

tal of the bank and *its resources from old deb'ts, rents and tolls*, they determined to *loan* the bank the sum of \$100,000, *to be paid in from time to time, as the same might be required, and to be applied to the purposes of the bank.* The capital therefore at this time [20th Feb. 1838,] consists of the *original* sum subscribed in 1814, '15 and '16, [\$315,314 52] of the augmented subscription in 1832, [of which \$78,005 was paid in] and of such sums as, from time to time, *may be paid upon the contract above named.*"

The parties to that contract, whoever they are, have, according to the answer last quoted, certainly rendered themselves *responsible* by said contract, for the *discharge of all the outstanding liabilities of the Susquehanna Bank*, and ought to be held answerable therefor to its creditors generally.

To the inquiries contained in the 12th and 4th special interrogatories, "What amount of notes was there issued at the time of the *suspension* about March or April 1834?" "What was the total amount of notes that were issued at the time of the bank failure?" The respondent before mentioned "refers for answer to this interrogatory, to Exhibit A., being copied from the *books* of the bank, made up at the time as the *official* statement."

By referring to that Exhibit it will be seen that on the 8th of March, 1834, (about three or four weeks *before* the bank failed) the bank notes stated to have been issued amounted to about \$128,925; and that per the statement of September made with reference to the bank's condition *after* its failure, the whole amount of its notes issued amounted to about \$328,359 14, leaving the conclusion to be drawn, that during the month immediately preceding its *failures* its *issues were increased* by the enormous sum of \$199,434 14, or considerably *more than double* in that short space of time!

The *cash* on hand seems to have dwindled away, in the same time, from \$74,289 07 to the pitiful sum of 97 cents!! and with this remainder of *cash*, and all "its resources from *old debts, rents and tolls*," the statement mentioned, taken in connexion with the answers made to the interrogatories, affords strong evidence that there existed a very large DEFICIENCY; which deficit had *not* been made up or accounted for in 1836, when the paper mill and the engraver were set to work again for the purpose of sending forth new issues of worthless Susquehanna Bank paper, designed to pass for money!!

The consequence was that many individuals had to suffer for their credulity in receiving such trash, for the bank not long afterwards failed again, and it is believed that since that *third* catastrophe its doors have remained closed against its creditors.

What additional amount of notes had been issued to February 1838, it is impossible here to say.

The 14th special interrogatory asks, "What amount, if any, of *assets* was there on hand *not* assigned away to banks or individuals at the time of its failure in 1834?" To which question the respondent "for answer refers to the statement Exhibit A."