Louisville, beg leave to report:

The committee proceeded forthwith to Louisville, and having, through their several chairmen, informed the principal officers of the banks of the business intrusted to them by the Legislature, were promptly answered, and met by committees upon the part of those institutions, appointed to answer the inquiries, and aid in the investigations which your committee were authorized to make. The materials of this report, and the facts here offered to the Legislature, are derived from two sources: the responses in writing to the resolutions of the Legislature, and to such interrogations, in pursuance of the spirit of those resolutions, as the committee thought proper to propound; which responses were made by the officers of the banks, after being regularly sworn, and are considered as made under oath, are the principal source, and as such are appealed to, and made part of this report. Your committee further duped a member of their own body to inspect the books of the banks, and ascertain, from his own observation of the accounts of the directors, their liabilities, and the extent of their accommodations; when compared with others not connected with the directory; and his report is the other source of the information offered. The committee were prepared to receive and would have received, any other information that might have been offered. Their visit to Louisville was public, and their business notorious, yet no witnesses came forward, or were in any way indicated to them, by whom any of the charges heretofore instituted against the management of the banks were to be substantiated. The answers of the banks are detailed and particular, and the committee beg leave to press upon the Legislature the careful perusal and consideration of them. A condensed view of the results of their inquiry, and a brief comparison of the facts with the substance of the resolutions, is all, perhaps, that is expected, or that would be proper, from the committee, in this report. The capital of the banks was intended to be employed in the purchase and sale of drafts and bills of exchange, and in the loaning of money upon promissory notes, at a fixed rate of interest. This business is distinguished, and technically divided by them into real transactions and accommodation paper. When an individual simply wishes to borrow money, and offers his note with security to the bank, it is treated and considered as an accommodation, subject to a customary call, and renewable. When a party holds a note given to him by another for property sold, and endorsed, and sells it to the bank; payment is always presumed and expected at maturity, and it is termed a real transaction, and the security business paper.

In addition to the information contained in the annual report of the Bank of Kentucky to the Legislature, the committee have collected and report the following:

The aggregate amount of bills of exchange, purchased by the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, during the year, beginning with the 1st of January, 1836, - \$2,969,072 58

Of this amount, bills drawn by citizens of Louisville, - 1,940,562 44
By persons out of the city, - 1,028,510 14

2,969,072 58

Of this amount, there were, of bills payable out of the State, - 2,747,486 50
Of bills payable within the State, - 221,586 08

2,969,072 58

On the 31st December, the bills of exchange purchased and unpaid amounted to - 1,524,078 55

Of this sum, bills drawn by citizens of Louisville, - \$1,125,017 21

By persons residing out of the State, discounted with a city name, - 239,341 08

By persons from the country, with a city name, - 120,479 07

By persons from the country, without a city name, - 39,241 19

1,524,078 55

On the 31st December the notes discounted at the Bank of Kentucky, and unpaid, amounted to, - 1,325,826 50

Of this sum, country notes with city names, - 107,155 58

Country notes, without a city name, - 52,181 28

The Bank of Kentucky received from the Bank of the United States, notes due and payable at its late office in Louisville, amounting to one million and fifty thousand dollars, for which the Bank of Kentucky executed its notes. This sum has been collected of the debtors, by the calls made upon their notes, except between two and three hundred thousand dollars, which remains to be paid, *vide* statement marked [C.] in the appendix. The amount of United States funds on deposit will be seen in statement [D.]

Amount of notes discounted at the Bank of Kentucky, from 1st January to 1st July, 1836, with city drawers, \$2,305,957 82

With country drawers, - 365,616 89

Amount rejected of city paper, - 540,752 32

Rejected of country paper, - 103,040 34

The member of the committee deputed to examine the accounts of the directors, and to compare them with others, debtors of the bank, after a most laborious and careful inspection, reported as follows:

That he had examined the accounts, and ascertained the liabilities of the largest debtors to the bank, including the whole of its directors; that in the Bank of Kentucky, the eleven directors of the bank, on their individual account, stand:

As payers on the discount line, - \$59,447 00
And as drawers of bills, - 17,852 00

That these directors are concerned in fourteen houses, engaged in extensive commercial transactions, and, together with the houses and firms with which they are connected in business, stand:

As payers on the discount line, - \$206,698 00
And as drawers of bills, to the amount of, - 297,899 00

That the eleven directors of the Bank of Louisville, on individual account, stand:

As payers of notes on discount line, - \$45,202 00
As drawers of bills, - 3,000 00

That these directors, together with the commercial houses and firms with which they are connected in business, are indebted:

On the discount line, as payers, - \$73,802 00
And as drawers of bills, to the amount of, - 31,471 00

That the nine directors of the branch of the Northern Bank located at Louisville, (which was examined by request, though not strictly within the scope of our committee,) stand indebted:

As payers on the discount line, on individual account, - \$1,600 00
As drawers of bills, - 1,429 00

With the houses and firms with which they are connected, these directors are indebted:

On notes, - \$39,441 00
And as drawers of bills, - 51,971 00

That the thirty-one directors of the three banks, together with the houses and firms with which they are connected, are—

Payers of notes, on the discount line, in the Bank of Kentucky, - \$342,225 00

To the Kentucky Bank of Louisville, - 223,572 00

And to branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, - 67,748 00

\$663,565 00

Making an aggregate on notes,

That the same directors, houses, and firms, stand bound:

As drawers of bills, to the Bank of Kentucky, - \$396,063 00

To the Bank of Louisville, - 70,845 00

To the branch of Northern Bank, - 123,241 00

590,152 00

Aggregate of bills, - 633,565 00

Discounts, - \$1,223,717 00

Grand total of debt,

That greater accommodation appears to have been granted to individuals and firms, disconnected in business with said directors, or any of them, than have been allowed to the same number of their directors and firms. The thirty-one directors are connected in business with thirty-five other individuals, making sixty-six in all.

That ten of the highest debtors to the three banks, on notes and bills, who are unconnected with the directory:

Are liable for,	£661,616 00
And ten of the next highest,	200,372 00
	<hr/>
	\$862,188 00

For more particular information touching this examination, reference is had to the appendix, No. —.

Along with these facts, the sub-committee reported the following explanation, derived from the examination of the books and officers of the bank: 1st. That of the discounts in the Bank of Kentucky, a considerable portion of the larger debts is on account of the balances of the debt due the Bank of the United States, and purchased by the Bank of Kentucky, as before shown in this report. 2d. That of the residue of the discount line in the Bank of Kentucky, and the other banks, about one-third was discounted, not for the accommodation of those who stand charged as payers or drawers of the notes, but was discounted for the endorsers, and the money received by them, and the notes considered as business paper, and classed amongst real transactions. 3d. That the bills are drawn upon the exports of the country; and though the merchant in Louisville is, in many instances, the drawer, he is but collaterally indebted to the bank; the proceeds of the bill purchased by the bank, with the exception of the fair commissions of the merchant, are, in fact, advanced to the producers of the articles shipped, and the consignor or purchaser below, who is the drawer, pays the bill at maturity, and is charged with, and pays, the exchange. Thus the farmer or manufacturer draws on the shipping merchant at Louisville, cashes the bill at one of the branches in the interior, and it is remitted to Louisville for collection. The merchant pays it by a draft or bill upon the individual or firm to whom the property is sold below. The bank again remits this bill to the South for collection; it is there paid in drafts, bills, or checks, upon the eastward.

Upon the funds thus thrown to the East, or the credits accumulated there, the bank checks in favor of the debtor merchants who import from these ports, and into whose hands the paper of the bank has been collected. Thus the same paper which was thrown into circulation by the purchase of bills upon the South, which represent the debt due the country, is redeemed by checks upon the eastern fund into which that debt has been converted, and thus does the bank collect what is due to the country and pay what it owes, and by the same operation sustains its own circulation and credit. The majority of the committee, believing that the public credit and financial prosperity of the State depend mainly upon the sound management of the banks, were anxious for a rigid scrutiny and thorough investigation of their affairs. They now deem it due to the banks, and important to the public credit, to give a clear and decided expression of their opinion, formed from this investigation, touching the

charges implied in the resolutions. The leading suspicion against the banks is upon the subject of exchange. Whether, for the purpose of exacting the premium over and above the legal rate of interest, they have availed themselves of their position, and compelled their dealers to draw fictitious bills, was a question to which the attention of the committee was particularly directed. The connexion of the directory with shavers and exchange brokers; the proscription of country applicants, unless upon paper with a city endorser; the combination with the chamber of commerce, to levy a tax upon all persons out of the city of Louisville, of two and a half per cent. in favor of the merchants who are, with this view, required by the banks as endorsers, formed the subject of particular and distinct inquiries. That the banks have been engaged in any such wretched and fraudulent system of vicious speculation as these charges convey, the majority hesitate not to express their utter disbelief. The safe and extended commercial operations of the country are sufficiently large to employ the whole of their capital, and to yield a rich profit, without a resort to the hazardous and discreditable tricks of insurers and swindlers. Perhaps the greatest objection to the administration of the Bank of Kentucky is its utter refusal to deal with exchange brokers and shavers; it approaches to a proscription of a particular class, though it demonstrates the fact, that the healthy demands of trade can employ all their funds. The majority think that that portion of the capital directed to be employed at Louisville was intended by the charter for the use of persons engaged in business there. When we reflect upon the extent of country whose business is done there, and the manner in which that business is achieved, we perceive at once that the banking operations at Louisville, so far from being local or personal accommodations to city pets or favorites, in fact represent the aggregate of the bills drawn upon that place from all the points in Kentucky and elsewhere, whose products are shipped from thence. In this view of the subject, which is certainly the true one, the proportion of capital allotted to Louisville is not too large. And yet it appears that the use of this capital has not been confined to the city. The tables cited above show a large amount of country accommodations; and, of the paper rejected, a very great proportion was of city drawers. Upon the subject of exchange, the majority beg leave to submit a few additional observations. Although the rates of exchange upon the same points are higher under the present system, upon an average, (for they vary with circumstances,) than they were during the existence of the Bank of the United States, yet it is believed, by the majority, that the banks now do not reap a greater profit from these operations than did that institution. The difference results from the different constitution and power of the instruments. The majority think the preponderance of the bill line over the discounts a favorable circumstance in the administration of the Bank of Kentucky. The natural check upon extortion in this business, in a country where commercial intercourse is so rapid and so free as in ours, is in the ability of those against whom the exchange is charged, to remit the balances themselves, whenever the bank charges exceed the natural cost of the transfer. The majority think the preponderance of bills in the business of banks a favorable indication, for the following reasons: It is the means of preserving a sound and healthy currency, and of keep-

ing the domestic channels of circulation filled with our own paper. It is the best armor of the bank in sudden pressure, when she is in danger of the return of her circulation upon her in large masses. And it is the surest pledge to the country against excessive banking, over-issues, and the consequent degradation of money, and fluctuation of prices, which are the greatest dangers to be apprehended from these corporations. A bank issues its paper, in the first instance, either in exchange for the private notes of individuals, by way of loan, or in the purchase of bills. The paper thus issued is a debt against the bank; its means of payment are, the specie retained on hand, the proceeds of bills purchased, and the notes discounted. The notes of a local bank can never be advantageously employed in a distant commerce; remote from the place of payment, they cannot be of par value with the money of the world. The demands of trade, however, require that foreign balances should be settled. The currency of a particular country will accumulate in the hands of the merchants. If it will serve the purpose of distant payment, it is remitted; if not, it is converted into something that will. Thus the paper of the bank flows back upon it for payment. If the bank has provided itself through the medium of bills, by which alone it can be done, with funds at those points where the great payments of the country are to be made, it redeems its paper with checks upon these funds, with a profit on the operation; and, without the transfer and loss of the precious metals, reinvests the same paper in fresh bills, and completes the great operation by which the total surplus of a country's labor is exchanged for what it buys and consumes. Now, if the bank dealt exclusively or principally in discounts, it is obvious that the resource of collecting the notes of mere borrowers would be a most uncertain reliance, and a feeble basis for their credit. Unless the bank purchased the bills drawn upon the exports of the country, the returns for these exports would be received in the local currency of the places where they are sold, to the great loss of the producer, and to the serious disturbance and injury of our currency. While the bank deals in real bills principally, although it is evident, from what has been shown, that it can thereby safely sustain a larger circulation, by having a fund always available in commerce, still it is not so likely to run into excessive issues as when it deals in notes and discounts. The bill business is limited by the actual operations of commerce; the accommodation business is as limitless as the want of money, the rage of speculation, or the spirit of gambling. In discounting a note, the bank exchanges its own credit for that of an individual, and receives six per cent. per annum for the difference. In purchasing a real bill, the bank buys a certificate of real substantial value. It is the currency of the great commercial republic, transferable to any point, and available everywhere. The past experience of this country, when bank paper obtained upon accommodation loans has been attempted to be invested in real estate and permanent improvements, has given bitter proof of the fact, that banks, properly understood, are strictly commercial instruments, a part of that machinery by which the annual productions of the labor of men are circulated to the points destined for their consumption.

The 12th resolution directed the committee to inquire whether the board of Louisville have employed any part of their capital in exchange

the South, or elsewhere. The bank, in their answer to this resolution, have admitted the investment, on two occasions, of funds which had accumulated in the South, in bills on New Orleans. The explanations of the bank are so clear and indisputable on this head, that the majority prefer to them, in the paper No. 2, in the appendix, as being the only evidence on the subject, and being more satisfactory than any abstract they can make of it. For further particulars in relation to the State paper, and the distribution of the capital among the branches, the Legislature are referred to the answers of the Bank of Kentucky, No. 1 and No. 2, in the appendix, which will show the affairs of the Kentucky Bank of Louisville; statements marked (—) showing the amount of goods sold in the year by 28 houses; and, also, the aggregate sales of between dry-goods houses.

Nineteen—total,
Twenty-eight—total,

\$3,254,202 23
8,874,463 93

Grand total, \$12,128,666 16

The whole thirty-one directors are included in this number; the Legislature can judge, from the amount of their business, what must be the extent of their real transactions with the banks. Upon the whole matter, the majority have concluded that the banks are solvent, and under a judicious management, and are every way worthy of the public confidence. That they have not discounted all the notes offered, or loaned all the money desired, is likely enough. That banks, soundly administered, will be never liable to the calumnies and clamors of importunate and disappointed borrowers, is just as likely. Our banks have so conducted their affairs as to transact the real business of the country easily, expeditiously, and at less cost than was anticipated. Their officers are men of high character and great experience. Their directors, men, for the most part, of large capital, and identified with the productive industry of the State. They have guided these institutions safely through a period of great and unforeseen pressure and difficulty, without loss of credit, and with as little distress as was possible to the community. The public stocks in these institutions, the majority firmly hope and believe, may be looked upon as a source of revenue that may be increased safely with the advancing industry of the country.

A. K. WOOLLEY, } Senate Com.
DANIEL MORGAN, }
D. MERRIWETHER, }
R. HAWES, } H. R. Com.
THOS. F. MARSHALL, }
J. B. CROCKETT, }

W 4.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1837.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses, appointed to examine into the condition of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, have performed that duty, and report as follows :

That the committee proceeded forthwith to Lexington, and made the examination required by the resolutions. That the president of the bank, and two of the directors, attended during the examination, as a committee on behalf of the bank. That the evidence was taken upon oath, and that the committee, in making the examination, proceeded with the resolutions in the order in which they stand upon the journals. That questions were propounded to the witnesses orally and in writing, and that the substance of the answers, being reduced to writing, is marked [A.] and referred to as a part of this report.

The committee had an interview with the president of the Lexington branch of the Bank of Kentucky, and having informed that officer that they had no power or authority to examine the institution over which he presided, the president, in reply, expressed his regret that no such authority had been given; and, proposing to waive the question of power, he stated that nothing would give him more pleasure than to throw open his books to the inspection of the committee, or to any member who might desire it, so as to afford a full and free investigation of all their banking operations. This frank and polite offer of the president, made, as is believed, in good faith, was respectfully declined by the committee, upon the ground that their duties did not extend beyond an examination into the operations and condition of the NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY AND ITS BRANCHES, and that it might be deemed improper for them to intermeddle with the duties which had been assigned to another committee.

In the examination of the Northern Bank, the committee found nothing to censure, and much to approve. They have but little to report, in addition to the written testimony, unless it should be considered desirable to condense some of the facts, for the convenience of the members, and the satisfaction of their constituents.

The witnesses proved, as the written testimony will show, that the report of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, under date of January 5th, 1837, is a true statement of the condition of the bank at that time, and that the charter had not, to their knowledge, been violated in any particular.

That the aggregate sum for which the twelve directors are now liable to the bank, as discounters, is twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, and their average amount of deposits thirteen thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, and that they owe nothing on account of bills of exchange. That during the year 1836 the aggregate sum due from the directors varied, quarterly, from twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-one cents, to less than thirty-five thousand dollars

aggregate of deposits, by them, being nearly equal to the sum they owed the bank.

It is well known that the Treasury owns one million of dollars of stock in that bank; and it was proven to the committee that citizens of the State of Kentucky hold nearly eight hundred thousand dollars of the stock subscribed by individuals. That there are seven hundred and sixty-six stockholders; that of these, five hundred and thirty-seven reside in the State, and two hundred and twenty-nine in other States; and that at a full meeting, in bank, the stockholders of the State would have a majority of about five hundred votes.

That the number of shareholders holding over five hundred shares are only four; the number holding over one hundred shares, and up to five hundred, are forty-six; the number holding over fifty shares, and up to one hundred, are thirty-one; and the number holding from one share, of one hundred dollars, up to fifty shares, are six hundred and eighty-five: total number of shareholders, seven hundred and sixty-six.

That no person owes the bank as much as fifty thousand dollars. That only one person owes more than twenty thousand dollars, upon notes discounted; and only thirteen persons on accepted bills.

That there are only three persons who owe the bank over ten thousand dollars, and under twenty thousand dollars, on notes discounted, and sixteen persons on bills of exchange.

That there are only twenty-seven persons who owe the bank more than five thousand dollars, and under ten thousand dollars, on notes discounted, and only thirty-two on bills of exchange.

That there are seven hundred and twenty-six persons who owe the bank less than five thousand dollars each, on notes discounted, and four hundred and eighty-two on bills of exchange. Making a total of twelve hundred and eight persons who are debtors to the bank, at Lexington, for sums under five thousand dollars.

That the amount now due the bank and branches is four millions nine hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-three cents; and that the amount is higher, at this time, than at any former period. That the amount of bills of exchange purchased by the principal bank, since its commencement on 18th of June,* 1835, to the present time, is three millions one hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents; and the amount of notes discounted during that period is three millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents—making a total upon notes and bills of six millions three hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and twelve cents. That the aggregate sum paid out to the citizens of Lexington and the county of Fayette, including notes discounted and bills of exchange, is four hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-three cents; and that the residue of the sums paid out have been spread over the State, from the northeastern to the southwestern counties. That from two-thirds to three-fourths of the money obtained from the bank, upon notes and bills, has been disbursed by stock merchants in the purchase of live stock, and in driving the same

* Should be "23d September, 1835."

to market—to the South and elsewhere; and by others in aid of agricultural wants and interests. That the directors appear to consider the bank as, in fact, an agricultural and manufacturing institution. They state as their opinion, and the committee has no reason to doubt it, that fifteen-sixteenths of the capital of the bank and its branches, at Paris and Richmond, is employed upon agricultural objects—the manufactures of that region being intimately connected with its agriculture.

The bank and branches check upon each other at par. The paper of the bank is known to be at par in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania; and, indeed, in all the States on the western waters; and is at a premium in some of the States above mentioned.

Applicants for money, on notes or bills of exchange, are not required to furnish endorsers resident in the city of Lexington or county of Fayette. The bank has taken, and will continue to take, endorsers from all parts of the State, knowing or believing them to be good for the sums endorsed. The committee suppose it would be most desirable, as well as most convenient, where the parties to a note or bill reside at a distance, that they should all reside in the same county; but even that has not been required. The residence of an endorser is not drawn in question before the directory, as a ground upon which the bills are refused, or notes rejected. Instances may, and no doubt will, occur, in which this liberal spirit of accommodation will result in difficulties; but with reasonable caution, it is hoped that the cases will be few, especially as the bank has shown its willingness to incur the additional hazard for the convenience of a person living at a distance. The committee believe that the bank has been desirous of giving equal facilities to all parts and portions of the State; and as equality in these matters is supposed to be in strict accordance with the policy of the Legislature, as well as the interest of the community at large, it is hoped that the directors of the bank will be governed by it so long as the practice shall not endanger the safety of the institution.

The committee saw the specie on hand in the vault of the bank, but did not count or weigh it, being satisfied, from the evidence, that the amount was truly stated in the report above referred to. It appeared from the cash book, and the evidence of the teller, that an unprecedented run upon the bank, for specie, began in August last; that the run was very heavy during the whole of the following month, and up to the 10th of October, and ceased in that month. The run was met by large importations of specie, and the bank, during the whole time, continued to redeem its own notes, and the notes of its branches, without default in a single instance. This extraordinary run was owing to causes as well understood by the Legislature as by the committee. During its continuance the officers of the bank, pursuing the dictates of a wise and prudent forecast, limited, or withheld the usual banking discounts, so as to ensure the permanent safety of the institution. All of which, together with the following resolution, the committee unanimously ask leave respectfully to submit for the consideration and adoption of the Legislature:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the business and concerns of the Northern Bank of Kentucky have been skilfully and faithfully managed; with an eye to the safety of the institution, as well

the interests of the public and the stockholders; and that the officers of the bank are entitled to the highest confidence of the Legislature and the people of this State.

THOMAS METCALFE,
WM. B. BLACKBURN,
ARCH'D. DIXON,
DAVID TRIMBLE,
S. H. ANDERSON,
JOHN KINCAID,
F. A. ANDREWS,
JAS. W. IRWIN,
RICH'D. H. MENEFEE,

Senators.

Members of the
House of Rep-
resentatives.

[A.]

The following interrogatories were submitted by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to the committee of the board of directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the answers appended are those of said committee of the board of directors, at their banking-house, on the 16th day of January, 1837, viz:

Question 1. Is your general statement, under date of 31st December, 1836, a true representation of the condition of the bank?

Answer. It is.

Ques. 2. Has this bank violated its charter? and, if so, in what particular?

Ans. We have no knowledge of the bank's violating its charter in any particular.

Ques. 3. Have the discounts and business of said bank been transacted on safe sureties, and the calls on negotiable notes of accommodation been uniform?

Ans. We believe that the business of said bank has been transacted on safe sureties, and that the calls on negotiable notes have been uniform.

Ques. 4. Has the bank, under the pretext of purchasing or dealing in exchange, or facilitating the transfer of credits or money from one point to another, purchased bills of exchange, with a knowledge that the drawer had no funds in the hands of the drawee, or authority by letter or otherwise to draw, with a view of exacting the premium over and above the legal interest?

Ans. The bank has always discouraged operations of this character, and in no instance within the knowledge of the committee has the bank purchased such bills.

Ques. 5. Is any director, or other officer of said bank, connected with any exchange broker; and has said bank knowingly loaned money to exchange brokers or shavers? Also, whether any director or other officer of said bank has purchased any note or bill offered and not discounted, and then, after the rejection of the note or bill, whether such note or bill has again been offered at the bank, endorsed by the purchaser, and discounted? and, if so, the reason therefor?

Ans. Neither of the directors, nor any officer, is connected with any exchange broker. The bank has loaned, to a limited extent, to an exchange broker, who is more extensively engaged in manufacturing hemp into bagging and bale rope than any other individual in Kentucky. The committee has no knowledge of any director, or other officer of the bank, purchasing any note or bill offered and not discounted. The only instances in which the bank has discounted notes or bills previously rejected have been when either the security was rendered more ample, or the board has received satisfactory information of the circumstances of the parties.

Ques. 6. Has this bank adopted a rule that no note or bill will be discounted without a city endorser; and if they have adopted such a rule, or practised on such an one, whether there is a regulation among the merchants of Lexington, belonging to the chamber of commerce, to charge two and a half per cent. for endorsements; and whether any of the directors, or other officers of said bank, are members of the chamber of commerce?

Ans. This bank does not require a city endorser on either notes or bills of exchange, nor has it ever made such a requisition. There is no chamber of commerce in the city of Lexington, nor is there any regulation among the merchants, so far as is known to the committee, imposing a charge of two and a half per cent. for endorsements, on applicants for loans at this bank.

Ques. 7. Who are the directors of said bank and branches, and what members of the same firm are directors in the different banks?

Ans. John Tilford, president; and W. Dun, B. W. Dudley, B. Gratz, W. Bullock, H. Bell, W. A. Leavy, J. Brand, D. M. Craig, W. Richardson, J. Bruen, and L. Combs, directors of the mother bank.

PARIS BRANCH. J. B. Raine, president; directors—S. Pyke, H. J. Brent, A. Spears, R. Kenningham, J. Miller, J. Cunningham, W. Markham, and Joseph Miller.

RICHMOND BRANCH. D. Breck, president; directors—T. C. Howard, C. Field, H. Williams, D. W. Simpson, W. Jones, J. Turner, C. Rodes, and O. W. Walker.

COVINGTON BRANCH. R. Southgate, president; directors—J. W. Tibbatts, J. W. Clarkson, W. W. Wade, E. Towsey, J. B. Casey, C. Clemens, G. B. Marshall, and J. T. Levis.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH. H. B. Hill, president; directors—Wm. H. Pope, Wm. Barr, T. Anderson, J. P. Bull, P. R. Gray, O. Hite, Wm. Anderson, and S. S. Nicholas.

There is no director in this bank or its branches who has a partner in this or any other bank.

Ques. 8. Has this bank, in any instance, purchased a bill of exchange, with an agreement to waive acceptance, and that the bill should remain in bank, to be paid at maturity by the drawer or endorser?

Ans. This bank has in no instance purchased a bill of exchange with an agreement to waive acceptance, and that the bill should remain in bank to be paid at maturity by the drawer or endorser.

Ques. 9. Has the Northern Bank of Kentucky distributed to its branches their fair proportions of the capital? and in what kind of funds? and whether said bank has sold or made money on the State bonds executed to it?

Ans. The capital of this bank has been distributed to its branches in their fair proportions. The kind of funds is stated in the annual report. Further distributions are and will be continued, as the capital is paid in. This bank has sold of the \$100,000 internal improvement bonds, bought of the State at par, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, \$94,000 at par. The balance, \$6,000, together with the one million of bonds executed to this bank by the State, are on hand unsold.

Ques. 10. Has your million of State bonds, or any part of it, been hypothecated, in the East or elsewhere, to confirm the credit of the bank, or otherwise?

Ans. The million of State bonds belonging to this bank is not hypothecated, in the East or elsewhere, to confirm the credit of the bank, or for any other purpose.

Ques. 11. Have not individuals applied for accommodations on notes, and been refused, where they received the same upon a bill of exchange? and, if so, the reasons therefor?

Ans. Yes, in some cases, but not generally.

1st. Because it was necessary to provide for transfer drafts, by the Treasurer of the United States, at points where bills of exchange only could be made to answer.

2d. Because it is necessary to create a fund which may be rendered available in replenishing our specie from time to time.

3d. Because, by this mode, we procure an eastern fund that enables the bank to supply the great demand for eastern checks, thereby preventing the exportation of specie.

Ques. 12. Has no more business in exchanges been done within the last six months than the interest of the bank, in making transfers, &c., required?

Ans. No, not in the opinion of the committee.

Ques. 13. What is the amount of stock held by each director?

Ans. By J. Tilford, president, 70 shares; W. Dun, 153; B. W. Dudley, 213; B. Gratz, 100; W. Bullock, 10; H. Bell, 15; W. A. Leavy, 10; D. M. Craig, 10; J. Brand, 432; W. Richardson, 10; Jos. Bruen, 46; L. Combs, 10.

Ques. 14. What has been the character of the loans, and to whom, at the Paris branch; whether to stock dealers, farmers, or manufacturers?

Ans. The loans of the Paris branch are to stock dealers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants; but far the largest amount to stock dealers.

Ques. 15. What has been the greatest amount due the bank and its branches at any one time?

Ans. The greatest amount is now due the bank and its branches, viz: \$4,984,663 53.

Ques. 16. Have any notes been discounted for any person who is known to be a public broker or dealer in exchanges?

Ans. Responded to in answer to question No. 5.

Ques. 17. Has any note or notes been discounted for any person in Kentucky, or elsewhere, for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, to the knowledge of the board of directors at the time of said discount?

Ans. Not one.

Ques. 18. Have **BILLS OF EXCHANGE** been purchased by the bank, to furnish means for either of the above purposes?

Ans. Not with the knowledge of the directory.

Ques. 19. How many persons have over 500 shares of stock of said bank?

Ans. Four.

Ques. 20. How many over 100 shares, and under 500?

Ans. Forty-six.

Ques. 21. How many own over 50 and under 100 shares?

Ans. Thirty-one, and 685 stockholders owning from one share to fifty. The number of stockholders in Kentucky is 537, and in other States 229.

Ques. 22. How many persons owe the bank more than \$50,000?

Ans. NONE.

Ques. 23. How many owe more than \$20,000 and under \$50,000?

Ans. As accepters of bills, 13; on notes discounted, ONE.

Ques. 24. How many owe over \$10,000 and under \$20,000?

Ans. On notes discounted, THREE; as accepters of bills, SIXTEEN.

Ques. 25. How many owe over \$5,000 and under \$10,000?

Ans. On notes discounted, 27; as accepters of bills, 32.

Ques. 26. How many owe under FIVE THOUSAND on notes and bills?

Ans. On notes, 726; on bills, 484.

Ques. 27. How much of the stock of the bank is held by citizens of Kentucky?

Ans. Near \$800,000 by the citizens of Kentucky; and one million by the State.

Ques. 28. What is the aggregate sum loaned to the directors of your bank, and what is the aggregate sum on deposit by said directors?

Ans. The amount owing to the bank by the twelve directors—

On the 1st day of January, 1836, was	-	-	\$24,832 91
April, "	-	-	32,952 60
July, "	-	-	34,978 71
October, "	-	-	27,821 37
January, 1837,	-	-	33,702 14

The average amount on deposit by the twelve directors, on the 1st days of April, July, and October, 1836, and 1st day of January 1837, was \$13,689 56.

Ques. 29. What is the aggregate sum the directors owe the bank on accepted bills of exchange?

Ans. Nothing.

Ques. 30. What is the aggregate sum for which the directors are liable to the bank, as discounters?

Ans. \$12,467 97.

Ques. 31. What is the aggregate sum paid out to citizens of your city and county, upon bills cashed and notes discounted in their favor?

Ans. \$471,621 43 has been loaned to citizens of this city and county.

Ques. 32. What portion of the money paid out by your bank and branches, upon notes and bills of exchange, has been disbursed by stock merchants in the purchase of live stock, to be driven to the South, or elsewhere, and to the farming and manufacturing interests of the State, in selling and forwarding their products and manufactures to a market?

Ans. As near as we can estimate, from two-thirds to three-fourths.

Ques. 33. What is the largest amount which any individual has owed the bank at any one time since she commenced her operations, including the amount due as drawer of notes, and the amount due as acceptor of bills?

Ans. The largest amount due by any individual as drawer of notes, at any one time, was \$24,000; which was the whole amount of his liability to this bank as drawer, endorser, or acceptor. As acceptor of bills of exchange, \$35,700.

Ques. 34. What is the amount of exchange transacted by said bank upon places within and without the State, since the commencement of the bank, and at what rates?

Ans. The amount of bills of exchange purchased by the principal bank, on points within and without the State, from its commencement to the present time, amounts to \$3,165,462 87; and the rates have been from par to two per cent., on four months' bills.

Ques. 35. What is the amount of notes discounted by the principal bank since its commencement?

Ans. \$3,176,454 25.

Ques. 36. What has been the amount of discounts to persons residing at Louisville, within the last year?

Ans. On bills and notes, \$53,666.

Ques. 37. What have been the discounts to persons residing in Paris and Bourbon county, in the last year?

Ans. On bills and notes, \$162,612. Some of these loans should properly be set down to Clarke, Bath, and Montgomery counties. We cannot designate exactly the residence.

Ques. 38. What have been the discounts in the last year to persons residing in Richmond and Madison county?

Ans. \$27,891.

Ques. 39. What amount within the last year was discounted for citizens in the counties of Lincoln, Mercer, and Garrard, severally? and have the citizens of those counties been accommodated by the banks in its discounts in due proportion, considering the amount of applications to and discounts by the bank, during the last year?

Ans. To the citizens of Lincoln, \$21,805; of Mercer, \$94,535; of Garrard, \$64,179. We remember but very few applications for loans by citizens from these counties, declined, when the bank was enabled to do business. We believe, therefore, the proportion fully equal.

Ques. 40. Do you consider the Northern Bank of Kentucky as an agricultural and manufacturing institution, or a commercial bank? and if agricultural and manufacturing, state your reasons for so considering it; and state also whether those reasons refer to the position of the bank, or to the trade and intercourse of the country, as well as the position of the institution?

Ans. The Northern Bank at Lexington, and its offices at Paris and Richmond, are agricultural and manufacturing banks, to fifteen-sixteenths of the capital employed; the loans at these points being most generally made to farmers engaged in fattening of live stock or driving it to market, and to manufacturers of the hemp produced in the county into bagging and bale rope. The office at Covington is in part agricultural and in part

commercial, probably about a half of its capital is employed in each. The principal part of the business of the office at Louisville is commercial.

The natural position of the three first offices named, in the centre of the most fertile body of the country, makes it necessary for the bank to adapt its business to agricultural objects almost exclusively, the manufacturers of this region being intimately connected with its agriculture.

JOHN TILFORD, *Pres't.*, } *Committee of the Di-*
WM. RICHARDSON, } *rectory of the Northern*
BENJ. GRATZ, } *Bank of Kentucky.*

W 5.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE,

March 7, 1837.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas there is due on the State's subscription to the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, the sum of \$964,068 57, to be paid by the dividends of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or the stock already paid for in this bank; and whereas, by the act entitled "An act to invest in profitable stock the surplus revenue of the United States, to be deposited with the State of Kentucky," the treasurer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is authorized and required to pay \$500,000 dollars on stock in the Bank of Louisville, out of the said surplus revenue, and to pay thirty-five of the residue of said surplus revenue on the State stock in the Bank of Kentucky, "on the condition that the said bank shall establish one additional branch at some suitable and convenient point between the Kentucky and Green rivers, where there is now no bank or branch, upon the same terms and conditions as the existing branches are established: therefore,

Resolved, by the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Kentucky, That the stockholders of said bank be requested to convene, at the banking-house in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday in May next, either in person or by proxy duly authorized, to take into consideration the provisions of said act, and signify their assent or dissent thereto.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, a good point can be selected at which to establish a branch, and that it would be expedient and proper to accept the terms proposed in said act, and establish a branch as therein authorized.

Resolved, That the cashier of this bank cause public notice to be given, in one or more of the newspapers of the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and the papers of this city, of the time and place of holding such meeting, and at the same time publish, for the information of the stockholders, the whole of said act above referred to.

By order of the board:

JOHN I. JACOB, *President.*

ACT to invest in profitable stock the surplus revenue of the United States required to be deposited with the State of Kentucky. Approved, February 23, 1837.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to subscribe, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the five thousand shares of stock in the Bank of Louisville, incorporated by an act of the Assembly approved 2d February, 1833, reserved for the State in the charter of said bank; and he is authorized to agree with said bank to pay the whole amount thereof, out of the first moneys deposited with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, under the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to deposit the surplus revenue with the several States, or to pay the same in instalments at the respective times the deposits shall be made with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized and required to pay, out of said surplus revenue, for the said five thousand shares of stock; and should said stock be paid for, as herein provided, the sale of five hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, authorized to be sold for that purpose, shall not be made.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, with the assent of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, to subscribe, on behalf of this Commonwealth, five thousand additional shares of stock in said bank; and the Treasurer of this Commonwealth is hereby directed to pay the residue of the several instalments of the surplus revenue, as they shall be deposited, on said five thousand shares, and on the ten thousand shares of stock held by the State in the Bank of Kentucky, and not paid for in State bonds; and three-eighths of the said residue of the several instalments of the surplus revenue shall be paid on the said five thousand shares of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the remaining five-eighths on the State stock in the Bank of Kentucky.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the stocks paid for with the surplus money, as provided in the preceding section, shall be, and are hereby, set apart, and pledged, as a fund for the repayment to the Treasury of the United States the surplus revenue which shall be deposited with the State.

SEC. 4: That the payment of five thousand shares of stock in the Bank of Louisville, incorporated by an act of Assembly approved 2d February, 1833, shall be on the condition that said bank shall establish a branch thereof at some suitable place on the north of the Kentucky river, where there is now no bank or branch, and allow to said branch a reasonable share of capital; and on the Bank of Louisville, incorporated by an act of Assembly approved 2d February, 1833, agreeing to make one branch of said bank as herein provided; and in consideration thereof the charter of said bank shall be, and the same is hereby, extended until the first day of January, 1858, and shall be so amended that, instead of the Commonwealth of Kentucky's voting on the stock of the State, as provided in the charter, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall, annually, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint two directors of said bank, who shall be stockholders to the same amount that the other stockholders of said bank are required to hold, and that the Legislature shall have the right to investigate the affairs of said bank, in the same manner they

are authorized to investigate the affairs of the other banks; and on the bank of Louisville, incorporated by an act of Assembly approved 2d February, 1833, establishing, within one year, one other branch of said bank south of the Kentucky river, at some suitable and convenient point where there is now no bank or branch, the charter of said bank shall be, and the same is hereby, extended until the first day of January, 1865.

SEC. 5. That the subscription and payment of the five thousand additional shares of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky shall be on the condition that said bank shall establish one additional branch of said bank at some suitable and convenient point, at their choice, on the south side of Green river, where there is now no bank or branch, upon the same terms and conditions of the other branches of said bank.

SEC. 6. That the payment on the stock, in the Bank of Kentucky, shall be on the condition that said bank shall establish one additional branch or bank, at some suitable and convenient point between the Kentucky and Green rivers, where there is now no bank or branch, upon the same terms and conditions as the existing branches of said bank are authorized and established.

SEC. 7. That should the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved 2d February, 1833, and the Bank of Kentucky, or either of them, refuse assent to the subscription and payment of stock, as herein provided, within three months after the Governor shall furnish each of them with a copy of this act, then, and in that case, the portion of the surplus revenue directed to be paid on stock in such bank shall be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and be invested in profitable stock, as directed as to the surplus moneys belonging to the sinking fund; and the Governor of this Commonwealth shall not sell the bonds or scrip of this Commonwealth which he is authorized to sell by an act entitled "An act to authorize the subscription of stock in the Bank of Louisville," incorporated by an act of Assembly approved 2d February, 1833, to the commissioners of the sinking fund: *Provided*, That if the Kentucky Bank shall refuse to establish the additional branch, the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not invest any part of the surplus revenue in the one million of stock held by the Commonwealth in said bank, and not paid for with State bonds. *Provided*, That if the commissioners of the sinking fund cannot invest the whole, or any part of it, in profitable stocks, they shall have the right to deposit it, or any part of it, with one or more of the Banks in this Commonwealth, at a rate of interest not less than five per cent. per annum until it can be invested.

SEC. 8. That if either of said banks shall determine to establish a branch, as required by this act, they shall certify the fact of the consent of the Bank to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall make the subscription as required by this act, and the Treasurer of this Commonwealth shall pay for the stock as required by this act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the profits arising from one million of dollars of the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited and to be deposited with this State, by virtue of the act of Congress of the 11th June, 1836, be, and is hereby, set apart, and forever dedicated to founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction in this State, to the benefits of which the several counties shall be entitled in

proportion to the number of children therein, whose instruction shall be provided for by law; and until said number shall be ascertained, in proportion to the number of free white inhabitants therein, as ascertained by the enumeration of 1835.

SEC. 10. That until such system shall have been devised by law, the said profits shall be placed under the direction and control of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who are hereby required to discriminate the same from the other ingredients of said fund, with a view to the abstraction thereof, together with the accumulations thereof, as soon as the same shall be required under said contemplated system.

SEC. 11. That the commissioners of tax, in the several counties of the Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby, required, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and every year thereafter, to ascertain, and express on their books, the number of free white children therein, of both sexes, distinguishing the number of each between the ages of five and eighteen years.

SEC. 12. That the profits arising from the residue of said surplus be, and is hereby, set apart, and forever dedicated to the payment of the accruing interest, and the final redemption of the principal of the loans made and to be made by the State, for the purpose of internal improvement, and shall pass into the sinking fund, to be controlled and applied in all respects as the other ingredients of said fund.

Table 1.—Banks of Kentucky, previous to suspension of specie payments.

Name.	Date.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Other liabilities.	Capital.
Bank of Kentucky	1836.												
Northern Bank of Ky.	Dec. 31	\$5,742,958	1,060,000	\$42,708	-	\$750,006	\$435,178	\$487,739	1,771,675	1,017,800	\$708,556	1,100,000	\$3,667,331
Louisville Savings Inst.	" "	3,844,980	1,006,000	54,856	25,000	931,643	562,365	755,029	1,696,155	1,974,649	563,331	553,142	2,227,995
Bank of Louisville	1837.	280,848	-	10,000	-	76,917	38,990	53,690	-	245,763	9,561	80,940	100,000
Total of 4 b'ks and 10 branches	Jan. 1	1,762,689	-	59,509	-	185,547	264,985	159,926	637,325	190,454	354,456	-	1,150,000
	branches	11,631,475	2,066,000	147,073	25,000	1,945,015	1,301,518	1,456,384	4,105,153	4,288,666	1,655,924	1,733,682	\$7,145,326

Table 2.—Banks of Kentucky, subsequent to suspension of specie payments.

Bank of Kentucky	1837.												
Northern Bank of Ky.	Aug. 31	\$5,571,751	1,370,000	\$54,349	-	\$960,585	\$308,869	\$767,799	1,393,670	1,333,692	\$573,719	1,089,131	\$4,588,770
Louisville Savings Inst.	Sept. 16	2,792,541	756,000	83,945	-	619,678	169,331	760,600	1,101,485	493,497	346,216	553,142	2,572,155
Bank of Louisville	" 20	193,647	-	10,000	-	75,832	52,175	39,453	-	229,106	10,939	62,570	104,188
Total of 4 b'ks and 10 branches	" 16	1,131,826	-	44,935	-	58,083	94,377	153,692	136,575	47,918	121,966	-	1,150,000
	branches	\$9,689,765	2,126,000	193,239	-	1,713,578	\$654,752	1,777,544	2,531,730	2,104,214	1,052,834	1,684,843	\$8,415,113

X-BANKS OF MISSOURI

Name.	Date.	Loans & discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.	Capital.
Agency of Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	1837.												
	Jan. 14	\$1,398,811	-	-	\$3,241	\$508,204	\$449,064	\$232,924	-	\$2,262,900	\$299,749	-	-
Agency of Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	May 15	879,384	-	-	2,341	56,684	719,977	409,553	-	1,188,137	835,128	-	-
Agency of Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	Aug. 15	350,930	-	-	2,335	317,991	2,265	6,915	-	591,278	83,001	-	-
Bank of State of Missouri	Sept. 16	828,510	-	\$6,447	19,110	76,275	216,310	460,501	\$28,000	524,093	163,689	\$356,174	\$533,358
Agency of Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	" "	280,740	-	-	2,335	64,171	22,480	6,214	-	295,762	76,521	-	-
Total of one bank and one agency	-	\$1,109,250	-	\$6,447	\$21,445	\$140,446	\$238,790	\$466,715	\$28,000	\$819,855	\$240,210	\$356,174	\$533,358