RECAPITULATION.

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock paid in -	$8,832,223 00	Real estate owned by the banks	$238,794 36
Bills of the banks in circulation	3,987,815 45	Personal estate owned by the banks	13,217 30
Balances due to other banks	307,567 43	Bills of other banks in this State	119,406 55
Deposites not bearing interest	1,252,736 34	Bills of banks out of this State	113,784 36
Deposites bearing interest -	41,617 19	Balances due from other banks	772,856 72
Dividends unpaid -	32,371 51	Gold, silver, and other coined metals belonging to the banks, in the banking-houses at four o'clock, p. m., of said day -	502,180 15
Surplus fund and profit and loss, including earnings since the last dividend - -	475,845 94	Stock of the banks owned by themselves - - -	81,831 82
Debts due from the banks, and other liabilities not before specified	11,442 45	Stock of other banks owned by the banks - - -	55,970 70
		Amount of all other stock owned by the banks - -	429,468 75
		Deposites in other banks -	73,296 12
		Treasury notes - - -	166,950 31
		Amount due from individuals	12,170,259 28
		Amount due from cities, towns, and other corporations and communities - -	56,688 32
		Other property belonging to the banks, not before specified -	106,184 90
		Expenses paid, and bonus -	12,489 11
Total amount of liabilities and debts due from the banks	14,942,779 31	Total amount of the resources of the banks - -	14,942,779 31

Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring last dividend - - $266,869 86

To the honorable the General Assembly, now in session:

In conformity with the law of 1836, requiring the several banks in this State to make returns of their condition to the comptroller, according to a form to be furnished by him, and directing him to make, and present to the Legislature, an abstract of the same, he herewith respectfully submits an abstract of the returns made for March, 1839.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *May*, 1839.

HENRY KILBOURN,
Comptroller.

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F 1.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Annual Report of the Bank Commissioners.

ALBANY, *January* 24, 1840.

SIR: We transmit herewith our annual report, and are,
Respectfully, your obedient servants,
C. STEBBINS,
GEO. R. DAVIS,
H. DENIO.
Bank Commissioners.

Hon. GEO. W. PATTERSON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Report to the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Bank Commissioners, pursuant to law, respectfully submit the following annual report:

The most remarkable feature in the condition of the banks last year was the rapidity and ease with which they had enlarged their operations and increased their issues after the resumption of specie payments in May, 1838; and the most prominent one, in their present condition, is the diminished action to which they have been reduced within the last three months.

As no rise in prices was perceptible here during the suspension, so no fall was occasioned by the resumption; and the produce of the country went forward at very fair, if not large prices, and a large circulation of bank paper was sustained during the autumn of 1838, and the early part of the following year. The overproduction induced by the high prices of preceding years was not at that time apparent, and had not produced its legitimate effect upon prices, which more recently has been severely felt. It is quite apparent, now, that prices have heretofore been too high; and quite fortunate for many who then complained of the want of money to purchase the produce of the country, that it was not more abundant; and equally fortunate, we think, for the banks, that the limit of their circulation was not enlarged at the last session, as some were desirous of having it. The embarrassments of the last year have demonstrated to our satisfaction that the limit of circulation to which the banks have been restricted since the suspension in 1837 is as large as a proper regard to their safety would warrant.

In view of the large circulation of bank paper, the large amount and deceptive nature of our foreign trade, and the full tide of successful enterprise upon which we were apparently floating, so soon after the shipwreck of 1837, we expressed the apprehension in our report of last year, that elements were then combining, which were destined to reproduce many of the embarrassments from which we had so recently suffered.

Experience has more than confirmed these apprehensions, for we hazard nothing in describing the pecuniary distress of the last autumn as decidedly more intense, more general, and more embarrassing, than any that has occurred since our acquaintance with the subject.

The fall in the price of our staple article of produce, which began to operate upon the crop of 1838, disappointed many of the banks in the interior, which had made advances upon it; and, when the last crop came off, monetary affairs abroad had become so much deranged, and the pressure here had become so severe, that but comparatively little relief was afforded by an abundant harvest.

The embarrassment, in this instance, has been seriously aggravated by the practical operation of the two systems of banking which we now have in operation.

Organized upon different principles, restricted in their operations by scarcely any rule applicable to both, and possessing powers which are not common to both—the effect of their operation upon each other, and through them upon the public, was difficult to be foreseen, and is yet but partially developed by our limited experience.

That the tendency, so far, has been to contract the volume of currency which ordinarily flows through the channels of business, we have no doubt; although such a consequence, we apprehend, was anticipated by but few, and certainly not by us.

The circulation of the chartered banks on the 1st of January last was $19,373,000; and, at that time, there had been issued to the different banking associations under the general law, about $1,315,000 of bank notes; making, in all, $20,688,000.

The circulation of the chartered banks is now $10,629,000. The bank notes issued to the associations is $6,012,000; making, in all, $16,641,000.

The lowest point to which the circulation of the chartered banks was reduced during the suspension was $11,198,000; and the difference between that instance and this, is, that *then* the banks exerted themselves to call in their paper, while *now* they find it impossible to keep it out.

It is supposed that the associations are not subject to the restrictions contained in the Revised Statutes, and that they possess, or at all events exercise, the privilege of purchasing their own notes at a discount in the market.

This has been a more profitable business than that of discounting; and there is reason to believe that, as their notes have displaced those of the safety-fund banks in the hands of the community, being readily exchangeable for them, the funds thus acquired have been employed in this manner to a considerable extent. We can account for the extraordinary redemption of safety-fund money during the last summer upon no other principle; and it is obvious that by such a process the ability of the safety-fund banks to discount is lessened, while corresponding discounts to the community are not furnished by the associations.

The curtailment of discounts in the country from this cause; the amount of capital withdrawn and invested in stocks of other States deposited with the comptroller, under the general bank law; the revulsion produced by overaction in the foreign trade of the country, and the consequent fall of prices; the decline in the prices of produce, occasioned as well by that cause as over-production, and the embarrassments growing out of the suspension of a large proportion of the banks of the Union, are quite sufficient to account for the severity of the times, especially as they operate upon a community not yet entirely recovered from the disastrous consequences of a previous prostration.

Our banks, however, in this instance, have been sustained by public sentiment, as well as by the public authorities; and have, to their very great

credit, maintained their position as specie-paying institutions, while at one time those in nearly every other State in the Union had given way.

The struggle to maintain specie payments during a suspension by a large portion of the country must necessarily be a severe one, both to the banks and the business community; and it is much to be regretted that in this instance a still further embarrassment has been occasioned by the breaking up of the arrangement under which the paper of our country banks was converted. Formerly, and until about the time of the suspension in 1837, some of the banks in Albany had been in the habit of purchasing the country bank-notes at a moderate discount, and sending them home for redemption by a messenger employed by them. The pressure which occurred previous to the suspension contributed to derange this system of redemption, and the Legislature, by the act of May, 1837, as a condition of waiving the forfeiture, provided that during the suspension each bank should receive the notes of other banks at par in payment of debts.

This produced an arrangement between the city and country banks, by which the former received the country paper at par, allowing time, according to distance, for the country banks to redeem; the latter being at the expense of the messenger employed for taking it home, and the risk of transmission. This arrangement operated admirably well, and continued until the resumption of specie payments, when it became no longer the interest of the parties to continue it; the city banks being relieved from the legal obligation to participate in the sacrifice requisite to carry it on. A voluntary arrangement was, however, substituted, by which certain of the city banks undertook to purchase the country paper at a half, and afterwards at three quarters, per cent. discount, and hold it a stipulated time, at the expiration of which the banks in the country were required to redeem it in funds current in New York, and take it home at their own risk and expense.

The operation of this arrangement was very favorable; but, owing to the circumstances above alluded to, the redemptions during the last summer were unusually heavy, and, when the pressure came on in the fall, it was found that the capital required to carry it on was more than the banks engaged in the purchase could devote to that object in such a critical juncture, consistently with their paramount obligation to sustain themselves in the payment of specie. The consequence of breaking off this arrangement at such a crisis, when the capital required to effect any other was not to be had, was to sink the paper of the country banks down to an extravagant rate of discount, as well as to break off in a great measure other means of intercourse between the city and country, of great importance to men of business, such as the collection of notes payable in the country, and the remittance of drafts from the country to the city.

An arrangement has since been got up by the country banks for making exchanges among themselves of each other's paper at the State Bank in Albany, (and of which other banks and individuals may avail themselves, in order to procure the redemption of bank paper after a stipulated number of days, by paying something towards the expense of the messenger,) which has operated very well, and been very useful. But this arrangement provides no means of taking the paper out of the market in New York, and it is therefore sold at too great a discount there; collections remain very much embarrassed; drafts on the city are with difficulty procured, and in many parts of the interior are not to be had at any rate.

It would be very desirable that the circulation of the country banks should be kept at par in New York. Collections would then be made in any part of the State at a very trifling, if any, charge; remittances by draft would also be made without much, if any, premium; and many vexatious annoyances would be escaped, which now impede the regular course of business.

It is supposed by some, that a circulation of paper current at par in New York would be driven out by that of the neighboring States, which usually circulates at a small discount. We think, however, that this consequence is overrated, and that the circumstance of its being current in New York would give it such a credit abroad, and in almost every part of the Union, that the banks would be benefited by a better, if not a larger circulation.

The river banks have at times kept their paper a little below par in New York, but latterly have redeemed it there at par: and we understand that their experience has satisfied them of the policy of the latter course. Their circulation, at all events, has been equal to that of the banks in other parts of the State, and better than the average.

A discount of one per cent. upon the amount of country paper paid out in New York is probably a tax upon the community of not less than $100,000, and the charges upon collections and for drafts to remit (both of which depend very much upon the rate of discount) might probably be estimated at as much more. But since the termination of the arrangement in October, the rate of discount upon most of the western paper has varied from two to five per cent.

While we should admit the right of the public to complain of the imposition of such a tax upon them, justice to the banks would require us to say that it is regretted by no one more than themselves.

Upon the question of duty which they owe to the public, something may be said on both sides. That they are not, and ought not to be, compelled to redeem their paper in coin, both at home and elsewhere, it is presumed, would be conceded by all. It would be impracticable, as well as subversive of principle. It would be inconvenient to exempt them from redeeming their notes in coin at home, by allowing them to issue none but such as should be payable in the city, because coin is wanted in the country for the purpose of fulfilling its legal functions, and would be demanded much oftener if less accessible. Nor would it answer any valuable purpose to provide for making part of the issues payable in the city, and part at home; because the former would be most valuable, and the inducement would be to issue the others. But yet the great mass of bank paper is, and always has been, and will continue to be, redeemed in the cities, in some form or other. The course of trade carries the paper there, and there is the market from which the means of payment are derived. The exchange thus effected, although not a technical redemption in coin, may properly be termed a commercial redemption.

The banks were chartered chiefly for the purpose of furnishing a paper currency which should answer as money in the business operations of the community; and the only valuable object to be obtained by such a currency, is in effecting commercial exchanges without the use of coin. It may be a grave question, whether that purpose is fairly answered when the substitute is of less value than money in our own market.

They were chartered, too, as the instruments of trade—a trade centring in that market, where, in its regular course, it would inevitably take the bank paper as well as the productions of the country to be exchanged.

On the other hand, it may be said that a bank fulfils its obligations to the public by redeeming its notes in coin at its counter, and that exchange is a fair charge to be taxed against the individual desirous of realizing funds in one place, that are payable in another. In regard to transactions purely commercial, it undoubtedly is so. But the distinction (if any in reality exists) may be, that bank notes were intended to be issued as money, with a full knowledge of their tendency towards the city, and an implied understanding that they should answer the purposes of money in that market.

Whatever may be deemed the duty of the banks in the matter, we are entirely satisfied that all the bank notes of the State ought to be made current at par in New York, and that the object can only be effected by fresh legislation.

The obligation to redeem in the city, without time, would be one of the most salutary checks against over-issues of paper that can be devised; and, in that respect, would operate favorably, as well upon the interest of the public as of the banks themselves. Our opinion is, that the object cannot be effected without the co-operation of all (or nearly all) the banks, and that no voluntary arrangement can be made between them for the purpose, that will be permanent.

As the law now is, the safety-fund banks are prohibited from purchasing their own notes at a discount; so that they must redeem at par, if they redeem at all, in New York. It would be entirely impracticable for one or a few of them to redeem at par, and continue ordinary business, while others in the same neighborhood were not so redeeming; because, in their ordinary business, they would necessarily pay out current paper, and receive uncurrent of less value. And the fact that some of the banks should redeem at par would probably furnish the inducement to others for declining it, in order to profit by an increased circulation.

Any general voluntary arrangement for redeeming at par would be nearly impracticable, in consequence of the difficulty of uniting in any one plan so many independent institutions, located in different parts of the State, with interests somewhat different; and, if effected at first, there would be great danger of its being broken up by some future change of times, as all former arrangements of the kind have been. It is the unsteadiness and fluctuation in the value of the currency that is the greatest cause of complaint, and the most injurious to regular business. It deranges the calculations of both purchaser and seller, and adds to the ordinary hazards of credit an additional one, arising out of the chances of a change in the value of the medium of payment.

A redemption in New York might be compelled by any of the city banks which should choose to engage in the business, and could spare the necessary amount of capital to carry it on, in the same manner as the Suffolk Bank in Boston compels the redemption of New England paper. But none of the banks in the city have hitherto been willing to devote the capital required to that object, nor to place themselves in such a position as might be considered hostile towards the country institutions. The mode of operation would be to take the paper and send it home for specie, and specie only, until the banks should consent to keep funds in the city to redeem their paper at par.

It is desirable to the country banks themselves that there should be some mode of taking up their paper in the cities, for the purpose of converting their city funds and preventing irregular or vexatious demands at home; and the only essential difference between redeeming at par and upon time,

they have done heretofore, consists in the expense of transmitting the notes of the other banks to, and their own notes from, the city. This expense has heretofore been borne by the country banks as an equivalent for the time allowed them to redeem by the city banks; and it would seem to be fair that all the banks should participate in this expense, as all will be benefited by the object to be attained.

Various plans have been suggested for securing the object in question by legislative interposition. One of these is to compel each of the banks to receive at par the notes of every other bank, either in payment of debts or on deposite, or both, as was done in relation to *debts* during the suspension.

Although, as remarked before, the arrangement which grew out of that provision of the law of 1837 operated exceedingly well during the suspension, it by no means follows that the same effect would be produced under other circumstances. However the constitutional objection may be avoided by attempting to enforce the provision as a condition of the enjoyment of other privileges to be first taken away for that purpose, there are other objections to the merits of the plan, which to us are perfectly satisfactory.

Such a provision would cast upon the city banks the burden of taking up and procuring the redemption of all the country paper paid out in the city: and, unless some such equitable arrangement could be made as was made during the suspension, they would find themselves under the necessity of compelling a redemption, somewhat after the manner of the Suffolk Bank plan. But a stronger objection than that, is, that it would subject one institution, or class of institutions, in a great degree, to consequences arising from the mismanagement, recklessness, or fraud of others, over which it had no control, and against which it might have no remedy until too late. If such a provision could make the country notes equivalent to gold and silver in the city at all times, there would be no difficulty in the case; but, unfortunately, there can be no guaranty for that. It may be granted that, under ordinary circumstances, they would be so; but, under an extraordinary pressure, might there not be a failure to redeem at the very time when payment was most essentially necessary? When the city banks should be struggling to maintain the payments of specie, (as they lately have been,) and find it necessary, for that purpose, to create a severe pressure upon their debtors, of what would it avail them to be collecting their debts in country paper, rendered inconvertible by the state of the times? Besides, may it not be apprehended that some of the country institutions, in such a crisis, exempt from demands for specie at home, might, improvidently, or with a reckless disregard of consequences, throw an amount of their paper into the city, sufficient to baffle all the efforts at curtailment there, and produce a suspension? At all events, a prudent calculation would require that the ratio of curtailment should be sufficiently large not only to produce the requisite amount of available means, but also to absorb the probable amount of such as would be inconvertible. Such a calculation is now constantly made by the banks in reference to their own circulation. Its extension to the entire bank note circulation of the State could not be otherwise than disastrous to the business community, while the object would be liable to be defeated by an indefinite issue of paper by other institutions.

These suggestions are applicable to a provision requiring the receipt of country notes in payment of debts. Requiring their receipt also in deposite, it seems to us, would inevitably place each bank entirely in the power of others. Deposites are and must be payable in specie. The provision, therefore, would require each bank to redeem the notes of every other bank in specie. It needs but little sagacity to see that specie-paying banks never could exist under such a law, and we think it almost as certain that they could not under one which required them to receive any thing but specie in payment of their debts. To be able to pay their indebtedness in specie, they must possess the means of commanding their debts in specie, if necessary; and the uncertainty of being obliged to receive payment in distant or inconvertible paper, added to the uncertainty of collecting at all, always growing out of a pressure, would, in our opinion, be sufficient to baffle all human calculation, and render the stability of our banks dependent upon the merest chance.

Another plan which has been suggested, is, to establish an agency bank or office in one of the cities, to be confined exclusively to this business, and obliged to take up all the country paper, either at par, or at a rate of discount sufficient to cover the expenses of sending it home. Considerable capital would be requisite to carry on the operation, and it has been proposed to use the bank fund for that purpose. Others propose to draw the capital rateably from the existing banks. If time were to be allowed to the country banks, corresponding with the trips of the messenger, at twice a month, we should think two millions of capital would be required; otherwise one-half that amount probably would suffice. But we perceive no good reason for redeeming on time, provided the expenses of the operation are otherwise equitably provided for. And there are serious objections to it, in consequence of the facilities which it affords for issuing too much paper.

An agency of this description, through which country paper should be converted, and country collections and remittances made, might be made exceedingly useful.

A simple provision, authorizing the banks to purchase their own paper at a discount not exceeding a half per cent., would be much preferable to the prohibition now existing. They can now purchase each other's notes; and the object of the prohibition against purchasing their own undoubtedly was to prevent their discrediting their own paper for the purpose of purchasing it in. That object would be equally well secured by limiting the discount at so low a rate. Most of the banks, for the sake of their own credit, would undoubtedly avail themselves of such a provision, as the discount would be about equivalent to the ordinary rate of exchange. But probably all would not; and, therefore, this plan falls short of the object desired, as it fails to secure a uniform currency.

There is still another suggestion, which is, by direct enactment to compel all the banks to keep their paper at par in New York.

The difficulties which have suggested themselves to us in regard to this proposition are, that of prescribing the duty of the banks in language sufficiently precise and definite for a law, and that of providing equitably for the expense. The object is not to compel them to redeem in specie, but in funds current in the city; and we do not see why a provision would not answer the purpose, that should declare, for instance, that each bank located out of the city of New York should designate some public place in that city for the redemption of its notes, by advertisement in one of the daily newspapers of the city, to be continued for at least one week, and give like notice of any change of that place; that any bank which, for the space of thirty days in any one calendar year, should fail to redeem its notes at such place, in funds current at par in that city, should be liable to be proceeded against

Bank Commissioners, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as a violation of any provision of its charter. The term *current funds* has a meaning which is perfectly understood by business men; and we apprehend there could be no more difficulty in defining it, than there is in regard to many other terms used in the statutes. The term *loans and discounts*, upon the definition of which the charter of a bank may depend, is one which it is very frequently difficult to define satisfactorily. As before intimated, we should think it hard to subject the country banks to the whole expense of redeeming in the city, and getting their paper home from there; and it has occurred to us that a sufficient, but definite sum, might with propriety be taken from the income of the bank fund, to defray the expense of the messengers—the specific amount authorized by law to be paid over to, and appropriated by, a committee of the banks; or in some other mode calculated to effect an equitable apportionment.

It has been suggested by some, and the idea is worthy of consideration, that if the country banks are compelled to redeem in the city at par, it would be just to allow them a short time (say ten days) to meet specie demands at home, without liability to prosecution in the mean time.

It is important that the notes issued by the associations under the general law should be made equally current with those of the safety-fund banks. And the object may probably be accomplished by raising a fund, to consist of a portion of the specie which they are now required by law to keep on hand, if that course should be deemed advisable, or by compelling them to redeem in the city, upon peril of being proceeded against in the same manner as for refusing to pay specie at home, without the necessity of a demand at their counters. In the latter case, their share of the expenses of the messenger might be retained out of the income from the stocks in the comptroller's hands.

Unless some means can be devised to harmonize the action of the two systems of banking, and provide for a uniform redemption of bank paper, we do not see why the contraction of circulation, and consequently the curtailment of debt, may not be expected to continue, and perhaps until the country banks shall be forced down to a debt within the amount of their capital and profits on hand.

The loans of the banks have decreased since the 1st of January last $15,512,000, and the process of contraction did not commence until about the 1st of October. The reduction by the country banks is $6,465,000. It would undoubtedly be incorrect to attribute all this reduction to the antagonist action of the two systems upon each other, for much of it is the result of the change of times; but that a large share of the pressure has been occasioned by that cause, we think is apparent from its effect upon the country banks, where its operation would be mostly felt.

The effects of a revulsion like that which occurred in October are always most severely felt by the city banks, but, in this instance, the country has participated about equally.

The debt of the city banks has been diminished about nine millions, or 25 per cent.; while that of the country institutions has fallen about 20 per cent. The circulation of the country banks has been reduced near seven millions and a half, or 53 per cent.; while that of the city banks has fallen only about one and a half million, or 26 per cent.

The contracted movement of all the banks at this time, as compared with last year, will be seen by the following table, exhibiting their resources and liabilities.

RESOURCES.

	1st January, 1839.	1st January, 1840.
Loans and discounts	$68,300,486	$52,788,206
Real estate	2,557,655	2,937,695
Stocks	911,623	3,653,170
Bank fund	740,217	820,438
Specie	6,602,708	5,864,434
Notes of other banks	3,907,137	4,401,400
Cash items	2,838,694	2,310,161
Due from banks, &c.	14,309,483	6,543,125
	100,168,003	79,318,629

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$19,373,149	$10,629,514
Loans	492,111	326,610
Due canal fund	3,291,713	3,100,138
Due depositors	18,370,044	16,051,391
Due dividends	527,996	421,844
Due banks, &c.	15,344,098	7,055,584
	57,399,111	37,585,081
Capital and profits	42,768,892	41,733,548
	100,168,003	79,318,629

A reduction of so large a sum as twenty millions of the liabilities of the banks, within so short a period as about ninety days, is unprecedented, and could not have been produced without a severe effort. Their available means at this time are consequently unusually low, but their liabilities to the public never were so small. It will be observed that the amount of specie and bank notes on hand equals, by about half a million, their entire circulation. Their intercourse with each other has been contracted, in consequence of the derangement of collections at home, by the causes before mentioned; and abroad, by the suspension in other States. The bank balances now are reduced to about six millions on one side, and seven on the other, which ordinarily range from fifteen to twenty millions.

Time will be requisite to cancel the liabilities of the country abroad, as well as to restore a sound state of credit in other parts of our own country, before we can look for an active and healthy action here. And very much remains to be done by our banks, in order to convert their debts (many of which have been rendered unmanageable by recent events) into a state of activity and usefulness.

We do not doubt that their interest, as well as that of the public, will be best promoted by contracting their operations within narrower limits than they ordinarily have been, and confining them to such as more legitimately belong to banks of issue.

The vice of banking here, particularly in the country, has always been a tendency to investments in accommodation paper, and too great a reliance

F 1—Continued.

Aggregate statement of 91 banks, subject to the bank fund law, as reported to the Bank Commissioners, January 1, 1840.

RESOURCES.

	Eighteen New York city banks.	Seventy-three country banks.	Total.
Loans and discounts	$21,955,987	$25,290,109	$47,246,096
Real estate	1,067,003	1,372,119	2,439,122
Stocks	2,738,497	292,834	3,031,331
Overdrafts	82,669	66,708	149,377
Expenses and personal estate	184,590	142,782	327,372
Bank fund	443,415	377,023	820,438
Specie	3,648,929	1,321,879	4,970,808
Notes of other solvent banks	2,871,690	951,657	3,823,347
Checks and other cash items	1,475,222	326,565	1,801,787
Funds in New York and Albany	—	2,255,844	2,255,844
Due from other banks and corporations	2,549,311	972,000	3,521,311
			70,386,833

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$16,611,200	$16,340,260	$32,951,460
Circulation	3,414,658	6,522,404	9,937,062
Loans on time	226,610	100,000	326,610
Due to canal fund	704,667	1,571,624	2,276,291
Profits	2,055,412	2,706,851	4,762,263
Deposites on debts	20,959	325,648	346,607
Dividends unpaid	289,590	128,615	418,205
Deposites	10,020,347	3,192,976	13,213,323
Due banks and other corporations	3,673,870	2,481,142	6,155,012
			70,386,833

F 1—Continued.

Aggregate statement of all the chartered banks of the State of New York, on the 1st of January, 1840.

RESOURCES.

	Ninety-one safety-fund banks.	Five banks not safety-fund.	Total.
Loans and discounts	$47,246,096	$5,542,110	$52,788,206
Real estate	2,439,122	498,573	2,937,695
Stocks	3,031,331	621,839	3,653,170
Overdrafts	149,377	–	149,377
Expenses and personal estate	327,372	197,254	524,626
Bank fund	820,438	–	820,438
Specie	4,970,808	893,826	5,864,634
Notes of other solvent banks	3,823,347	578,053	4,401,400
Checks and other cash items	1,801,787	508,374	2,310,161
Due from other banks and corporations	5,777,155	765,970	6,543,125
Other investments	–	108,152	108,152
			80,100,984

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$32,951,460	$3,850,000	$36,801,460
Circulation	9,937,062	692,452	10,629,514
Loans on time	326,610	–	326,610
Due canal fund	2,276,291	823,847	3,100,138
Profits	4,762,263	605,573	5,367,836
Deposites on debts	346,607	–	346,607
Dividends unpaid	418,205	3,639	421,844
Deposites	13,213,323	2,838,068	16,051,391
Due other banks and corporations	6,155,012	900,572	7,055,584
			80,100,984

F 1—Continued.

Statement of all the chartered banks of the State of New York, distinguishing between those located in the city of New York and elsewhere, January 1, 1840.

RESOURCES.

	Twenty-two New York city banks.	Twenty-eight Long Island and North river banks.	Forty-six country banks and two branches.	Total.
Loans and discounts	$26,900,173	$10,999,680	$14,888,353	$52,788,206
Real estate	1,514,788	551,224	871,683	2,937,695
Stocks	3,360,336	171,269	121,565	3,653,170
Overdrafts	82,669	31,927	34,781	149,377
Expenses and personal estate	194,485	258,874	71,267	524,626
Bank fund	443,415	158,529	218,494	820,438
Specie	4,495,137	660,360	709,137	5,864,634
Notes of other banks	3,231,103	712,660	457,637	4,401,400
Checks and cash items	1,983,596	205,151	121,414	2,310,161
Due from banks and corporations	3,130,386	1,727,203	1,685,536	6,543,125
Other investments	43,544	64,608	[illegible]	108,152
[illegible]				80,100,984

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$20,161,200	$7,285,260	$9,355,000	$36,801,460
Circulation	4,028,737	2,070,029	4,530,748	10,629,514
Loans on time	226,610	100,000	–	326,610
Due to canal fund	1,511,914	499,443	1,088,781	3,100,138
Profits	2,457,338	1,466,172	1,444,326	5,367,836
Deposites on debts	20,959	106,898	218,750	346,607
Dividends unpaid	293,229	20,936	107,679	421,844
Deposites	12,455,801	1,813,060	1,782,530	16,051,391
Due other banks and corporations	4,223,844	2,179,687	652,053	7,055,584
[illegible]				80,100,984

F 1—Continued.

Table showing the principal items of the bank statements of all the chartered banks of the State for the last five years.

	January 1, 1836. 86 banks.	January 1, 1837. 98 banks.	January 1, 1838. 95 banks.	January 1, 1839. 96 banks.	January 1, 1840. 96 banks.
Capital	$31,281,461	$37,101,460	$36,611,460	$36,801,460	$36,801,460
Circulation	21,127,927	24,198,000	12,432,478	19,373,149	10,629,514
Canal fund	3,445,753	3,768,874	4,465,832	3,291,713	3,100,138
Deposites	19,116,170	19,342,698	15,771,729	18,370,044	16,051,391
United States deposites	9,291,539	10,791,596			
Due banks	19,783,482	20,462,823	15,221,487	15,344,098	7,055,584
Loans and discounts	72,469,282	79,313,188	60,999,770	68,300,486	52,788,206
Stocks	803,159	1,794,152	2,795,207	911,623	3,653,170
Specie	6,224,646	6,557,020	4,139,732	6,602,708	5,864,634
Bank notes	10,237,574	12,487,610	3,616,918	3,907,137	4,401,400
Cash items	1,277,886	3,268,648	618,277	2,838,694	2,310,161
Due from banks	15,991,168	18,832,254	18,297,899	14,122,940	6,543,125

F 2.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BANKS UNDER THE GENERAL BANKING LAW,

Up to 1st January, 1840.

F 2.

The semi-annual reports of the banks under the general banking law, up to January 1, 1840.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Amount of capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in.	Amount of stock held absolutely.	Amount of stock held as collateral security.	Debts due from moneyed corporations or associations.	Debts secured by bond and mortgages.	Debts in judgment.	Amount of debts not due, supposed collectable.
1 Agricultural Bank of Herkimer	$101,500 00	-	-	$20,735 97	$43,900 00	-	$35,415 11
2 Ballston Spa Bank	100,000 00	-	-	20,118 13	40,150 00	$420 00	39,450 18
3 Howard Trust and Banking Company	100,000 00	$25,000 00	-	2,489 49	23,250 00	4,175 00	73,459 45
4 Albany Exchange Bank	130,650 00	-	$1,225 00	24,841 50	19,050 00	-	111,566 32
5 Bank of Central New York	120,600 00	61,000 00	-	18,495 75	35,081 75	13,416 90	75,518 05
6 James Bank	106,000 00	-	-	-	76,000 00	-	22,228 72
7 Middletown Bank	102,600 00	20,000 00	-	12,060 90	39,900 00	-	46,641 27
8 Port Plain Bank	100,000 00	-	5,000 00	17,710 72	94,650 00	2,606 76	29,956 68
9 Bank of Waterville	114,000 00	60,000 00	-	11,260 57	35,350 00	-	49,592 40
10 Pine Plains Bank	100,000 00	63,000 00	-	64,248 38	37,200 00	-	27,174 24
11 Farmers' Bank of Orleans	299,180 63	-	-	14,896 06	163,880 65	3,050 00	40,950 54
12 New York Banking Company	352,745 00	-	-	161,627 13			
13 Powell Bank	135,000 00	75,000 00	-	62,210 75	50,000 00	-	65,228 02
14 Binghamton Bank	200,005 00	-	2,600 00	5,067 00	20,800 00	-	46,817 47
15 Bank of Commerce, Buffalo	100,000 00	-	-	1,001 00	-	-	152,509 03
16 Merchants' Exchange Bank, Buffalo	285,600 00	212,000 00	3,900 00	41,779 42	38,600 00	1,500 00	108,863 01
17 Commercial Bank of Troy	116,800 00	31,000 00	1,500 00	2,759 47	30,000 00	-	72,384 32
18 Delaware Bank	100,000 00	63,000 00	-	34,573 46	5,780 37	-	44,632 82
19 Mercantile Bank of Schenectady	119,587 50	72,000 00	2,588 00	25,891 00	40,500 00	327 00	52,769 57
20 Bank of Corning	117,000 00	75,000 00	-	22,528 93	59,737 50	-	24,465 01
21 Bank of Lowville	101,950 00	30,000 00	-	17,601 78	50,000 00	-	46,758 44
22 St. Lawrence Bank	136,675 00	-	6,700 00	34,691 71	138,783 00	1,273 25	82,647 91
23 Union Bank, Buffalo	100,000 00	100,000 00	-	24,174 39	-	-	36,532 54
24 Millers' Bank of New York, at Clyde	237,400 00	-	-	2,189 18	88,200 00	-	125,163 51

25 Washington County Bank	100,600 00	–	–	6,015 34	37,625 00	–	21,058 68
26 State Bank of New York, Buffalo	100,000 00	–	–	11,541 34			
27 Tenth Ward Bank	147,639 01	–	12,500 00	–	170,342 51	1,500 00	
28 Commercial Bank of Rochester	342,500 00	70,000 00	1,030 00	34,242 23	306,930 00	–	75,683 65
29 Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo	100,000 00	45,000 00	–	7,785 96	38,150 00	101 75	32,484 08
30 Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam	100,085 00	20,000 00	–	2,836 53	–	–	3,545 00
31 Genesee County Bank	100,000 00	25,000 00	–	22,828 08	50,000 00	500 00	42,192 59
32 Bank of Kinderhook	113,350 00	–	–	18,180 53	51,000 00	910 64	35,313 09
33 Farmers and Drovers' Bank	111,150 00	–	–	7,485 63	24,400 00	–	48,618 80
34 Bank of Vernon	100,000 00	50,000 00	1,200 00	5,145 96	50,012 00	–	27,927 25
35 Bank of Syracuse	240,000 00	–	–	69,395 50	55,800 00	1,116 45	83,896 50
36 Bank of Commerce in New York	1,817,130 00	–	20,510 00	619,620 22	–	–	1,374,166 42
37 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester	100,090 00	700 00	–	12,266 43	40,800 00	–	8,939 69
38 Bank of Whitestown	100,000 00	40,000 00	–	3,610 63	48,000 00	–	38,370 30
39 United States Bank, Buffalo	100,000 00	42,000 00	–	15,512 87	50,000 00	615 73	26,896 27
40 Mohawk Valley Bank	118,800 00	40,000 00	–	4,398 87	51,700 00	–	33,901 99
41 Bank of Albion	100,000 00	–	–	2,002 34	41,195 00	–	4,964 72
42 Exchange Bank of Genesee	109,947 00	–	–	12,570 91	69,632 69	300 00	45,558 52
43 Erie County Bank	200,000 00	–	–	116 85	95,000 00	–	99,780 41
44 Farmers' Bank of Hudson	145,700 00	–	22,000 00	8,861 46	61,450 00	200 00	47,142 42
45 Bank of America, Buffalo	100,000 00	–	–	4,596 84			
46 Bank of Western New York, Rochester	180,000 00	–	26,000 00	2,640 06	500 00	3,260 50	153,432 95
47 Bank of Silver Creek	100,000 00	–	–	7,923 00	25,550 00		
48 Bank of Tonawanda	106,000 00	24,000 00	–	1,250 00			
49 Farmers' Bank of Geneva	119,400 00	–	3,500 00	12,525 31	99,400 00	–	4,362 66
50 Mechanics' Banking Association	632,000 00	100,000 00	32,728 92	81,450 36	287,737 04	1,154 01	258,475 46
51 Bank of Dansville	150,250 00	–	–	11,790 27	160,250 00	4,100 00	12,800 00
52 Bank of Watertown	100,000 00	–	–	46,234 69	59,607 53	–	45,325 60
53 Bank of the United States in New York	200,500 00	200,000 00	6,625 00	130,584 31	–	2,089 60	612,982 84
54 Lockport Bank and Trust Company	308,900 60	–	–	10,175 90	160,500 00	6,584 28	126,782 10
55 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	100,000 00	–	–	53,666 78	45,000 00	390 75	28,399 25
56 Farmers' Bank of Seneca county	183,634 00	–	–	9,886 29	100,634 00	6,500 00	164,636 00
57 Canal Bank of Lockport	200,800 00	78,500 00	–	64,568 66	89,700 00	371 71	86,620 03
58 North American Trust and Banking Company	3,230,900 00	–	381,200 00	479,935 15	3,371,195 00	698 28	638,594 16
59 Staten Island Bank	148,300 00	65,000 00	10,100 00	6,791 55	67,000 00	500 00	55,953 85
60 American Exchange Bank	1,155,400 00	–	110,800 00	133,207 50	–	–	821,413 52
61 Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Ithaca	150,000 00	–	–	28,895 43	78,874 98		
62 Farmers' Bank of Penn Yan	116,957 66	30,000 00	–	4,1[illegible]8 97	111,391 66	329 59	24,801 05
63 Bank of Lodi	100,000 00	93,750 00	–	26 28	16,250 00	–	5,179 00

Thomas & Meek
& Lancaster
Stat. entered

F 2—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Amount of debts over due, and not in suit, supposed collectable.	Debts of every kind in suit, but not in judgment, supposed collectable.	Special loans supposed collectable.	Debts due from individuals on account of overdrafts.	The amount of debts due to associations or corporations first Monday of January, 1840.	The amount payable on demand.	The amount of bills, notes, or other evidences of debts issued.
1 Agricultural Bank of Herkimer	$5,624 79	–	–	$0 77	$0 75	$4,830 28	$42,545 00
2 Ballston Spa Bank	1,533 04	$3,016 00	–	–	510 00	18,508 34	29,152 00
3 Howard Trust and Banking Company	2,850 00	4,955 55	$21,300 00	–	2,998 39	43,430 00	11,762 00
4 Albany Exchange Bank	102 57	800 00	–	19 30	14,778 74	47,822 26	8,833 00
5 Bank of Central New York	2,655 40	3,701 96	–	–	1,908 16	–	57,400 00
6 James Bank	324 28	–	–	–	–	–	32,249 00
7 Middletown Bank	3,347 57	–	–	–	6,319 14	–	29,367 00
8 Fort Plain Bank	2,469 54	2,719 15	–	7 01	–	7,146 50	80,000 00
9 Bank of Waterville	1,870 00	–	–	–	5,277 48	–	49,410 00
10 Pine Plains Bank	5,803 62	600 00	–	–	–	4,664 40	60,268 00
11 Farmers' Bank of Orleans	8,179 40	2,797 83	–	717 85	279 01	7,281 83	97,371 00
12 New York Banking Company	14,705 11	5,671 49	–	–	326,091 01	260 62	43,756 00
13 Powell Bank	4,800 00	500 00	–	–	54,263 47	–	60,986 00
14 Binghamton Bank	2,123 43	2,231 87	–	218 64	–	5,405 45	73,718 00
15 Bank of Commerce, Buffalo	–	–	429 83	–	–	86,383 70	214,656 50
16 Merchants' Exchange Bank, Buffalo	6,219 50	3,100 00	–	1,230 85	1,131 31	187,307 45	188,400 00
17 Commercial Bank of Troy	2,615 50	1,762 32	–	166 80	–	5,021 00	21,090 00
18 Delaware Bank	5,915 89	2,539 03	17,300 00	–	101 50	15,205 52	55,700 00
19 Mercantile Bank of Schenectady	2,357 35	1,600 00	–	29 00	856 96	38,549 00	34,579 00
20 Bank of Corning	4,709 73	–	–	–	1,622 53	11,822 29	51,473 00
21 Bank of Lowville	2,265 35	95 68	–	2,524 00	121 31	52,689 21	45,000 00
22 St. Lawrence Bank	7,201 75	–	–	64 04	110,961 19	9,508 24	132,151 00
23 Union Bank, Buffalo	–	200 00	–	–	–	65,133 69	61,656 00
24 Millers' Bank of New York, at Clyde	–	–	20,000 00	2,263 81	23,931 30	4,992 95	170,847 00
25 Washington County Bank	5,267 40	–	–	–	–	4,901 67	26,750 00
26 State Bank of New York, Buffalo	–	–	381 00	–	–	[illegible]	
						5360321	49993 00

26 State Bank of New York, Buffalo	–	–	381 00	–	–	53,603 21	49,993 00
27 Tenth Ward Bank	41,114 00	–	4,862 68	–	–	9,537 00	13,400 00
28 Commercial Bank of Rochester	9,690 07	595 00	–	175 91	–	30,923 55	93,555 00
29 Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo	1,336 00	101 87	662 62	–		2,785 98	60,000 00
30 Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam	121 45	–	–	–	3,000 00	2,660 65	20,000 00
31 Genesee County Bank	875 33	–	–	–	–	15,888 12	48,200 00
32 Bank of Kinderhook	8,774 03	6,470 30	–	03	1,074 27	21,578 35	43,357 00
33 Farmers and Drovers' Bank	347 86	–	–	–	–	31,441 84	55,830 00
34 Bank of Vernon	2,525 39	–	–	–	3,363 24	5,690 47	59,000 00
35 Bank of Syracuse	16,296 25	2,968 62	–	623 15	25,401 64	38,171 30	73,675 00
36 Bank of Commerce in New York	–	255 13	7,250 00	–	168,330 15	1,061,277 47	34,040 00
37 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester	2,652 00	1,437 00	3,230 87	56 13	15,209 81	6,391 19	25,470 00
38 Bank of Whitestown	165 00	–	931 00	–	–	9,791 42	30,309 00
39 United States Bank, Buffalo	4,673 97	105 00	774 43	609 87	12,833 32	17,711 65	72,133 00
40 Mohawk Valley Bank	2,741 78	802 27	–	–	50 00	7,607 55	31,767 00
41 Bank of Albion	150 00	–	–	–	45 65	6,060 87	4,430 00
42 Exchange Bank of Genesee	4,259 22	–	–	–	–	2,608 88	65,800 00
43 Erie County Bank	407 13	–	1,430 00	140 00	29,317 62	14,476 85	10,924 00
44 Farmers' Bank of Hudson	11,329 00	6,418 00	–	193 13	660 50	22,187 12	30,360 00
45 Bank of America, Buffalo	–	–	–	–	–	2,047 69	28,900 00
46 Bank of Western New York, Rochester	12,069 16	5,966 03	10,620 57	1,074 75	30,441 79	9,404 53	93,390 00
47 Bank of Silver Creek	–	–	–	–	–	11,185 06	15,676 00
48 Bank of Tonawanda	93,004 25	3,189 66	–	–	572 87	572 87	19,000 00
49 Farmers' Bank of Geneva	1,221 63	–	–	–	50,000 00	1,587 13	23,726 00
50 Mechanics' Banking Association	5,560 81	–	32,728 92	6,447 22	38,058 78	79,126 90	75,286 00
51 Bank of Dansville	41,285 85	2,110 00	–	2,921 70	597 51	–	163,700 00
52 Bank of Watertown	13,089 44	1,662 64	–	2,479 03	108 85	14,686 62	84,598 00
53 Bank of the United States in New York	7,116 71	2,183 93	5,986 00	3,392 02	836,637 62	680,404 56	140,000 00
54 Lockport Bank and Trust Company	7,996 31	1,092 45	–	490 67	58,681 41	12,706 55	181,407 80
55 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	15,335 26	1,903 50	–	–	2,892 28	42,108 49	79,800 00
56 Farmers' Bank of Seneca County	9,145 95	–	6,665 14	271 86	100 00	11,742 49	116,954 00
57 Canal Bank of Lockport	12,643 55	1,285 34	–	589 33	35,481 11	35,461 27	115,600 00
58 North American Trust and Banking Company	71,913 27	116,377 71	750,936 34	7,605 50	4,655,198 21	151,065 28	57,065 00
59 Staten Island Bank	9,578 43	320 21	–	143 91	3,705 50	17,309 40	68,405 00
60 American Exchange Bank	1,528 18	–	50,557 00	716 30	110,181 41	486,542 08	236,800 00
61 Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Ithaca	–	–	–	1,180 17	118 86	47,911 80	67,533 00
62 Farmers' Bank of Penn Yan	4,469 67	–	–	10 80	1,064 73	4,103 40	32,058 00
63 Bank of Lodi	950 18	–	–	–	62 82	865 85	9,096 00

F 2—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS.	The amount of losses charged on profits since last preceding statement.	Dividends declared since last preceding statement.	Due to associations, (December.)	Due from associations, (December.)	Specie, (December.)	Bills and notes in circulation as money, and outstanding, (December.)	Average amount due to associations from all the shareholders, (December.)
1 *Agricultural Bank of Herkimer*	-	-	$129,735 19	$11,249 30	$6,456 05	$34,426 00	$22,572 64
2 Ballston Spa Bank	-	-	61,381 01	54,386 60	9,929 96	42,225 00	
3 Howard Trust and Banking Company	-	-	110,482 62	40,480 57	1,815 91	12,120 00	4,601 15
4 Albany Exchange Bank	-	-	90,790 83	38,964 18	4,603 83	9,092 00	28,625 96
5 Bank of Central New York	-	-	279,044 98	279,014 98	6,792 00	51,336 00	34,811 00
6 James Bank	-	-	22,508 58	16	3,819 52	32,569 00	
7 Middletown Bank	-	-	37,590 81	28,467 00	4,732 51	27,567 00	
8 Fort Plain Bank	-	-	69,670 42	57,118 71	7,565 87	53,428 00	10,352 00
9 Bank of Waterville	$10 00	-	55,524 67	4,010 42	10,524 13	52,769 00	38,010 42
10 Pine Plains Bank	1,884 51	-	61,398 68	5,363 00	8,851 26	55,633 00	15,788 34
11 Farmers' Bank of Orleans	-	-	13,435 01	4,113 83	14,400 00	107,675 00	3,000 00
12 New York Banking Company	-	$10,811 15	453,406 09	227,991 00	16,364 00	45,263 00	610 00
13 Powell Bank	-	-	105,000 00	40,000 00	17,000 00	58,256 00	
14 Binghamton Bank	-	-	13,611 00	69,402 00	9,253 00	65,377 00	9,384 08
15 Bank of Commerce, Buffalo	-	-	153,010 03	136,764 00	18,749 50	131,382 00	94,000 00
16 Merchants' Exchange Bank, Buffalo	-	-	691,057 94	691,057 94	19,953 07	129,855 00	7,710 43
17 Commercial Bank of Troy	-	-	73,064 86	6,250 63	3,769 61	15,922 00	15,129 95
18 *Delaware Bank*	-	-	100,670 54	70,159 76	9,329 62	51,018 00	16,101 00
19 Mercantile Bank of Schenectady	-	-	153,156 56	63,735 00	7,902 00	28,621 00	15,869 00
20 Bank of Corning	-	9,360 00	60,905 26	4,406 61	6,568 07	41,150 00	5,595 98
21 Bank of Lowville	-	-	146,454 17	48,530 87	5,360 79	40,315 00	12,661 95
22 St. Lawrence Bank	-	4,275 76	435,912 23	282,256 51	16,443 48	123,491 00	363 72
23 Union Bank, Buffalo	-	-	56,838 92	66,081 10	7,887 45	62,400 00	
24 Millers' Bank of New York, at Clyde	781 76	-	62,425 32	51,499 44	22,015 72	161,230 32	99,414 00
25 Washington County Bank	-	-	96,736 48	32,221 27	4,778 51	27,558 00	7,707 46
26 State Bank of New York, Buffalo	-	-	130,957 00	130,957 00	5,431 00	32,811 00	

27 Penn Yan Bank	-	-	45,499 75	21,168 23	9,237 00	9,537 00	15,268 80
28 Commercial Bank of Rochester	-	-	129,939 19	85,595 46	15,319 49	95,605 00	21,793 08
29 Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo	-	-	90,447 40	37,330 14	6,158 79	59,900 00	10,169 85
30 Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam	-	-	90,700 00	3,000 00	2,916 00	19,872 00	1,344 00
31 Genesee County Bank	-	-	65,691 00	15,700 00	8,215 52	47,508 00	3,628 00
32 Bank of Kinderhook	-	-	72,800 43	24,843 82	7,596 78	50,667 00	6,841 24
33 Farmers and Drovers' Bank	-	-	60,500 00	40,700 00	7,100 00	25,813 00	15,356 00
34 Bank of Vernon	-	-	156,006 10	156,006 10	12,921 74	38,687 00	6,416 00
35 Bank of Syracuse	-	-	166,451 33	62,919 77	12,764 56	75,416 08	518 35
36 Bank of Commerce in New York	-	-	2,974,890 78	1,179,301 55	218,397 20	136,890 00	313,015 85
37 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester	-	-	26,912 78	15,490 42	7,191 39	26,361 00	2,313 33
38 Bank of Whitestown	-	-	125,549 79	34,599 67	5,700 00	28,795 00	612 40
39 United States Bank, Buffalo	-	-	90,126 73	89,884 65	9,037 82	72,133 00	4,716 63
40 Mohawk Valley Bank	-	-	15,135 90	7,050 07	3,556 00	33,347 00	1,095 00
41 Bank of Albion	-	-	5,420 71	5,399 75	1,683 30	2,851 00	2,608 00
42 Exchange Bank of Genesee	-	-	62,148 23	7,096 10	8,276 23	54,561 00	12,775 98
43 Erie County Bank	-	-	543,461 00	543,461 00	19,527 00	205,288 00	6,050 00
44 Farmers' Bank of Hudson	-	-	91,160 00	26,468 00	8,768 01	33,177 00	18,100 00
45 Bank of America, Buffalo	-	-	47,242 00	60,064 00	2,410 25	19,002 00	15,687 50
46 Bank of Western New York, Rochester	-	-	167,696 47	14,338 56	11,575 54	86,209 00	2,900 57
47 Bank of Silver Creek	-	-	6,500 00	3,250 00	3,000 00	13,800 00	1,350 00
48 Bank of Tonawanda	-	-	91,979 25	852 71	2,923 70	19,000 00	44,000 00
49 Farmers' Bank of Geneva	-	-	55,643 69	30,949 93	5,114 30	34,422 00	10,330 00
50 Mechanics' Banking Association	-	-	278,509 95	83,946 41	37,098 14	53,424 00	117,951 96
51 Bank of Dansville	-	-					
52 Bank of Watertown	-	-	177,469 44	82,175 28	12,040 03	53,014 00	3,910 19
53 Bank of the United States in New York	-	-	1,561,332 70	1,561,322 70	263,771 81	36,750 00	
54 Lockport Bank and Trust Company	-	-	598,155 59	598,155 59	13,289 09	135,631 00	21,304 00
55 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	-	-	73,737 72	31,242 10	11,562 51	63,035 00	21,328 83
56 Farmers' Bank of Seneca County	-	-	197,054 59	109,908 49	12,422 06	43,575 00	6,283 50
57 Canal Bank of Lockport	-	-	270,977 40	86,077 80	12,693 37	97,314 00	5,360 72
58 North American Trust and Banking Company	254,037 08	128,956 90	4,791,400 37	4,771,068 75	16,538 00	185,600 00	387,716 04
59 Staten Island Bank	-	4,440 00	82,022 00	44,101 50	1,695 80	20,234 00	562 60
60 American Exchange Bank	-	34,517 10	1,765,108 66	1,765,108 62	94,650 30	82,134 00	92,169 10
61 Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Ithaca	-	5,250 00	213,517 22	30,182 41	14,855 45	84,397 00	
62 Farmers' Bank of Penn Yan	-	-	54,513 59	33,537 71	4,190 57	31,839 00	4,666 79
63 Bank of Lodi	-	-	5,229 00	8,685 00	1,315 56	9,444 00	2,015 00

The City Trust and Banking Company of New York have not reported the affairs of their bank.