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Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Providence, December 4, 1858.

SIR: The system which has been adopted in this State for the last year, of requiring *semi-monthly* returns from all the banks of their principal accounts, works well. It is, in my opinion, the best guard and security to the public against overissues, and all bad and illegitimate practices in banking that can be devised. It at the same time furnishes business men reliable information of the amount of local currency furnished by the banks from one month to another, which is useful to them as a basis for business operations. It would be wise, I think, for all the States to adopt the system of semi-monthly returns in addition to the semi-annual returns.

With high respect, &c.,

WM. R. WATSON,
State Auditor.

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CONNECTICUT.

Report of the Bank Commissioners to the General Assembly, May session, 1858.

To the honorable General Assembly of Connecticut:

The report of the bank commissioners is herewith submitted. Since our last annual report the country has suffered from a financial revulsion almost unparalleled in monetary and commercial history.

Commencing with a sudden decline in the price of public securities, and the failure of one or two large institutions, it extended throughout the whole financial and commercial interests of the country.

Banks and banking institutions and private credits that had withstood the storms of years past were swept away, and public and private enterprise throughout the land for a time almost paralyzed.

The banks of our State standing as they have among the first for soundness and stability, having an outstanding circulation at the beginning of the panic of over \$10,000,000, were among the first to feel the pressure of the times.

A want of confidence in the circulation of banks generally, and the difficulty of obtaining exchange on New York in remote sections of the country, caused a sudden contraction of the currency of the banks of this State, (large amounts of which were in use in other States,) which proved a source of great temporary embarrassment.

On the 1st day of July the circulation of the banks of this State was \$10,411,000; on the 1st day of January it was reduced to

\$4,130,265, a contraction of over \$6,000,000, and most of which took place between the 1st of August and the 1st of November. The ability of the banks to sustain themselves without breaking down their customers, under a contraction so unprecedented, exhibited a degree of soundness and stability which must place them high in the confidence of the public of this and other States.

With but few exceptions they continued to redeem their notes in Boston and New York, and to pay specie at their banking-houses until the general suspension of the banks in New York and Boston, which took place on the 14th of October. On the 15th most of the banks of this State suspended specie payment, but in a majority of cases continued their redemption in Boston and New York, thus keeping the currency of this State from depreciation, and enabling all parts of the country possessing it to go forward in the liquidation of their debts without suffering loss from the currency of Connecticut.

The Legislature at its last session granted special charters for nine banks of discount, viz: The *Ætna Bank*, of Hartford; *Bank of Norwalk*, Norwalk; *Clifton Bank*, North Stonington; *Granite Bank*, Voluntown; *Merchants and Manufacturers'*, Hartford; *Mohegan Bank*, Pawcatuck; *Old Lyme Bank*, Old Lyme; *Pequot Bank*, Norwich; *Putnam Bank*, Putnam. But four of these banks were organized, viz: the *Ætna*, *Merchants and Manufacturers'*, both of Hartford, the *Bank of Norwalk*, and the *Granite Bank*, all of which, except the *Granite Bank*, are now transacting business.

Prior to the general suspension, several of the banks had become embarrassed and unable to meet their liabilities, and from causes which, in the opinion of the commissioners, called for the interposition of the courts. The first case was that of the

Bank of Hartford County.—This institution was visited by the commissioners in the month of September, and several days were devoted to an examination of its affairs, which developed the fact that with a seriously impaired capital, and with limited cash resources, it had an outstanding circulation of \$440,000 which it was totally unable to provide for.

A further examination into the affairs of the bank exhibited great mismanagement on the part of the directors, and duplicity in their statements to the commissioners. Large claims, amounting in one instance to over \$80,000, had been entirely concealed by being placed in the names of responsible parties, under an agreement that they should be held harmless.

In other instances, large amounts of debts, the character of which the commissioners could know nothing about without investigations out of the bank, were represented by the directors to be good and available, when in fact it was evident to them that they were either worthless or nearly so.

With a knowledge themselves that the losses of the bank had seriously impaired its capital, the directors, on the 1st of July last, declared and paid a dividend of four and a half per cent., which was an increase of one-half of one per cent. over former dividends, and involved the payment of \$30,000 to the stockholders, and at a time, too, when the bank was hard pressed to pay its debts to the public.

Upon the development of these facts and the entire inability of the bank to provide for its circulation or depositors, the commissioners proceeded to apply to the honorable superior court, then in session, Judge Park presiding, for an injunction.

A citation was issued on the 21st of September, and a hearing was had on the 22d, which resulted in the granting of the injunction and the appointment of Messrs George M. Bartholomew, John Hooker, and Alfred Gill as receivers; subsequently Mr. Gill retired, but it was not deemed necessary to fill the vacancy.

Under the energetic management of Messrs. Bartholomew and Hooker, the circulation was reduced down to about \$100,000 in the short period of four months.

During this interval the directors of the bank called a general meeting of its stockholders, and it was voted to ask for a reduction of the capital stock to a par value. This was done by the commissioners and directors on the 29th of December under the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, by reducing the capital stock of the bank from \$600,000 to \$300,000. It is believed that this reduction will fully cover the losses and leave the bank with a sound capital of that amount.

On the 2d of February the bank applied for a dissolution of the injunction, and the court, upon a hearing of the case, being satisfied that the bank could resume its business with an unimpaired capital of \$300,000 and available means for meeting its liabilities, dissolved the injunction. After the reduction of the capital stock, George M. Bartholomew was elected president. Under his management, it is believed the bank will become a reliable institution.

The commissioners would respectfully recommend to your honorable body to approve of their action in reducing the capital stock.

In the course of the liquidation of the currency of this bank, it was discovered that registered notes of the bank which by the books appeared to have been cancelled by the treasury department, and for which the securities had been surrendered, were still in circulation. The treasury department of the State showed that these notes had been received and cancelled and it was supposed discharged. Subsequent events proved them to have been secreted by a former clerk of that department, W. S. Carter, in whose hands they were placed by the bank agents for destruction, and afterwards put in circulation. About \$6,059 of these notes have been presented and paid by the bank, and it is a question of some importance to determine whether the bank must suffer this loss occurring from a misdemeanor in the State department.

The Bank of North America, Seymour.—This institution was the subject of comment in our last annual report in regard to its suspended debt and probable losses, but it was hoped that under a new management its affairs would be improved. But an examination during the month of September indicated considerable embarrassment, which resulted in a suspension of specie payment on the 1st of October.

The bank had made large loans to parties residing out of the State, on entirely unavailable security, to a large amount, which were dis-

honored at maturity, leaving the institution without means to redeem its circulation.

Its general management was bad, its directors seldom met, its suspended debt largely increased, and its capital stock impaired to a serious extent.

The immediate liabilities of the bank for circulation, deposits, and bank balances, amounted to \$70,759, to meet which they had in specie and specie funds but \$1,072.

Under these circumstances, the commissioners applied to the honorable superior court of New Haven county, then in session, Judge Butler presiding, for an injunction. A hearing was had on the 8th of October, a temporary injunction was granted, Messrs. Thomas Ranson, Raymond French, and P. B. Buckingham were appointed receivers, and the case adjourned to the 15th of December, when a further hearing was had before Judge Park, then holding court in New Haven.

At this hearing Messrs. Ranson and French retired from the board of receivers, and Charles B. Wooster, esq., was associated with Mr. Buckingham. The further hearing of the case was then postponed until such time as it should be called up by the commissioners.

On the 10th of April the case was called up by the commissioners, the superior court, Judge Butler presiding, being then in session.

After a full investigation by the court, it was ascertained that the receivers had reduced the liabilities of the bank for circulation, deposits, and balances, down to \$48,541, to meet which they had in specie funds and the bills of the bank \$22,932.

The court therefore ordered that the receivers should, first, liquidate the general circulation of the bank; second, pay its depositors; and third, apply its remaining cash resources to the payment of other liabilities as fast as the means could be collected.

The injunction was continued, subject to the further orders of the honorable superior court, and the receivers ordered to make returns of their doings to each session.

The assets of the bank now remaining amount to about \$169,000; how much of this amount will be collected is very uncertain. The receivers, Messrs. Buckingham and Wooster, have acted with promptness and energy in collecting and liquidating claims against the bank, which will be paid in full.

On the 6th of October the Charter Oak Bank, the Mercantile Bank, and the Exchange Bank, of Hartford, by a joint agreement, suspended specie payment.

These banks had not the excuse of sudden losses or exhausted resources, for each of them had specie in their vaults, and facilities to a greater or less extent for obtaining redemption funds for immediate use.

The commissioners could discover no other course, under the circumstances, but to ask for an injunction in each case.

They therefore applied to the honorable superior court, then in session, Judge Park presiding, for such injunctions upon these banks as would restrain them from discounting paper, increasing their circu-

lation, or giving any claims against them a preference over their billholders, until a full investigation of their affairs could be had by the commissioners.

The court promptly granted the injunctions applied for, restraining them in the manner stated, but, to facilitate the collection of their debts, allowed them to receive their own notes in payment for debts due to each, respectively.

These injunctions were continued until the 3d of December, when a final hearing was had; and upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in which the commissioners concurred, that these banks were each of them able to resume their business, the injunctions were dissolved.

During the period covered by the injunctions the commissioners made a full and detailed examination of the assets of each of the three banks.

The Exchange Bank.—The Exchange Bank had for a series of years carried a heavy amount of protested paper of a doubtful character, and, in the opinion of the commissioners, should have ceased the making of dividends more than two years ago.

The suggestion had been made to them by the commissioners, and a dividend was passed in January, 1857, but in July a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared and paid.

The commissioners considered this dividend to have been both injudicious and illegal, for it was evident that the payment of it impaired the capital of the bank.

The bank had suffered embarrassment from the non-payment of large loans to parties out of the State and to corporations within this State, and had not improved the condition of these loans at the time the last dividend was declared.

A further examination into the affairs of this bank revealed a deficiency in its assets amounting to about \$25,000, which was explained by a defalcation in the accounts of the cashier. This development indicated great carelessness on the part of the officers and directors of the bank, for the defalcation had extended through several years, and was confined to the account with their corresponding bank in New York, and would have been exposed had the monthly statements been carefully examined and tested with their own books.

The directors have experienced some annoyance from the large number of directors required by the charter of the bank.

The system of accounts in use by this bank was not adapted to so large a capital, and did not afford the president and directors that ready information as to its condition and resources which is indispensable in the management of an extensive banking business.

The liabilities of the bank at the time it was enjoined, for circulation, deposits, and balances, amounted to \$250,000, and their specie and specie funds were reduced down to \$12,939.

When they resumed, the liabilities referred to were reduced to \$141,811, and their available funds amounted to \$67,000. The bank has now retired its surplus by charging over an equal amount of its losses, and it is expected that dividends will be withheld until the earnings have made good the capital stock. A. G. Hammond, esq.,

formerly of the Hartford Bank, has assumed the cashiership, and his experience and ability, it is hoped, will aid to restore the bank once more to a proper condition.

The Charter Oak Bank.—The examination of this institution indicated that their embarrassment did not arise from having made serious losses, but was chiefly owing to having, in addition to a large circulation, a heavy amount of outstanding certificates of deposit, large amounts of which were unexpectedly called for, and negligence on the part of the directors in not providing means sufficient to meet its liabilities.

The amount on deposit in this bank, represented by certificates bearing 6 per cent. interest, exceeded \$200,000.

The bank had been in the habit of making large loans to western parties, principally for the benefit of the circulation, and protested paper accumulated on their hands until it reached the sum of \$225,000, but nearly the whole of it was protected by collaterals in addition to names which were at the time supposed to be good; and to this precaution the commissioners attribute the solvency of the bank.

The practice of buying paper in New York, which practice this institution has persevered in from the beginning, the commissioners regard as both illegal and dangerous to the bank, and should be abandoned.

In February last the bank paid a dividend of 3 per cent., although at the time it had on hand over \$200,000 of protested paper, and had not for several months been able to provide for its circulation or the payment of depositors.

The Mercantile Bank.—The Mercantile Bank was first embarrassed in consequence of the failure of its correspondent in New York, which quickly succeeded that of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The bank on the 25th of August had an outstanding circulation of \$473,000, but continued to perform its redemptions and meet its liabilities until the 8th of October, when, as we have before stated, it united with the Exchange and Charter Oak Banks, and suspended payment, and was enjoined.

After a careful examination of the assets of the bank, the commissioners were satisfied that, although it had a large amount of paper not immediately available, its ultimate losses would not be so serious as to impair the capital of the bank beyond what the passing of dividends for a proper period would restore.

Before the injunction was released the circulation of the bank was reduced to \$95,296, and their redemption funds had reached a sum sufficient to justify the commissioners in consenting to a release of the injunction, which was done as before stated.

The president of the bank, John W. Seymour, subsequently absconded, but without inflicting any serious loss to the bank, and a new president has been elected. The commissioners are assured that no dividend will be declared until the same can be done in full compliance with law.

The Colchester Bank.—This bank was the subject of some action by the general assembly at its last annual session; a special committee having been appointed to investigate some alleged alterations in the

charter, the distribution of its capital stock, and its general management, which resulted in the passage of a resolution requiring the bank to have a change of officers and a new board of directors and a re-distribution of stock to the satisfaction of the bank commissioners. The commissioners visited the bank in the month of September, and found the required change of officers and directors had been made, and the new officers making an effort to change the stock in accordance with the resolution of the general assembly.

At this visit a full examination of the entire assets of the bank was had; and while the books and the general statements gave no evidence of improper management, the commissioners were not satisfied that the institution was entirely above suspicion.

A week later the bank ceased its redemptions in Boston and was discredited in New York, when the commissioners again visited it and endeavored to ascertain its true position. Its general circulation was at that time, as shown by the books of the cashier, about \$14,000, six thousand of which had been redeemed by banks in New York, leaving but about \$8,000 of its notes in general circulation. The commissioners were satisfied, from circumstances which had come to their knowledge, that this was not a true state of the bank's liabilities. At this time the directors were negotiating with S. F. Jones, jr., the former cashier, for the transfer of stock owned by himself and other members of his family for notes which the bank held and had been discounted for them, and applied to the payment of their stock, to the amount of \$56,000. Arrangements were making, in case such negotiations could be effected, to transfer the stock to other parties in Colchester and its vicinity, thus relieving the bank of the Jones interest, which constituted a majority of the stock, and which had been the objection to the early organization and subsequent progress of the bank. This was finally accomplished, and to the satisfaction of the stockholders and directors, and it was thought the bank could make an early transfer of the stock and resume its usual business.

Under these circumstances, with the expectation of an early resumption of its redemption, the bank was permitted to make the desired arrangement in transferring the stock, with the understanding that no more circulation should be issued or other business of banking transacted until it was accomplished.

In the latter part of November the commissioners became satisfied that there was more circulation in the hands of the public than had been legitimately issued, and on the third day of December they made the institution another visit in order to ascertain if possible whether such was the case.

In the course of this examination it was found that the bill rendered to the bank for the original engraving and printing, which had been in the bank at the commissioner's first visit in March, 1857, was missing, which deepened the suspicion that the circulation of the bank was not properly represented. The amount of notes printed for the use of the bank from which the circulation was made up was originally \$74,000, as appeared by this bill. A further examination developed the fact that the former cashier of the bank had caused to be printed, by a firm of lithographers in Hartford, from the plates of

the bank, between the fourth day of March and the fourth of August, bills amounting to \$101,108—a fact of which the president, directors, and cashier must have been fully aware, for on the 26th of August the party who printed the notes addressed a letter to the cashier, in answer to one from him, giving the date and amount of printing, and to whom delivered; and an examination of the sheets of unsigned notes, and others in the bank and vault, would have exposed the fact that there was a deficiency of notes of about that amount.

The former president of the bank, J. H. Buel, of Marlborough, was examined, and testified to having signed notes as they were presented to him without keeping any record of the number of sheets, the amount or denomination, and that he signed and delivered to Jones, the former cashier, a large amount of bills in the latter part of July, and also the latter part of August or the first of September, after Jones had ceased to be cashier of the bank, and that he (Jones) took them from his house and promised to deliver them at the bank, but which, on inquiry, he found had not been done. It was evident from these facts that there was a large amount of notes (over \$100,000) signed and ready for circulation in the hands of Jones, or other parties, obtained from the bank by fraud, and that immediate action was necessary to prevent the public from being defrauded thereby.

By the laws of our State an act of this kind by an officer of a bank is made a felony, and, under advice of counsel, a telegraph was sent to the proper authorities in New York, where Jones then was, to cause his arrest, and an officer was despatched to the governor of the State for a requisition. He was accordingly arrested, but before the requisition of the governor could reach New York, and the proper papers could be prepared, he was released by the general superintendent of police, who had caused his arrest, for the want of a proper warrant, or authority to detain him in custody.

The commissioners immediately applied to the honorable superior court for New London county, Judge Seymour presiding, for an injunction against the bank and the appointment of receivers on the 18th of December, which was granted, and Edward Y. Thomas, of Colchester, and H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, appointed receivers. Sixty days' time was given for the presentation of claims, which expired on the first of March last. There was presented an amount of bills equal to the whole legitimate outstanding circulation, and over three thousand dollars of the overissue.

There are assets sufficient to pay these claims in full, as well as all claims due to depositors, but will involve a large loss to stockholders.

The bank is still in the hands of the court, and such orders will doubtless be made as the public interests require.

The Granite Bank.—The Granite Bank of Voluntown commenced the issue of bills on the 3d day of November last, just six days after the payment of the first ten per cent. upon the capital stock.

This early emission of bills induced the commissioners to visit Voluntown at once, and examine into the condition of the bank.

The investigation exposed one of the most deliberate attempts at fraud ever known in the State. The first ten per cent. of the capital

paid to the commissioners named in the charter had been given back by the directors to the parties who furnished it, and the paying in of the forty per cent. was a mere pretence, the money used being the bills of broken banks and worthless checks upon banks out of the State.

The concern presented no external evidence of banking; they had no fixed place of business, no vault or safe, and no books, except a single memorandum book of stockholders' names, all of whom were residents of this State, and it was not until after some lengthy and troublesome investigations that the history and true character of the concern was arrived at.

It then appeared that parties residing out of the State were the real owners and managers of the bank; that the nominal stockholders, who were residents principally of Voluntown, had been furnished means of the kind stated for payment on its stock, and they were entirely under the control and direction of the parties referred to.

It also appeared in evidence before the commissioners that nearly all of the money used in paying in the first instalment was in bills of one of the banks of Utica, New York.

The balance of the \$50,000 was made up of \$25,000 of the bills of broken banks and \$15,000 in worthless checks.

On the first visit of the commissioners they were not afforded an opportunity to inspect the assets of the banks, as the same were professedly in a leather valise, which was locked, and the key was in the hands of the president, who was then in Boston making arrangements to redeem the currency they were putting out.

The bank pretended to have issued none of its bills, but the commissioners ascertained that more than \$23,000 had been signed and could not be produced. All or nearly all of this amount had been distributed among the outside parties, who were issuing it in New York by hypothecation and otherwise, to enable them to make a beginning in the issue and the redeeming of currency.

The headquarters of the concern in New York were at a drinking saloon in Broadway, kept by a firm under the name of Prescott & Co., from whose associates was recovered the \$25,000 of worthless bank bills before referred to, which had been removed from the valise between the visits of the commissioners. They proved to be the bills of the Merchants' and the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Banks of Memphis, Tennessee.

The principal parties out of this State were Samuel Waggoner, of Ohio, and Alexander Miller, of Buffalo, and in this State Roswell C. Peck, of Hartford. All of these parties, together with the president of the bank, have been arrested, and are held on bail for trial, under proceedings by the Hon. Elisha Carpenter, State attorney for Windham county, who acted as counsel for the commissioners during their investigations before the court.

The bank was enjoined on the 10th of November, on application of the commissioners to the honorable superior court, then in session at Brooklyn, Judge Butler presiding, and Amos D. Lockwood was appointed receiver.

The circulation of the bank has been reduced down to about \$3,000,

and the assets and unpaid stock, it is supposed, will amply provide for the same, and protect the public from loss.

The Litchfield Bank of Litchfield, the charter of which the legislature amended last year so as to enable them to commence business when \$100,000 of capital was subscribed and \$50,000 paid in, was organized by the commissioners named in the charter for that purpose in August last, at which time the first 10 per cent, amounting to \$10,000, was paid in.

The stock of this bank was distributed to seventeen persons, all of whom were residents of this State with the exception of one, who resided in Philadelphia.

Five persons subscribed for \$10,000 each; one person subscribed for \$7,000; eight persons subscribed for \$5,000 each, and three persons subscribed for \$1,000 each, and all of the subscribers, with one exception, paid their first 10 per cent. in the bills of one of the banks in this State.

On the 4th of November the bank commenced business professedly with a paid in capital of \$50,000, but it is very evident, from an examination of the books of the bank, that no such sum of money was paid in, and that notes were discounted for the parties above referred to, and treated as capital.

The paper discounted was in fifty-five notes, and amounted to \$47,953 75.

The further progress of the bank was checked by the commissioners, and its management was changed by the election of another president, since which time the bank has undergone a considerable change for the better, and is now represented by its officers to be possessed of a paid in cash capital of \$50,000.

Notwithstanding the very meritorious conduct of the banks generally in the State during the late panic, the commissioners have many serious cases of violation of law to report.

Heretofore this has been done in a general manner, owing to pretences and claims set up by many of the banks that they differed with the commissioners in the construction of the laws, and some of the laws they had overlooked.

In order to do away with this difficulty, the commissioners made a careful compilation of the banking laws, and forwarded to each bank in the State a printed copy. This was done as early as possible after the rising of the last legislature, and was intended to leave the banks without excuse if they persisted in their illegal practices.

One of the most flagrant cases is that of the Quinebaug Bank of Norwich. They have uniformly disregarded the law relating to the per cent. of specie they shall keep in their vaults, and generally the deficiency has been not less than 33 per cent.

They have also violated the law relating to the amount of loans to one individual or firm; also, the legal limit for loans out of the State. In December last the loans out of the State were not less than \$200,000, and their foreign and domestic paper under protest amounted to over \$225,000.

To one party out of the State their loans amounted to over \$70,000. All or nearly all of this amount was on paper discounted at 10 and

11 per cent. per annum. The notes in some cases had two years to run, with interest of 10 per cent per annum stipulated in the notes themselves, payable semi-annually. To another firm out of the State their loans amounted to over \$60,000 on paper which was upon shorter time, but not at so large a rate of interest. To a railroad company, also out of the State, their loans exceeded \$40,000, also at rates exceeding six per cent. Nearly all of these parties were unable to pay their notes at maturity; consequently the bank was obliged to suspend all its redemptions, and its currency depreciated so far as to induce the bank itself to refuse it in payment of notes falling due at its own counter in cases where the paper was not owned by the bank itself.

This bank claimed to have surplus earnings of over \$40,000, but, in the opinion of the commissioners, their losses will retire the whole amount, and several years will be required to restore the bank to a healthy state, with a full available capital.

The Sbetucket Bank also, of Norwich, with a capital of \$100,000, had loans out of the State amounting to over \$70,000, of which \$50,000 were to a single railroad company, and all at rates of from 7 to 11 per cent interest per annum.

The Norwich Bank has also discounted paper at from 7 to 12 per cent. per annum. The same is also true of the Merchants' Bank of Norwich, and nearly half their capital has been employed in loans to railroad corporations at illegal rates of interest.

The Uncas Bank of Norwich has neglected the law in relation to amount of loans out of the State, and has dealt in railroad paper at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Iron Bank of Falls Village exceeded in one instance the legal limit of loans to one party or firm, the same being to a railroad corporation out of this State.

The Norfolk Bank has violated the law in two instances of loans to directors, and in one instance the amount so loaned exceeded the amount prescribed by their charter to any one person.

The Winsted Bank has also exceeded the limits of liabilities allowed to one director.

The Saugatuck Bank, Westport, has almost uniformly been short of specie about \$4,000.

The Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport has violated the law of loans to directors in one instance, and has made a dividend, which, in our opinion, it had not the legal ability to do, if its losses had been first charged off.

The Danbury Bank has exceeded the legal limits of loans out of the State, and in one instance the amount to be loaned to one party. They have also discounted or bought paper in large amounts, at rates from nine to fifteen per cent. per annum, of which nearly \$100,000 was in the bank at one time in September.

The Pahquoque Bank, Danbury, was found short of specie at times, ranging from \$2,000 to \$12,000. They had in several instances exceeded the legal limits of loans to one party, but their business is confined almost entirely to parties in this State.

The Manufacturers' Bank, of Birmingham, has in one instance

exceeded the law in discounting for one of its directors, and has bought some paper at rates of from eight to thirteen per cent. per annum.

The Windham Bank, of Windham, has purchased paper at rates from eight to thirteen per cent.

The Waterbury Bank has loaned to one director exceeding the legal limits.

The Middlesex County Bank, of Middletown, does a large business in the purchase of paper in New York at rates varying from seven to nine per cent., placing it on its books in the names of persons who do not endorse it or have any interest in it, and thus make it home paper.

The Middletown Bank has also purchased paper at more than the legal rates, of bankers and brokers in this State, to a large amount, entering it on their books in the names of parties who have no interest in it, and who did not endorse it.

The State Bank, of Hartford, had a loan to one party in this State which had been accumulating for some time, which far exceeded the legal limits; they have also renewed western paper at rates of from seven to ten per cent.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Hartford has not regarded the law in relation to loans to directors.

The Home Bank, of West Meriden, has violated the law relating to loans to directors in one instance. The bank has had large dealings with brokers in this State, from whom they have bought paper at rates from seven to ten per cent.

The Meriden Bank, of Meriden, has purchased paper of brokers in New York at the rate of ten per cent. They have also violated the law in one instance, relating to the amount to be loaned to one party or firm.

The Clinton Bank, of Clinton, has violated the law limiting loans to directors, in the case of four of its directors.

The City Bank, of Bridgeport, has violated the law relating to specie, by not keeping in their vault the amount required by law. They profess to have \$8,000 in the vault of another bank, but it proved to be a certificate for specie for which they had paid four per cent. per annum for several years. The bank was allowed to suspend specie payments for want of means to redeem its circulation at the counter.

The Whaling Bank, of New London, has purchased paper at rates of from seven to twelve per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Commerce, of New London, has violated the same law in the same manner; also, the New London Bank, of New London.

The Mystic River Bank has violated the law regarding the amount of loans out of the State, and the Pawcatuck Bank has discounted for two directors beyond the legal limits.

The Jewett City Bank, Jewett City, with a capital of but \$62,150, is doing but little business at home; most of the paper discounted is furnished by non-residents, who do not endorse it. The bank has also loans out of the State beyond the legal limits, and has loans to one director beyond the legal amount. This bank has no surplus; its losses on suspended paper will make it necessary for them to defer the making of dividends until the bank has made up its losses. In the

bank was found a note of \$3,333, which was discounted in December, 1856, having then eight years to run. The discount was taken out for the whole time, and carried to the credit of earnings, and was used to pay the next dividend.

The Stafford Bank, Stafford Springs, has purchased paper at rates of from seven to twelve per cent. of brokers in New York.

The condition of the New Haven County Bank has not materially improved since it was first reported to the legislature in 1856.

Some portion of the debts due the bank have been adjusted by taking therefor a direct interest in the real estate located in Brooklyn, New York. This arrangement covered \$137,135 of the Dwight debt, and to protect this interest the bank is obliged to pay its proportion of the interest upon the first mortgages upon the property; also, its share of taxes and assessments for improvements. These items increase rapidly, and last year amounted to \$16,000, which included, however, a small payment to the first mortgagees.

The total assets of the bank which pay no interest amount to about \$400,000.

The directors have been careful, at all times, to keep at command available means sufficient to protect the bill-holders and depositors. But it is not in harmony with the uniform policy of the State to allow a bank so greatly depreciated to represent so large a capital stock. In the opinion of the commissioners, the capital of the bank should be reduced to a proper level, or its affairs placed in liquidation.

The Phoenix Bank of Hartford has a large suspended debt growing out of loans made to H. Dwight, jr., and the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, part of which is now represented by property in Brooklyn, New York, amounting to \$208,491, and other suspended paper amounting to \$138,733, making a total of \$347,224, from which must result a large loss, and which, in the opinion of the commissioners, rendered the dividend made by the bank in March last one of doubtful expediency, if not entirely illegal.

The City Bank of New Haven, with a surplus of \$72,759, has also an interest in the Brooklyn property, amounting to \$60,742, and they have also suspended debts and bonds amounting to \$130,258, making a total of \$191,000 of assets now unavailable.

Their losses under these assets, in the opinion of the commissioners, will more than retire their surplus and render it necessary to defer the making of dividends for a limited time, in order to restore the bank to its full capital. This bank declared a dividend of three per cent. in January, which we do not consider it had the ability legally to do.

The Merchants' Bank of New Haven, with a surplus of \$43,000, has an interest in the same property in Brooklyn, amounting to \$70,433. They have also suspended debts against H. Dwight, jr., and the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, amounting to \$100,000, making a total of \$170,000 in unreliable assets.

The surplus of this bank should be retired and dividends suspended until their capital is restored. This bank also made a dividend of three per cent. in January, without, in our opinion, the legal ability to do so.

The Rockville Bank, of Rockville, has violated the law relating to

the rate of interest, by purchasing paper in Hartford at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. They also made an arrangement with parties in this State to furnish currency for a bank in Illinois; this arrangement has since been changed to loans at ten per cent. per annum. They have also purchased paper of brokers in New York at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The Connecticut River Banking Company, of Hartford, has also purchased paper of brokers out of the State at illegal rates, and their losses under the same have much reduced their surplus.

The commissioners have devoted a much larger portion of time than usual in the discharge of their official duties during the past year, and have endeavored to faithfully and plainly set forth all the facts which have an important bearing upon the banks and the banking laws of the State.

The strict observance of the statutes by the banks may seem to them to be a matter of trifling consequence, and they may have been encouraged in their illegal practices by the omission of past legislatures and their committees to act upon the reports of the bank commissioners.

In the opinion of the commissioners, the present is a favorable time for modifying some of the banking laws of the State, and therefore respectfully recommend—

1. A reduction of the circulation of the banks to fifty or seventy-five per cent. upon the capital actually paid in.
2. The requirement of a specific amount of specie, based upon capital, and not upon circulation.
3. A reduction of the per centage of discounts out of the State to twenty-five per cent. of the capital of the bank.
4. To limit the amount of interest to be paid on deposits to four per cent.

The commissioners are of the opinion that to the very large per centage now allowed the banks for circulation may be traced a majority of all the serious losses they have sustained, and limiting the amount in the manner proposed will tend greatly to restrain them from excessive dealings with parties out of the State.

Under the present law the specie lines of the banks are very irregular, and the fluctuations are not as carefully observed as they should be; but fix the amount to a given per centage upon capital, and not only the banks, but the public, will always know what amount is at all times required. No per cent. of specie is now required by law for deposits; and should a bank abandon the use of its own bills, there is no law requiring them to keep specie at all.

The present law relating to loans out of the State is based upon capital, deposits, and circulation. There are many objections to the loaning of money out of the State on the basis of circulation and deposits, for both are demand liabilities, and cannot be said to form a part of the capital of a bank. The present limit is deemed to be too large, under ordinary circumstances, for the best interests of the banks.

The practice of receiving deposits and issuing therefor certificates payable on demand and drawing interest at the rate of six per cent.

per annum is regarded by the commissioners as a virtual creation of a preferred stock, which gives the holder a preference over the general shareholders, and is liable to be called for when the bank is least able to pay it.

A modification of the laws in the manner proposed, it is believed, would greatly tend to equalize and secure a greater uniformity in the business of the banks, diminish their losses, and enable them to pay more uniform dividends to their stockholders.

Many of the banks are in the habit of carrying forward in their accounts large amounts as surplus earnings, while at the same time they have sustained large losses on suspended debts.

The practice is deceptive, and misleads the public as well as stockholders as to the true condition of the bank and the value of its stock.

There are various penalties attached to the violations of law; but as the statutes fail to make it the duty of any particular person or officer to see to their proper enforcement, they remain a dead letter, and no doubt will so continue until the defect is supplied.

In conclusion, the commissioners cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the general soundness and prosperity of the banks, and to the noble efforts made by them during a season of great embarrassment to sustain themselves and the community in which they are located.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There are twenty-nine of these institutions in the State, with an aggregate amount of deposits of \$12,562,594—an increase of \$400,000 of deposits since our last report.

The commissioners have made a careful examination of these institutions during the past year, and find them managed generally with care and prudence; but we feel the necessity of again calling the attention of the legislature to a subject alluded to in our last annual report, viz: the large amount of deposits invested in bonds and stocks of railroad corporations, and also in bank stocks.

The amount invested in bank stocks is \$903,519, and in railroad bonds and stocks \$1,204,196—making a total of \$2,107,715, or nearly one-quarter of their entire deposits.

The commissioners consider this amount altogether too large to be invested in securities as precarious and fluctuating in value as railroad stocks and bonds and bank stocks, and are of the opinion that some action on the subject is necessary for the future safety of their depositors.

There is in these institutions a growing inclination to seek for more than six per cent. interest per annum for their loans, which has induced them in many instances to disregard the law under which they are chartered.

The commissioners have called the attention of the legislature to this fact before, and now find the same practice prevailing during the last year to a greater extent. We therefore deem it our duty to call par-

ticular attention to those institutions which are in violation of law in this respect.

The following savings banks have directly violated the law in repeated instances, in taking rates of interest for their loans above six per cent. per annum; sometimes by the purchase of paper from brokers in this State and in New York; sometimes by taking notes dated in other States where the legal rate of interest is higher, and sometimes by making the extra charge at their own counters:

The Bridgeport Savings Bank.
The Danbury Savings Bank.
The New London Savings Bank.
The Middletown Savings Bank.
The Derby Savings Bank.
The Waterbury Savings Bank.
The Meriden Savings Bank.
The Newtown Savings Bank.
The Groton Savings Bank.
The Farmington Savings Bank.

The Bridgeport Savings Bank has a loan to one party residing in New York of \$20,000 on personal security at 7 per cent., and other loans on real estate at from 7 to 10 per cent. They also hold a large amount of certificates of bank stock in New York as collateral security for loans which have not been transferred; we find it to be their general practice and consider it dangerous, and therefore recommend that savings banks, in all cases where bank or other stocks are held as collateral security, shall have the same transferred to the bank to which they are pledged.

The Middletown Savings Bank has been in the habit of making large loans at their office for the benefit of brokers and bankers in this State at rates of interest of from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

Their negotiations with one concern in this State amounted in twelve months to over \$100,000 at these rates. Of this kind of paper thus discounted in violation of law, \$22,491 was under protest on the 17th of February, many of the makers of the notes having failed, and the bank having neglected to take the endorsement of the firm for whose benefit the notes were originally discounted.

The investments in this institution in railroad bonds and stocks, at their par value, amount to \$319,275; they cost the bank \$213,525; many of them are paying no interest and are depreciated in value, below even the large margin allowed by the bank.

The bank had on deposit \$107,000 in the hands of one party in New York, drawing 6 per cent. interest. This amount, in the opinion of the commissioners, is altogether too large to be placed out of the State in the hands of any one party without the most adequate and immediately available security, independent of the responsibility of the party holding the money, which in the present instance was not the case.

The Danbury Savings Bank has no loans on real estate above 6 per cent. interest, but all of its personal loans, amounting in October last to \$56,685, were made at 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent. per annum.

The Tolland Savings Bank has disregarded the law relative to trustees, one of its directors being on a bond with other parties for a loan of \$20,000 made to a company of which he is a member.

The Meriden Savings Bank has made its loans strictly at 6 per cent. per annum, but charged its borrowers 1 per cent. per annum to pay expenses and State taxes.

The violations in the other savings banks named before are the ordinary cases of discounting paper at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum.

The examination of the savings banks expose the fact that in almost every instance of suspended and doubtful debts it has grown out of transactions where the rate of interest charged was above 6 per cent.

The excuses made by the savings banks for these violations of law are, first, that the paper is not discounted but is bought; second, that when loans are made out of the State they have a legal right to charge the rates of interest prevailing in the States where the loan is made.

The commissioners in former reports have called the attention of the general assembly to this subject, and now respectfully ask that such action may be had as will leave no obscurity to either the banks or the commissioners in relation to the rates of interest and the method of taking the same.

SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

There are now forty-two institutions in this State, organized under the law to establish saving banks and building associations. Thirty-six of them are doing business according to the law under which they are organized, and there are six which are not—all of which were alluded to in a former report.

These institutions combined have an aggregated amount of deposit of \$2,390,643 30, and stock paid in, including dividends, of \$2,391,302 10, making a total liability of \$4,781,945 40; of which \$2,644,208 is loaned on personal security, and the balance on real estate, and invested in stocks and bonds.

Whole number of stockholders indebted for loans 2,450

Whole number of stockholders..... 6,156

One of these institutions, the New Haven Savings Bank and Building Association, has declared dividends on its first series of stocks, until, with the regular monthly payments, it represented full shares of \$200 each, which was paid off in full to the stockholders in March, 1857.

They received about 60 per cent. interest on the amount of money thus paid in for six years and eleven months; for instance, a person who had five shares, which, when full, represented \$1,000, had paid in in instalments \$415, leaving a profit to him of \$585.

The series referred to was paid off without deducting any per centage for possible or probable losses, by which serious injustice was done to holders of the after series of stock.

The second series is now nearly full, and the dividends have been credited regularly to the stock without retiring losses, or making any provision for them.

The association now holds real estate amounting to over \$60,000,

located in various parts of the county of New Haven, which has fallen into their hands either by surrender or foreclosure. On this amount a serious loss must be sustained, and they should be restrained from paying up any further series of stock until their losses are provided for.

In the annual report of the commissioners to the general assembly in 1856, six of the institutions organized under this law were declared not to be in accordance with law, and they were pointed out; but as that honorable body allowed them to continue their business, the commissioners omitted to report them the ensuing year.

Since that time one of these concerns, the Hartford County Savings Association, has met with a large loss through the defalcation of their treasurer, which will fall heavy upon their depositors.

The institution originally started with a nominal capital of \$100,000, with ten per cent. paid in in cash, the balance in notes of the stockholders.

The directors elected were men of the highest standing and responsibility, and the institution was published in the newspapers of Hartford as a regular savings bank, under the title of the Hartford County Savings Association, with the names of all its directors attached, soliciting deposits and offering to pay 6 per cent. per annum.

At the first examination made of this institution by a part of the present board of commissioners, it was found that with but \$10,000 originally paid in they had succeeded in obtaining deposits to the amount of \$390,000, and had endorsed upon the stock notes and credited to the capital stock \$27,500 of earnings in less than four years.

These facts were alluded to in the report for 1856, and it was also stated that their loans were not made according to law.

On the thirtieth day of January, 1858, John W. Seymour, the treasurer, absconded, being a large defaulter to the institution.

Immediately after the commissioners visited the bank and made an examination of its remaining assets, and found evidence of a deficit of nearly \$100,000, but facts transpired to show that it was totally impossible to ascertain correctly the whole amount, for in many instances the money had been paid by borrowers, and a receipt taken by them from Seymour, which had never been endorsed on the notes to which they applied, or entered upon the books of the association.

In some instances the whole face of the note had been paid, and on some pretence or other kept in the list of bills receivable as a part of the assets of the bank.

That there was gross carelessness on the part of the managers, directors, and officers of the association, is evident from many facts connected with the defalcation, one of which will show the absolute control which the treasurer swayed over the management. The institution, by its own books, owned stock in the Mercantile Bank of Hartford amounting to \$11,500. This had all been sold by Seymour, except \$500, and transferred to other parties some time previous to the defalcation becoming known, and without the knowledge of the president or directors.

It is almost impossible to form anything like a correct opinion as

to the ultimate losses to the depositors; but judging from the deficiency already discovered, amounting to nearly \$150,000, and the doubtful character of large amounts of its bills receivable, and the expenses of liquidation, it is doubtful, in the opinion of the commissioners, if the assets of the association will pay over fifty or sixty cents on the dollar to depositors.

The total amount of deposits on the day Seymour absconded, including interest accrued, amounted, according to the books, to \$401,500.

The commissioners in pursuing their investigations found large loans to some of the directors and officers, and considered it best, in view of all the facts in the case, and the best interests of the public, that the association should be enjoined, and placed within the power of the courts, and its affairs be liquidated by receivers to be appointed for that purpose.

Accordingly the commissioners took steps to procure an injunction, but it was decided by eminent counsel and by the judge of the superior court, then in session at Hartford, that the statute in relation to these associations, while it made it the duty of the bank commissioners to visit them, did not give them the power to apply for an injunction as in the case of banks, nor was there any provision made for their being enjoined in case of danger to the public.

Under these circumstances the commissioners had nothing to do, after having made a thorough examination of its affairs, but to leave it in the hands of the directors, who shortly after made an assignment of its effects.

This institution had connected with it the names of twenty-seven gentlemen of personal worth and influence. Under these circumstances the association found no difficulty in obtaining deposits, and in the short space of seven years accumulated nearly half a million of dollars in small sums from the community in which it was located.

The law relating to these institutions requires that three-quarters of their loans shall be made on real estate to stockholders. This institution had but a small part of its loans (\$46,000) upon real estate.

The law further says, no loan shall be made to persons not members of the association above the legal rates of interest.

This association had paid no sort of attention to this provision, making its loans to railroad corporations out of the State, discounting paper in the streets, or in any other manner to enable them to get a large rate for money, nor in fact can it be seen that the association was in accordance with law in any one particular, save having the necessary number of stockholders.

In its general management it was characterized not only by defiance of law, but by carelessness and a general ignorance of its affairs by those whose names were associated as directors, some of whom were largely indebted for loans.

It is for the general assembly to determine whether, under these circumstances, a number of individuals, however responsible and respectable, can establish themselves under the statutes of Connecticut, and, by calling themselves a savings bank, obtain large deposits and conduct their business in utter defiance of the laws under which they

profess to be created, and by their general carelessness and disregard of the interests of the depositors, suffer large losses to occur, and not be held responsible in their private capacity to the public, who have intrusted them with the custody of their savings and earnings, looking to the high character and position of those whose names are placed as managers of the institution as a guaranty that their funds will be kept sacred and the affairs of the institution managed according to law.

There are in this State five other institutions doing business under the act to establish building associations, which are not in accordance with law:

- The People's Savings Bank of Hartford.
- The Rockville Savings Bank, Rockville.
- The Connecticut Bank, Hartford.
- The New London County Bank, New London.
- The Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Norwich.
- And the City Savings Bank, New Haven.

The People's Savings Bank of Hartford has deposits amounting to \$152,000, out of which the directors loaned to themselves \$108,230 on personal security. The loans on real estate did not exceed \$5,000, and those were not on record.

The capital stock amounted to \$125,000, on which had been paid 10 per cent.....	\$12,500
To which was added a dividend of 10 per cent.....	12,500
	<hr/>
Making.....	25,000
And leaving a balance in stock notes of.....	100,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Norwich has a capital of \$32,000, most of which is made up of earnings, but their nominal capital is \$100,000.

Their deposits amount to \$222,626, of which but \$40,158 61 is loaned on real estate, and but \$26,500 of these mortgages are on record.

There is invested in western town and city bonds \$58,000; loans to railroad corporations out of the State, \$56,600; real estate in Ohio, \$46,723, and loans on personal security for the balance.

The New London County Savings Bank has a capital of \$25,500, and deposits amounting to \$82,377 43.

They have no loans made on real estate; nearly the whole of their assets are in loans to railroad corporations out of the State, the amount so loaned being \$86,000, and all at 12 per cent. per annum.

The balance of their assets are either in loans out of the State or invested in bank stocks, thus showing that not one dollar has been loaned to their own community.

The Connecticut Savings Bank, Hartford, is of a similar character, having a capital of \$100,000, on which there has been paid \$10,000. Their deposits amount to \$92,875.

The loans on real estate amounted to but \$23,352; on personal security the amount was \$61,944. A portion of it was suspended in February last.

The City Savings Bank of New Haven is a similar institution in its

organization, having a nominal capital of \$100,000, upon which there has been paid \$20,000.

Their deposits amount to \$148,703; of which there is loaned on real estate \$41,192; on stocks and bonds, \$13,022; on personal security, \$78,779.

Their loans to persons who are not stockholders are made at 6 per cent. per annum.

These institutions and their peculiar modes of doing business, are one of the evils growing out of the building association act of 1850, which legalized the taking of any amount of interest in the shape of a bonus, and which has tended to distract the minds of the whole community on the subject of interest, and giving a fictitious value to money. It has also created a strife for larger rates of dividends, which in many instances has proved disastrous.

These institutions should have been wound up by the general assembly two years ago, when reported by the commissioners as illegally organized and doing business contrary to law; but it was hoped that some modification of the law itself, and the publicity that had been given to the subject as connected with their management, would lead them either to conform to the law of the State or wind up their affairs. It is now for the general assembly to take such action as in their wisdom shall best preserve the integrity of the laws of the State and protect the interests involved.

The thirty-six regular building associations, with some unimportant exceptions, are acting in conformity to law, and whatever may be said of the law itself, or the policy of engraving such a system of banking upon this State, it is evident that any legislation which destroys them harshly would be most disastrous to the borrowers, who are looking to the filling up of the stock by a division of the profits of the institutions as the only return for an extravagant rate of interest paid in the form of a bonus.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES E. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN NOYES,
GEORGE H. NOBLE,
Bank Commissioners.

F 2.—Banks of Connecticut, April 1, 1858.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
Aetna	Hartford	\$165,550	\$46,229			\$25,506	\$118,496	\$5,023	\$233	\$5,985	\$20,050	\$13,539	\$1,075	
Hartford County	do.	300,000	446,722		\$8,491	1,328	26,206	6,445	12,111	6,239	51,715	41,853	7,053	\$80,220
Charter Oak	do.	550,000	685,350	\$75,700	16,344	2,667	19,691	4,827	7,280	16,114	69,518	111,027	12,380	148,225
City	do.	550,000	692,640			56,901	37,221	7,227	4,526	28,469	88,579	115,926	15,798	
Connecticut River	do.	250,000	354,921	20,146	8,000	2,021	25,836	13,097	9,927	45,248	81,725	74,881	2,770	50,000
Exchange	do.	520,000	635,232	9,572	25,133	1,177	31,559	5,434	1,789	19,292	58,192	201,570	9,958	65,219
Farmers & Mechanics	do.	929,972	1,214,815	50,225	15,000		86,398	23,172	16,513	81,135	211,412	292,202	55,804	37,000
Hartford	do.	1,132,800	1,908,473	21,199	15,000	108,532	133,403		21,882	59,097	357,277	292,202	131,117	88,184
Merchants	do.	511,900	645,545	31,300		9,639	33,591	3,180	750	10,740	85,607	49,972	15,355	14,500
Merchants & Manufac.	do.	286,650	383,004			18,831	22,059	2,280		7,788	70,950	61,105	327	
Phoenix	do.	1,285,000	1,474,132	17,017	239,696	96,817	76,600	15,830		37,266	255,956	307,327	66,626	25,000
State	do.	440,000	937,922	3,234	5,277		22,942	22,597	1,612	23,734	197,417	146,631	63,633	167,508
Total of 12 banks and 1 branch...		6,961,872	9,414,984	238,393	342,941	323,415	624,002	109,112	56,696	305,795	1,511,951	1,490,759	381,896	677,116
City	New Haven	500,000	490,742	46,511	88,708	21,007	107,543	4,677	238	9,027	78,863	105,699	5,723	
Elm City	do.	601,810	681,539	20,000		192	141,522	132	6,068	27,647	138,290	109,890	2,370	19,404
Mechanics	do.	300,000	513,538	7,600	14,009	109	53,905		21,558	12,782	70,854	173,020	27,358	
Merchants	do.	500,000	538,216		97,395	35,715	75,144	9,547	658	8,213	81,288	131,140	1,736	
New Haven	do.	464,800	549,849		9,200	115,656	68,555	1,601	786	19,649	110,910	126,696	4,002	
New Haven County	do.	500,000	275,847	161,809	145,135	327	38,964	4,669	8,193	23,552	51,863	63,303	7,338	
Quinnipiac	do.	500,000	549,794		45,492	547	76,265	1,645	3,010	5,975	67,257	92,758	9,603	
Tradesmen's	do.	299,040	398,238				55,245		11,836	11,382	79,523	79,209	438	
Total of 8 banks		3,665,650	4,000,753	237,920	309,930	173,553	617,233	22,274	53,247	118,227	678,948	683,724	58,558	10,404
Bridgeport	Bridgeport	210,000	340,050	500	3,000	6,804	92,162	4,620	5,979	21,742	109,172	80,610	2,856	7,400
Bridgeport City	do.	177,845	262,956	1,000	1,616	3,885	50,569		1,406	6,122	59,655	64,089	4,588	9,897
Connecticut	do.	338,100	470,322		15,004	65,849	3,806		19,566	15,395	111,142	101,135	1,373	
Farmers'	do.	300,000	429,117			20,152	71,760		10,144	14,656	132,811	69,005	22,586	4,573
Pagannock	do.	200,000	249,001	1,400	14,560	6,533	62,691	1,693	5,327	8,801	59,494	32,292	30,767	
Central	Middletown	100,800	101,716		17,750	30	15,973	1,527	157	6,382	19,998	18,246	2,682	

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
Middletown	Middletown	\$369,390	\$552,045	\$1,158	\$10,150	\$6,372	\$22,363	\$1,018	\$217	\$18,764	\$109,824	\$54,446	\$6,970	
Middlesex County	do.	348,700	454,398		3,400	297	24,470	1,753	180	22,366	63,095	42,305	7,958	
Bank of Commerce	New London	200,000	217,319	50,905		1,119	8,817	453		4,241	42,185	24,490	4,435	
Whaling	do.	163,250	168,681	38,004	419		22,485	4,800	3,502	3,600	29,516	24,211	1,719	
New London	do.	150,000	193,369		2,500		19,914	3,866		1,467	25,933	19,289	947	
Union	do.	150,000	190,725	15,332			25,533	2,511		3,439	55,063	35,317	2,137	
Merchants'	Norwich	208,168	267,502		8,837	152	24,029	16,773		6,042	52,170	47,222	2,354	7,741
Norwich	do.	226,000	281,547		21,704		36,495	6,591		1,360	82,864	45,430	2,558	6,000
Quinnebaugh	do.	348,200	486,599	1,820	14,417		20,522	2,354		7,681	60,858	51,567	639	7,647
Sleinckel	do.	100,000	112,818		6,607	8	23,016	299		3,563	17,828	17,940	4,087	3,248
Thames	do.	300,000	768,987		6,500		21,879			23,598	108,969	97,313	8,801	
Uncas	do.	300,000	330,067	65,720	3,784	1,536	31,311	5,482		2,549	70,168	44,308	1,285	
Fairfield County	Norwalk	153,960	182,214	3,090	8,000	3,070	31,594	1,460		2,573	122,697	46,898	14,758	
Norwalk	do.	100,000	129,259	29,800	3,900	13,160	17,103	2,363		7,200	60,027	16,114	2,644	
Ocean	Stonington	74,639	92,836		3,195	1,616	5,280	98		5,436	59,259	16,310	702	7,950
Pawcatuck	do.	60,000	92,724		891	3,875	12,147	657		1,400	13,148	9,617	6,778	488
Stonington	do.	52,950	79,502		2,300	1,711	4,556	1,664		936	26,313	21,092	1,183	
Mystic	Mystic	109,000	146,139		4,421	1,261	17,660	1,217		2,511	3,219	5,715	11,977	
Mystic River	do.	125,000	191,106	86,000	1,800	10	48,816	1,800		1,057	30,414	22,806	6,992	
Litchfield County	New Milford	130,700	151,026	15,505	3,000	483	17,073	687		10,572	68,146	26,289	4,202	17,067
Bank of New England	East Haddam	192,600	213,289	5,000	8,500	2,069	41,071	5,079		4,834	41,067	22,304		1,468
Citizens'	Waterbury	70,350	81,268		1,740	3,423	12,441	1,537		4,085	47,426	27,675	2,142	5,763
Clinton	Clinton	324,000	420,733	5,150	9,342		22,556	2,272		6,744	65,730	7,750	816	712
Danbury	Danbury	180,803	241,803		2,419	685	3,230	2,262		5,562	77,358	35,158	6,453	13,019
Deep River	Deep River	66,469	84,251		2,200	1,325	11,015	144		3,665	29,410	8,811	1,754	
East Haddam	East Haddam	100,000	114,071		13,812	13,042	16,547	426		6,245	50,645	14,492	141	2,261
Hatters'	Bethel	152,000	195,054		82	16,753	1,313	8		4,450	34,105	25,538	3,734	2,000
Home	West Meriden	166,550	237,681		29,033	11,464	18,663	2,425		9,504	57,687	44,161	5,984	
Hurlburt	West Winsted	206,000	355,614		4,330		34,091	3,491		10,079	142,831	44,161	6,623	12,047
Iron	Falls Village	62,160	64,012		5,258		12,703	628		1,913	14,386	1,245	511	
Jewett City	Jewett City	52,100	92,512	2,100		560	12,318	10,225		5,369	47,023	28,510	385	
Litchfield	Litchfield	300,000	356,990	14,750	27,756	23,151	28,817	2,883		9,001	76,068	53,105	7,424	
Manufacturers'	Birmingham	300,000	325,254		4,000	71	35,350	1,150		11,818	36,905	14,014	5,051	
Meriden	Meriden	89,650	124,903		85	17,620	1,802	6,156		3,987	37,260	6,812	44	6,791
Norfolk	Norfolk	250,800	327,558		8,000	131	21,440	2,972		8,470	56,477	46,164	4,146	
Pahquoque	Danbury	252,659	326,692		20,813	223	10,795	339		4,854	56,119	30,171	976	17,276

Shugatuck	Westport	182,110	232,129	11,546	5,077	18,539	9,570	1,988		7,986	10,337	77,050	19,470	
Snybrook	Essex	93,600	129,079		1,918	6,193	26,296	3,409		608	12,389	53,690	92,775	7,120
Southport	Southport	111,400	137,793	23,510	5,743	23,810	1,310	1,791		1,768	5,651	43,763		2,056
Stafford	Stafford Springs	155,000	194,480		5,498		13,971	1,983		2,540	5,896	46,375	7,659	
Stafford	Stafford	291,000	345,344		2,372	65,977	15,014	3,219		2,246	21,555	189,749	62,271	3,018
Thompson	Thompson	69,050	104,121		1,700		20,092			1,134	5,160	41,277		
Tolland County	Tolland	86,600	121,670		27,586		37,989	700		3,067	26,590	28,169		18,982
Waterbury	Waterbury	510,000	616,725	23,440	10,578	22,994	23,715	3,726		4,312	26,998	12,261		
Windham	Windham	106,900	131,150		1,553	799	24,094	2,914		1,211	7,580	17,821		600
Windham County	Brooklyn	104,200	149,514		1,861	377	7,747	1,551		7,456	71,237	19,248		
Winsted	Winsted	251,645	347,022		10,751	22,963	30,751	4,027		809	7,456	9,550	5,482	19,318
Woodbury	Woodbury	100,000	85,453	67,352	1,750	6,207						3,120	8,169	
Total of 55 banks		10,289,646	13,283,693	462,442	342,302	380,032	1,343,584	141,995	182,652	491,822	3,180,318	1,765,605	244,543	205,635

Summary of Connecticut banks, April 1, 1858.

	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
12 Hartford banks and 1 branch	\$6,461,872	\$9,414,984	\$238,393	\$342,941	\$323,415	\$624,002	\$109,112	\$56,696	\$265,785	\$1,511,451	\$1,490,759	\$381,896	\$677,116
8 New Haven banks	3,665,650	4,089,753	237,920	389,930	173,553	617,233	22,274	53,247	118,227	678,998	883,724	58,558	10,494
55 other banks	10,289,646	13,283,693	462,442	342,302	380,032	1,343,584	141,995	152,652	491,822	3,189,348	1,765,605	244,543	205,635
Total of 75 banks and 1 branch.	20,917,168	26,799,430	938,755	1,085,173	877,000	2,584,819	273,381	262,595	915,844	5,380,247	4,140,088	684,907	893,155