

Statement exhibiting the condition of the several incorporated banking institutions of the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LIABILITIES.									
	Capital stock.	Permanent reserved fund.	Circulation.	Due to banks and bankers.	Due to individuals & partners.	Dividends unpaid.	Contingent fund and undivided profits.	Discount, interest, &c.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
BRANCHES STATE BANK OF OHIO—Continued.										
Ross County, Chillicothe	\$150,000 00	\$27,500 00	\$284,072 00	\$4,853 57	\$99,514 24	\$30 00	\$5,790 98	\$7,919 25	\$150 00	\$579,724 54
Susquehanna County, Chatham	100,000 00	20,000 00	184,531 50	2,648 12	19,238 06		1,577 85	3,977 23	350 00	333,242 96
Toldeo County, Chatham Falls	150,000 00	27,500 00	287,069 50	3,657 15	75,735 27			5,381 19	1,055 50	550,308 61
Union	150,000 00	27,500 00	245,983 00	2,245 99	17,957 35			4,814 43	686 53	448,489 61
Wayne County, Wooster	100,000 00	20,000 00	181,528 00	4,466 32	31,927 16			3,111 54	2,800 00	345,450 31
Xenia	100,000 00	20,000 00	193,521 50	2,998 12	208,659 62	438 00	10,195 97	5,758 86	600 00	542,202 07
Total branches of State Bank of Ohio	4,104,500 00	700,985 42	7,797,896 08	165,109 56	2,881,463 15	2,906 50	175,263 62	151,198 97	68,103 41	15,997,549 63
Total of all the banks	5,635,959 00	1,682,136 42	9,217,519 50	450,045 19	5,756,495 29	3,860 50	386,200 96	247,525 63	102,182 01	23,542,905 50

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus, Ohio, February 15, 1862.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.

N.M.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

No. 21.
THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN.

Annual report of the bank comptroller for the year ending October 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER,
Madison, October 1, 1861.

The bank comptroller, in pursuance of law, submits the following report of the condition and transactions of his department during the last twelve months: The whole number of banks doing business on the first of October, 1860, was 109, with an aggregate capital of \$6,782,000 The whole number on the first of October, 1861, is 107; of which 68, whose circulation is received at par, have an aggregate capital of \$4,247,000 And 39, whose circulation is discredited, have an aggregate capital of 2,260,000

6,507,000

Showing a decrease of capital in twelve months of..... 275,000

The whole amount of circulating notes delivered to said banks, and outstanding October 1, 1861, is \$2,780,267, which are secured by deposits of public stocks at par value and specie in the sum of \$3,181,001 13, as follows:

United States 6's	\$142,100 00
United States 5's	5,000 00
United States 12's	2,000 00
New York 6's	5,000 00
New York 7's	5,000 00
Wisconsin 6's	943,000 00
Iowa 7's	18,000 00
Minnesota 8's	74,000 00
Illinois 6's	420,410 00
Indiana 2 1/2's	8,000 00
Indiana 5's	37,000 00
Michigan 6's	161,500 00
Ohio 6's	64,600 00
California 7's	303,500 00
Kentucky 6's	12,000 00
Tennessee 6's	170,000 00
Missouri 6's	379,000 00
Virginia 5's	2,400 00
Virginia 6's	26,000 00
North Carolina 6's	194,500 00
Georgia 6's	3,500 00
Georgia 7's	14,000 00
Louisiana 5's	2,000 00
Louisiana 6's	54,000 00
Racine & Miss. R. R. 8's	8,000 00
Mil. & Wat. R. R. 8's	50,000 00
	3,104,510 00
Specie	76,491 13
	<u>3,181,001 13</u>

The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, October 1, 1860, was	\$5,000,009 50
The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, October 1, 1861, is	3,181,001 13
Decrease in twelve months	<u>1,819,008 37</u>
The amount of outstanding circulation on the first of October, 1860, was	\$4,451,572 00
The amount of outstanding circulation on the first of October, 1861, is	2,780,267 00
Decrease in twelve months	<u>1,671,305 00</u>

The decrease has been in the following securities:

Illinois 6's	\$87,870 00
Indiana 5's	41,700 00
Michigan 6's	44,000 00
Ohio 6's	110,400 00
California 7's	30,500 00
Kentucky 6's	11,000 00
Tennessee 6's	664,000 00
Missouri 6's	1,029,000 00
Virginia 5's	7,200 00
Virginia 6's	153,000 00
North Carolina 6's	402,000 00
Georgia 6's	35,000 00
Georgia 7's	6,000 00
Louisiana 5's	8,000 00
Louisiana 6's	101,500 00
R. & M. R. R. bonds, 8's	19,000 00
Specie	71,938 37
Less increase in—	2,822,108 37

United States 6's	\$142,100
United States 5's	5,000
United States 12's	2,000
New York 6's	5,000
New York 7's	5,000
Wisconsin 6's	843,000
Minnesota 8's	1,000
	<u>1,103,100 00</u>
	<u>1,819,008 37</u>

During the last year but one bank has been organized, viz: Prairie City Bank, Ripon, with a capital of \$25,000.

Seven banks have, during the same time, increased their capital \$110,000, as follows:

Names of banks.	Location.	Amount increased.	Present capital.
Bank of Albany	Albany	\$15,000	\$65,000
Bank of Weyauwega	Weyauwega	25,000	50,000
Northwestern Bank	Stevens's Point	10,000	50,000
Oconto County Bank	Oconto	20,000	100,000
Eshwanaw Bank	Chilton	10,000	60,000
Sun Prairie Bank	Sun Prairie	5,000	30,000
Wausara County Bank	Wautoma	25,000	50,000
		110,000	

Ten banks have reduced their capital \$310,000, as follows:

Names of banks.	Location.	Amount reduced.	Present capital.
Bank of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	\$25,000	\$25,000
Bank of Horicon	Horicon	10,000	40,000
Bank of Wisconsin	Watertown	20,000	30,000
Clark County Bank	Chippewa Falls	65,000	35,000
Commercial Bank	Racine	25,000	25,000
Racine County Bank	Racine	100,000	100,000
Southern Bank	Beloit	25,000	25,000
State Stock Bank	Eau Claire	25,000	250,000
Waukesha County Bank	Waukesha	10,000	65,000
Wisconsin Bank of Madison	Madison	5,000	25,000
		310,000	

The following statement shows the net proceeds of the securities and the amount of outstanding circulation of the Bank of Eau Claire and of the Koshkonong Bank at the time they were wound up:

BANK OF EAU CLAIRE.

Having neglected to answer the call for additional securities, made October 15 and November 28, 1860, its stocks were sold at auction in New York city, according to law, February 25, 1861.

Nominal value of securities.

Illinois 6's	\$20,530
Missouri 6's	18,000
Virginia 6's	5,100
North Carolina 6's	1,000
	<u>44,530</u>

Net proceeds were	33,719 25
Circulation outstanding	40,142 00

Giving to bill-holders 84 cents on the dollar.

KOSHKONONG BANK.

Its notes, having been protested by order of A. W. Kellogg, were received in this office March 19, 1861, and remaining unredeemed, after due notice, the stocks were sold May 10, 1861.

Nominal value of securities.

Missouri 6's	\$25, 000
California 7's	3, 000
North Carolina 6's	12, 000
Tennessee 6's	5, 000
Georgia 6's	3, 000
	48, 000
Net proceeds were	21, 769
Circulation outstanding	39, 779
Giving to bill-holders 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on the dollar.	

The great rebellion of the south, which was initiated soon after the election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, could not long remain without disastrous consequences on the value of the circulating medium of this State, based as it was one year ago, for more than two-thirds, on stocks of States which either followed directly in the wake of South Carolina secession, or whose future loyalty seemed at least doubtful, and whose financial abilities were likely to become to such a degree crippled by civil war that payment of interest on their State debts could scarcely be expected.

Coming events were foreshadowed in the downward tendency of the stock market in Missouri and Virginia bonds even before the November election.

On the 15th of October, 1860, it became necessary for this department to issue a notice of depreciation of stocks, and to make call for two per cent. additional security on Missouri, and about six weeks later, viz: November 25, the decline during the preceding sixty days caused a 6 per cent. call on Virginias. Both were more or less promptly responded to. The Bank of Eau Claire alone disregarded its lawful obligations, and its stocks were consequently sold, February 25, 1861.

When the preservation of peace and good order throughout the south became altogether problematical, the decline in the above-named stocks was followed up, towards the latter part of November, by that of Tennessees and North Carolinas, and a third call, heavier than the two foregoing, including again the Missouri bonds, had become necessary. But the legislature interposed. At the commencement of the last ordinary session it was apparent that many members of both houses, then fresh from the people, fearing disastrous and ruinous results from heavy and uninterrupted calls, urged lenity and forbearance, and soon, on the 15th of February, the two houses passed, with great unanimity, the following joint resolution:

"Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That the bank comptroller is hereby recommended to refrain from calling for additional securities, as prescribed in section 40, chapter 71, revised statutes, and section 1, subdivision 12, of the amendments to the general banking law of 1858, until the legislature, now in session, shall have made such provisions as will meet the exigencies of the case."

The measure seemed wise and timely. Considerable drain had been made on the working capital of the banks; two calls had been responded to; no January coupons, retained according to law in case of deficiency by this department, had been delivered to many banks; and the State tax in the mean time had become due and was paid. Many well-informed citizens had declared that a general failure, involving three-fourths of all the banks, was imminent, unless relief in some shape was granted; and there is scarcely any occasion for doubt but at least eighty out of the one hundred and nine then existing banks would have failed, entailing an immense loss on the currency, and probably on the deposits of the people of this State. No sale could have taken place before the latter part of April, when the principal southern bonds held by the department

had dropped down* to a point considerably lower than the market prices at the present time. More than three millions of southern bonds, (Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia,) forced on a weak and sensitive market, would have caused a stock panic unprecedented even during the last disastrous twelve months.

The comptroller obeyed the request of the legislature, and no call was made until the beginning of April, when the legislature, rescinding the foregoing resolution, passed the following in both houses:

"Whereas the legislature, by joint resolution No. 22, (S.) did recommend to the bank comptroller to withhold making calls upon the banks of this State until provisions could be made for the then present exigencies; and whereas the banks are now in a condition to respond to moderate calls, made at the discretion of the bank comptroller: Therefore—

"Resolved by the senate, (the assembly concurring,) That the bank comptroller is hereby requested to make such calls and at such times, upon the banks of the State, as he, in his judgment, may deem proper, until the whole deficiency upon the depreciated stock shall be made up, and that said joint resolution No. 22 (S.) be, and the same is hereby, rescinded."

About that time the stocks of southern States generally, Kentucky excepted, had suffered a marked decline, and a call of two per cent. was made on all of them, northern securities, in the mean time, maintaining their previous prices, and scarcely any bonds of that class appearing in the market.

The following thirteen banks failed to respond to the notice of depreciation and call for two per cent. additional security:

Arctic Bank, Eau Claire, D. R. Moon, vice-president; George B. Chapman, cashier.

Bank of Horicon, Horicon, A. T. Rice, vice-president; O. B. Twogood, cashier.

Bank of Albany, Albany, M. D. Miller, president.

Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Geo. A. Mason, president; D. K. Tenney, cashier.

Citizens' Bank, Black River Falls, Wm. M. Daniels, president; George Hall, cashier.

Hall & Brothers' Bank, Eau Claire, D. R. Moon, president; George B. Chapman, cashier.

Katayan Bank, La Crosse, Wilson Colwell, president; S. Crawford, cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, Whitewater, Aug. H. Scoville, president; A. B. Scoville, cashier.

Osborn Bank, New London, H. K. Lawrence, president; A. C. Daugherty, assistant cashier.

St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids, J. M. Dickenson, president.

State Stock Bank, Eau Claire, J. Sibley, president; H. O. Pratt, cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, Chippewa Falls, Wm. M. Daniels, president.

Wood County Bank, Grand Rapids, J. M. Dickenson, president.

The law required that said banks should be closed forthwith and their securities sold. In the month of May the comptroller proceeded advertising their stocks, but was soon thereafter prevented from enforcing the law, Court Commissioner Coit, of Dane county, having granted a temporary injunction on this department to the parties interested in the Chippewa Bank.

The application for injunction alleged that there was no proof that notice had been served according to law, or, rather, that no notice whatever had been served; that the call was not made at the proper time, nor for the proper amount; further, that the owners, by the action of the comptroller, suffered damages to the amount of \$10,000, &c.

The resolutions of the legislature—the first requesting the comptroller to

*New York stock market, April 20, 1861: Missouri 6 per cent., 39 $\frac{3}{4}$; Virginia 6 per cent., 36 $\frac{1}{4}$; Tennessee 6 per cent., 41.

abstain from calling for the time being, the other to call from time to time for moderate sums—instead of eliciting the gratitude of these parties, served them as a handle to obtain an injunction and as a means to embarrass the lawful action of the department: the apparent object avowedly being to gain time for their delinquent bank to withdraw stock with discredited currency, and consequently to diminish their liability of 25 per cent. of the capital on the personal bond. Any proceeding in a court of law which might secure that object was to be resorted to.

The circuit court of Dane county having sustained the injunction in the case of the Chippewa Bank, appeal was brought before the supreme court. The object, however, being attained, the Chippewa Bank withdrew its suit, with the consent of the department, they paying the costs.

After repeated consultation with the attorney general, it was deemed advisable to withdraw all the advertisements and to make a new call, said officer having declared that, in his opinion, the notices until then in use in the department were not in all respects in conformity with the requirements of the law, and might cause many unnecessary delays and embarrassments, the suit of the Chippewa Bank having been shortly thereafter followed up by two similar ones of the Bank of Appleton and the Clark County Bank; that the case then pending before the supreme court involved only a preliminary decision, and that it would take considerable time before the matter could be finally disposed of.

A new form of notice, in strict conformity with the law, was drawn up and issued from this department on the 3d of June, according to the purpose and intent of the resolutions of April 5, calling for eight per cent. additional on southern bonds. The call on the thirteen delinquents above named amounted to ten per cent., including the two per cent. of the April notice. The great decline in the stock market since the middle of April made an eight per cent. call a comparatively moderate one. Missouri bonds, for instance, which sold April 5 for 63, had declined on the 20th of said month to 39½, and were kept at about the same figures on June 3. The same relative decline had taken place in other southern bonds. The case of many of the country banks seemed hopeless; fifty-eight banks failed to pay the deficiency called for; more than forty did not even deign to acknowledge receipt of the notice as they were requested to do; an agent was consequently sent, in the month of July, all over the State to serve the notices personally on the delinquent banks; but in many instances no banking-houses could be found; in other cases no officers known to the law were found in the bank; all devices were resorted to to evade the plain intentions of the law. A few of the affidavits are added as samples to this report, under Appendix H.

Many notices having been served personally at the place of location of the banks in the latter part of July, it was not before the 1st day of September, when the thirty days given by law to make up deficiency had elapsed.

The notices, acknowledgments of receipts and affidavits were then handed for examination to the attorney general, on whose return of the same to the department, in the latter part of September, advertisements of the sale of stocks of nineteen (19) banks were, according to his advice, sent to New York, where the sale will come off, unless new injunctions be granted, in the course of next month.*

In the case of the deficient banks on whom no notice could be served according to law, the attorney general came to the conclusion to let the matters rest *in statu quo* until after December 1, when specie payment is to be resumed, and their case may be disposed of by means of protests, to which pur.

* Stocks are advertised for sale of the Bank of Albany Appleton, Beaver Dam, Fond du Lac, Beloit Savings, Hall & Brothers, Mechanics, Mercantile, Oconto County, Osborn, Portage County, Readsburg, Southern, St. Croix River, Tradesmen's, Waushara County, Winnebago County, Wisconsin Valley, and Wood County banks.

pose it is expected all business doing and solvent banks will cordially co-operate with the department.

A call of three per cent. on Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, California, and Missouri bonds has been determined upon, and will be issued within a few days.

Of the banks which failed to respond to the call of June 3, twenty-two made their account, after some delay, good by selling all or nearly all of their depreciated southern, and in some cases a few northern, bonds, and by substituting for the same the war bonds of this State; while for three of them (Bank of Portage, Dodge County, and Waupun Bank) the amount of the call was satisfied by the Milwaukee committee of the solvent banks of the State.

The Wisconsin war bonds were sold by the loan commissioners (governor, secretary of state, and State treasurer) to the purchasers at par, and payment was required as follows: seventy per cent. cash down, of which *sixty per cent.*, or \$420 per bond of \$1,000, was paid in gold or New York exchange, and the remainder, \$250, in Wisconsin par currency; while for the thirty per cent. yet unpaid a bond was delivered to the loan commissioners, binding the purchaser to pay semi-annually one per cent. to the State treasurer in gold, until the amount due be satisfied, the treasurer, it is understood, being empowered by the parties to deduct semi-annually one per cent. from the interest, if not otherwise paid. All bonds so offered by the commissioners have been taken and are now deposited with the treasurer as security for outstanding banking circulation. It was the opinion of the governor, secretary of state, and State treasurer, that said war bonds were sold *bona fide* at par, and that it was the unavoidable duty of the comptroller to take such bonds, accordingly, as security for circulation. The comptroller having submitted the question to the attorney general, as his legal adviser, received, in answer, his note of June 28, 1861, containing, among others, the following:

"I regard the above question, to wit: 'At what rate ought I to receive the bonds of this State as a basis for a circulating medium?' as purely an administrative one, or rather a question of fact, with which I have nothing to do. You are to take bonds as security at their current market value. You, together with the governor and secretary of state, are the sole judges of their value.

"At the same time, if you ask my opinion as a private citizen, and not as attorney general, upon this matter, I say, that under all the circumstances of this case, I should accept Wisconsin bonds *at par* in exchange for bonds of slave or seceded States, as security for their existing circulation, but not otherwise.

Now, in view of section 5 of the compiled banking laws; of the opinion of the governor and secretary of state, both holding that the bonds were sold at par, and had to be taken as such by the bank department; in view of the opinion of the treasurer, agreeing with the governor and secretary of state, and of the attorney general, as expressed above; with the consideration that Wisconsin bonds have always been held by the department at par; that they have been at no time sold lower in the New York market or elsewhere; that bonds of neighboring States, viz: of Iowa and Minnesota, which heretofore have been offered frequently in the market, had never until that time been sold under par, (and have not even until this date,)—the comptroller was forced to the conclusion that duty required of him to accept the Wisconsin bonds as proposed, and to issue circulation on them accordingly.

It appears by the semi-annual statement of the condition of the banks of Wisconsin of July 1, 1861, that at that time thirty banks failed to send in the report of their actual condition. As every one of these banks had allowed its circulation to become discredited and depreciated; had disregarded the call of the bank comptroller; and as most of them had hopelessly failed, it was, under these extraordinary circumstances, deemed most prudent not to commence any suits for payment of fines under the statute, it being almost certain that the

department would lose every cent on the outlay to conduct the necessary suits, and that nothing would be realized by such legal proceedings.

No southern stock of any description has been received during the year 1861, as security for outstanding circulation:

Many applications for substitution of new personal bonds, instead of those now held by the department, have been made. It has been deemed most prudent, under existing circumstances, not to allow any alterations of that kind, unless such new bonds are proved to be unexceptionable and of unquestionable safety. No changes whatever, consequently, have taken place since that of the Waukesha County Bank, in the month of March last.

Banks whose currency was depreciated have frequently endeavored to take up their best State stock for the amount of currency issued over such stock, on the plea that they were entitled to the same under section 8 of the compiled banking laws. The comptroller has uniformly resisted all such attempts. The obvious and expressed intention of the law is, to protect the bill-holders, and no banker, therefore, can be allowed to have absolute control of his stock, unless his account in the department be perfectly satisfactory.

To illustrate the matter: Currency of some banks has been sold for 50 cents on the dollar, and even lower. Such banks held, along with their southern depreciated stock, some Illinois, Michigan, or California bonds, deposited with the treasurer, as security for their circulation. The law says that bonds shall be returned on the surrender of the circulating notes issued on the same. The owner of the discredited bank, or some one for him, came to the comptroller's office, offering to retire with his notes, of the nominal value of \$1,000, (but in reality bought up for \$500 or less,) a bond, which he could sell in New York city for \$800 in gold, realizing by this little operation \$300 per bond, and the value of the exchange on \$800. By assenting to such schemes and constructions of law, the currency would have become more worthless from day to day. The comptroller uniformly refused to give up the better class of stock, but consented to give the depreciated, viz: of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, &c., by which means the proportion of the better class of stock increased, and the value of the circulation that remained outstanding improved, so that the loss to the bill-holder was lessened; while by allowing their own way to the Chippewa Bank and "*omne id genus*," the loss to the bill-holders would have become more aggravated.

The comptroller's plan succeeded, however, only temporarily. Bankers and bill-holders generally, learning that the stock in the department was gradually improving, held on to their discredited currency, expecting to realize much greater pro rata after the ultimate sale of the stock in the New York market, than by returning currency for the least valuable southern bonds. It was, however, desirable that as much as possible of the discredited currency should be retired and destroyed. Finding that the currency was entirely withheld, the comptroller agreed to give up, with the consent of the owners of the discredited banks or their agents, an average of the stock, on the return of the amount of circulation issued on said stocks. If, for instance, a discredited bank held Tennessee and Illinois bonds only, and both in equal numbers, by returning \$850 circulation, the amount issued on the Tennessee, and \$1,000 as issued on the Illinois bonds, he was allowed to retire one of each of the above bonds, the outstanding circulation preserving its actual proportionate value, without depreciating or improving. In the computation of the bonds to be delivered, it was agreed, however, that the advantage should be always on the side of the people, or, which is identical, of the department.

This measure raised the price of discredited currency from 7 to 30 cents on the dollar and upward, and enabled the comptroller to reduce the outstanding circulation of worthless banks very considerably.

After the proceedings under which the Koshkonong Bank was wound up

no bank notes have been protested, all action under section 23 of the banking law having been suspended under chapter 308, session laws 1861, entitled "An act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the State of Wisconsin." This act having been passed for temporary purposes merely, it is to be expected that most of, if not all, the discredited banks will be wound up under protest speedily after December 1, 1861.

Scrupulous inquiries have been made, before any new bank has been started, as to the responsibility of the parties offering their personal bonds; and when no satisfactory information could be obtained, the establishment of new banks has been prevented.

A monthly statement of the condition of the banks, in conformity with the resolutions of the legislature of May 23, has been published in the State Journal on the first of each month, showing the circulation of each bank and the stock on which the same is based, the amount of circulation, if any, retired in each month, and a description of the bonds and stocks taken up by the banks; containing, also, a statement of calls that have been made, the number of banks that have responded, and such other information as was deemed of importance to the public.

The amendments to the general banking law passed by the legislature at its late session will be submitted to the vote of the people at the next November election. It contains important guarantees of safety to bill-holders, and is added as Appendix A, at the end of this report.

After the severe losses suffered by the people, it is gratifying to find that our banking securities have been largely improved. One year ago they consisted for more than two-thirds in securities of southern States, while the department now holds only little over one-fourth of this class of bonds, which proportion will be considerably improved after the sale of the stocks of the discredited and defunct banks in November and after December next.

The comptroller, after a twelve months' struggle, with comparative success, through a period of unprecedented political and financial revulsions and disasters, having saved, by care and watchfulness, to the people of his State a large amount of treasure, with a currency in the main restored to its former par value, submits with confidence the course he has pursued during his official career to the scrutiny of the people, who two years ago honored him with a high trust, by confiding to his keeping a considerable part of their material interests.

He now retires to private life, with the hope that the causes of the many embarrassments which surrounded him while attending to his official duties may disappear; that harmony and peace may take the place of discord and civil war; and that the old and unparalleled prosperity may soon be restored to the glorious Union, the land of his choice and adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. VAN STEENWYCK,
Bank Comptroller.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS

Statement of the condition of the banks in Wisconsin—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	RESOURCES.				LIABILITIES.					
		Bills of solvent banks on hand.	Bills of suspended banks.	Due from banks.	Total resources.	Capital.	Registered notes in circulation.	Due to State treasurers.	Due to depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total liabilities.
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	\$1,626 00	.....	\$3,570 85	\$94,467 68	\$13,474 60	\$300 00	.....	\$19,285 02	\$31,408 67	\$94,467 69
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	2,447 00	.....	8,349 72	134,492 38	53,925 00	.....	.....	17,717 19	9,540 19	134,492 38
Bank of Green Bay.....	Green Bay.....	3,874 10	.....	3,318 46	102,845 95	38,000 00	.....	.....	12,134 46	9,711 49	102,845 95
Bank of Grant County.....	Platteville.....	944 00	.....	2,921 49	118,395 30	75,000 00	.....	.....	13,018 28	389 93	118,395 30
Bank of the Interior.....	Wausau.....	4 00	.....	1,967 09	112,395 18	50,000 00	.....	.....	2,719 11	8,943 07	112,395 18
Bank of Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	7,014 10	.....	3,772 30	119,954 43	50,000 00	.....	.....	21,881 61	84 82	119,954 43
Bank of Madison.....	Madison.....	16,216 06	.....	10,610 46	106,857 55	25,000 00	.....	.....	63,858 55	.....	106,857 55
Bank of Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	6,645 00	.....	2,359 85	57,934 14	25,000 00	.....	.....	6,725 59	.....	57,934 14
Bank of Manitowish.....	Manitowish.....	57,605 00	.....	36,950 09	260,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	154,201 90	.....	260,000 00
Bank of Monroe.....	Monroe.....	5,841 00	.....	8,773 15	54,021 51	25,000 00	.....	.....	187 50	.....	54,021 51
Bank of the Northwest.....	Fond du Lac.....	8,333 00	.....	4,807 14	78,473 77	30,000 00	.....	.....	34,867 79	.....	78,473 77
Bank of Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	1,758 00	.....	3,252 92	58,543 39	30,000 00	.....	.....	43,470 77	.....	58,543 39
Bank of Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien.....	5,968 00	.....	13,441 29	91,129 95	50,000 00	.....	.....	29,550 00	.....	91,129 95
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	6,737 00	.....	2,091 61	56,721 33	25,000 00	.....	.....	12,719 04	.....	56,721 33
Bank of Ripon.....	Ripon.....	3,817 00	.....	5,129 88	64,118 55	25,000 00	.....	.....	28,535 06	.....	64,118 55
Bank of Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	9,823 00	.....	4,542 10	61,769 21	25,000 00	.....	.....	31,149 18	.....	61,769 21
Bank of Sparta.....	Sparta.....	4,363 00	.....	2,513 15	61,769 21	25,000 00	.....	.....	17,348 38	.....	61,769 21
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	12,583 64	.....	12,583 64	140,473 14	50,000 00	.....	.....	30,312 28	.....	140,473 14
Bank of Whitewater.....	Whitewater.....	2,109 01	.....	1,075 45	89,609 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	16,038 50	.....	89,609 00
Bank of Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	4,328 00	.....	10,797 34	70,317 77	30,000 00	.....	.....	59,175 31	.....	70,317 77
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	2,928 00	.....	3,005 97	218,078 31	125,000 00	.....	.....	19,108 22	.....	218,078 31
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	6,869 00	.....	2,196 71	98,079 99	33,000 00	.....	.....	18,312 00	.....	98,079 99
City Bank of Prescott.....	Prescott.....	2,392 00	.....	2,291 49	234,801 22	50,000 00	.....	.....	8,952 88	.....	234,801 22
City of Berlin, Oneida Bank.....	Berlin.....	6,382 00	.....	3,674 01	53,117 39	25,000 00	.....	.....	3,165 31	.....	53,117 39
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City.....	7,900 00	.....	3,670 01	131,852 79	50,000 00	.....	.....	31,252 27	.....	131,852 79
Iron Exchange Bank.....	Wausau.....	1,900 00	.....	14,080 05	142,622 79	50,000 00	.....	.....	31,964 41	.....	142,622 79
Iron Platers' Bank.....	Wausau.....	8,310 00	.....	3,000 00	76,500 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	19,554 38	.....	76,500 00
Iron County Bank.....	Madison.....	20,412 00	.....	18,231 53	184,410 82	50,000 00	.....	.....	100,570 17	.....	184,410 82
Iron Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	6,506 00	.....	13,819 99	151,857 93	75,000 00	.....	.....	41,695 20	.....	151,857 93
Iron Bank.....	Ekhoron.....	3,544 00	.....	2,710 11	72,475 91	25,000 00	.....	.....	10,460 73	.....	72,475 91
Iron Bank.....	Beaver Dam.....	9,139 00	.....	3,793 57	65,056 73	25,000 00	.....	.....	11,869 18	.....	65,056 73
Iron Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....	8,377 00	.....	1,268 56	60,485 82	25,000 00	.....	.....	15,867 67	.....	60,485 82

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

Iron Bank.....	Madison.....	31,523 00	.....	9,178 76	575,857 12	250,000 00	.....	.....	3,185 00	.....	141,946 80	180,821 32	575,857 12
Iron Bank.....	Waukesha.....	4,886 00	.....	2,500 67	78,103 88	30,000 00	.....	.....	19,749 00	.....	267,835 86	1,010 00	61,000 00
Iron Bank.....	Stevens Point.....	7,598 00	.....	1,000 00	61,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....	29,960 00	.....	13,809 00	.....	97,731 83
Iron Bank.....	Sheboygan.....	6,542 00	.....	5,028 01	97,751 83	42,000 00	.....	.....	15,673 00	.....	17,720 63	.....	80,080 46
Iron Bank.....	La Crosse.....	1,413 00	.....	9,311 79	89,080 46	12,000 00	.....	.....	24,441 00	.....	4,409 36	.....	121,188 64
Iron Bank.....	Watertown.....	1,413 00	.....	9,311 79	181,188 64	250,000 00	.....	.....	15,297 00	.....	107,094 62	.....	333,749 95
Iron Bank.....	Kenosha.....	45,510 00	.....	24,208 35	393,749 95	50,000 00	.....	.....	3,706 00	.....	31,360 24	.....	317,739 39
Iron Bank.....	Kenosha.....	5,131 00	.....	4,083 92	107,730 39	50,000 00	.....	.....	5,781 00	.....	430 00	.....	88,831 00
Iron Bank.....	Viroqua.....	5,955 00	.....	1,836 96	82,641 13	60,000 00	.....	.....	17,111 70	.....	76,620 43	.....	82,641 13
Iron Bank.....	Rock Commercial Bank.....	27,060 00	.....	15,401 35	224,332 93	100,000 00	.....	.....	14,895 74	.....	41,022 19	.....	234,232 93
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	15,205 00	.....	6,006 43	105,753 12	50,000 00	.....	.....	53,013 00	.....	5,405 91	.....	105,753 12
Iron Bank.....	Rock River Bank.....	4,015 00	.....	4,629 65	78,185 29	25,000 00	.....	.....	4,699 81	.....	31,465 47	.....	105,185 29
Iron Bank.....	Rock River & Co.'s Bank.....	7,147 00	.....	4,399 25	78,185 29	50,000 00	.....	.....	9,775 47	.....	19,489 17	.....	78,185 29
Iron Bank.....	Rock City Bank.....	3,523 00	.....	4,786 00	126,767 53	50,000 00	.....	.....	18,484 88	.....	8,461 67	.....	126,767 53
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	400 00	.....	7,439 13	110,215 85	50,000 00	.....	.....	14,114 33	.....	5,652 55	.....	110,215 85
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	75,222 00	.....	34,583 03	247,155 03	50,000 00	.....	.....	130,732 64	.....	9,317 64	.....	247,155 03
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	67,445 00	.....	2,323 57	819,979 73	500,000 00	.....	.....	234,762 73	.....	60,000 00	.....	819,979 73
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	2,747 00	.....	3,634 56	100,225 19	65,000 00	.....	.....	15,494 40	.....	14,321 48	.....	100,225 19
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	3,355 00	.....	1,748 20	46,017 48	25,000 00	.....	.....	7,303 00	.....	.....	.....	46,017 48
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	3,698 00	.....	3,565 59	64,114 82	30,000 00	.....	.....	28,889 00	.....	.....	.....	64,114 82
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	3,001 00	.....	4,806 04	78,238 69	30,000 00	.....	.....	29,995 00	.....	.....	.....	78,238 69
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	10,489 00	.....	11,727 08	143,491 65	50,000 00	.....	.....	42,484 65	.....	.....	.....	143,491 65
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	2,038 00	.....	8,158 60	65,038 60	25,000 00	.....	.....	23,069 69	.....	.....	.....	65,038 60
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	102,404 00	.....	33,020 12	858,408 22	100,000 00	.....	.....	360,469 30	.....	.....	.....	858,408 22
Iron Bank.....	Rock County Bank.....	668,006 01	.....	25,929 79	464,064 47	3,807,000 00	.....	.....	15,812 50	.....	2,323,300 62	.....	8,825,253 85

a Including \$413 19 due from Fox Lake Railroad Company.
 b Including profit and loss.
 c United States Treasury notes.
 d \$1,882, at cost.
 e Balance between cost and par value of stocks.
 f Including surplus.
 g Including stock margin.
 h Discredited Wisconsin currency.
 i Surplus.
 j Including margin on stocks.
 k Including special deposits.
 l Including surplus, profits.
 m Time deposits.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The following banks have not reported:

Arctic Bank, Eau Claire; Bank of Columbus, Columbus; Bank of Horicon, Horicon; Bank of Moneka, Viroqua; Bank of North America, Grand Rapids; Bank of Oconto, Oconto; Bank of Portage, Portage City; Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam; Citizens' Bank, Black River Falls; Chippewa Bank, Pepin; Clark County Bank, Chippewa Falls; Commercial Bank, Racine; Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam; Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Two Rivers; Hudson City Bank, Hudson; Iowa County Bank, Mineral Point; Katynyn Bank, La Crosse; Laborer's Bank, Markesan; La Crosse County Bank, La Crosse; Lake Shore Bank, Manitowoc; Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers; Monroe County Bank, Sparta; Northern Bank, Green Bay; Northwestern Bank, Stevens's Point; Oakwood Bank, Pepin; Prairie City Bank, Ripon; State Stock Bank, Eau Claire; St. Croix River Bank, Grand Rapids; Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca; Waupun Bank, Waupun; Wisconsin Finery Bank, Stevens's Point; Wood County Bank, Grand Rapids.

Summary of the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie, cash items and public securities of the banks of the State of Wisconsin, on the morning of Monday, January 6, 1862.

Capital	.....	\$3,807,000 00
Circulation	.....	1,419,421 00
Deposits	.....	2,325,300 62
Specie	.....	304,478 53
Cash items	.....	61,448 38
Public securities	.....	1,773,049 00

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER, Madison, January 29, 1862.

I certify that the foregoing statement is an abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this office by the several banks that made reports, (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," approved April 19, 1852.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY,
Bank Comptroller.

The States in which there has been a reduction of bank capital during the last few years are the following.

States.	Year.	Bank capital.	Reduced in—	Reduced to—
Pennsylvania	1837	\$58,000,000	1862	\$26,135,000
District of Columbia	1830	3,879,000	1862	(*)
Florida	1838	2,113,000	1860	435,000
Louisiana	1836	56,000,000	1860	24,631,000
Alabama	1840	14,379,000	1860	4,976,000
Mississippi	1840	30,379,000	1860	.....
Ohio	1840	10,507,000	1862	5,695,000
Illinois	1858	5,760,000	1862	600,000
Michigan	1838	2,397,000	1862	413,000
Arkansas	1840	3,500,000	1862	.....
Total bank capital	.....	186,914,000	.....	62,675,000
Total bank capital extinguished	.....	62,875,000	.....	.....

* The charters expired some years ago, but were not renewed.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

General view of the condition of the banks in the United States in different years from 1851 to 1862, inclusive.

	1851.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of banks	731	1,059	1,163	1,255	1,983	1,984	1,329	1,392	.....	.....
Number of branches	148	149	144	143	133	138	147	170	.....	.....
Number of banks and branches	879	1,208	1,307	1,398	1,416	1,422	1,476	1,562	1,601	1,496
Capital paid in	\$237,807,553	\$301,376,071	\$332,177,989	\$243,874,973	\$370,834,656	\$304,623,799	\$401,976,942	\$431,860,005	\$519,593,713	\$419,767,819
Circulation	165,165,351	204,689,307	186,163,293	195,747,650	214,778,818	153,306,314	193,306,818	207,162,477	209,065,767	183,928,945
Deposits	138,937,712	188,188,744	190,400,242	212,705,692	230,331,352	185,982,049	250,569,378	233,902,130	237,239,542	297,137,359
Due to other banks	46,416,928	73,438,276	73,438,276	73,438,276	57,671,956	51,163,875	68,215,651	55,992,918	61,275,256	61,400,453
Other liabilities	6,428,287	13,438,276	13,438,276	13,438,276	19,846,830	14,166,713	15,048,427	14,681,815	33,358,004	51,708,341
Profits, &c.	82,441,365	36,451,638	46,442,345	62,811,718	59,722,723	47,463,973	45,220,256	46,479,573	49,498,713	.....
Total liabilities	597,327,136	794,870,068	816,728,718	880,087,435	953,178,706	848,595,753	983,135,792	999,839,307	1,013,860,015	1,013,617,177
Loans and discounts	413,756,769	557,397,779	576,144,758	634,183,980	684,456,887	583,163,949	657,183,799	691,945,580	698,778,421	647,686,181
Stocks	22,986,189	44,350,730	59,737,089	49,465,915	59,273,339	60,305,800	63,502,449	70,344,343	74,004,879	98,970,393
Real estate	20,313,724	22,367,430	21,073,801	20,865,817	26,121,522	22,755,834	27,376,497	30,768,131	30,748,927	33,233,469
Other investments	8,533,724	7,590,830	8,734,540	8,862,516	5,920,336	6,075,006	8,323,041	11,121,171	16,657,511	13,528,916
Due by other banks	50,718,015	53,436,083	55,728,755	62,629,725	68,940,205	58,032,802	78,244,987	67,265,457	54,783,990	65,358,916
Notes of other banks	17,134,068	24,439,518	21,935,745	19,937,710	28,124,008	22,417,436	18,856,389	25,302,567	27,902,992	36,377,584
Cash items	13,141,199	92,573,953	91,935,738	94,779,710	23,081,641	15,480,441	26,896,822	19,331,521	29,297,873	31,807,873
Specie	46,671,642	59,410,253	53,944,346	59,314,063	56,349,838	74,419,832	104,537,818	83,594,537	87,674,507	102,307,559
Total resources	597,327,136	794,870,068	816,728,718	880,087,435	953,178,706	848,595,753	983,135,792	999,839,307	1,013,860,015	1,013,388,651
Aggregate of immediate liabilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
i. e., of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks	330,539,691	413,900,113	423,509,202	461,173,563	502,800,507	392,310,208	521,080,747	510,837,594	530,510,585	542,147,021
Aggregate of immediate resources	131,426,243	163,164,657	158,048,537	156,070,547	177,404,692	170,393,511	228,449,916	195,864,082	197,670,377	220,628,190
i. e., of specie, cash items, notes of other banks, and dues from other banks	11,164,727	25,136,923	27,188,689	28,706,431	20,066,114	10,329,329	3,033,600	6,695,925	3,600,000	16,300,000
Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories	59,835,775	84,546,505	81,133,435	88,020,494	78,415,952	84,642,061	107,571,418	90,889,792	91,271,507	118,507,659
Total of specie in bank and treasury depositories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The amount of specie in the United States depositories does not include the amount to the credit of disbursing officers.