

Treasurer of the Western Shore, on the 2d December, 1836. The subsequent instalments were paid in notes of specie paying banks."

With regard to the first of this answer—the amount of coin possessed by the Western Bank on the 2d December, 1836, as a part of its capital stock—the undersigned beg leave to submit the following evidence:

Thomas Phoenix, cashier, stated,—“That the specie on hand, say 250,000 dollars was part in their vaults, and in certificates of specie deposits in the Union Bank and other Banks—that the same was obtained by the bills and notes discounted by the Western Savings Institution, prior to the 1st Dec. 1836, which then amounted to \$294,387 83.

Thomas Spicer, Jr. 1st teller, produced the teller's cash book, containing the daily settlements of the cash transactions at the period referred to—and he testified—that the amount of specie in possession of the bank, within that time, was as follow:

1836	1836	1836	1836
Dec. 1, \$12,179.33	Dec. 9, \$6,108.34	Dec. 17, \$9,407.09	Dec. 26, \$14,503.43
“ 2, 12,508.15	“ 10, 6,975.51	“ 19, 14,767.87	“ 27, 14,616.23
“ 3, 12,287.57	“ 12, 7,907.79	“ 20, 15,213.18	“ 28, 15,788.18
“ 5, 5,335.66	“ 13, 8,814.40	“ 21, 15,566.68	“ 29, 10,081.17
“ 6, 5,438.55	“ 14, 9,102.33	“ 22, 16,020.95	“ 30, 14,433.58
“ 7, 5,685.22	“ 15, 9,719.78	“ 23, 16,078.83	1837, 31, 20,750.67
“ 8, 6,090.97	“ 16, 9,808.16	“ 24, 14,288.72	Jan. 2, 14,713.90

He also stated—that “the bank had specie certificates of banks to the amount of 250,000 dollars, he has no knowledge how the specie certificates were obtained—the certificates were handed to to him by Mr. Phoenix the cashier—they were from Cohen's, Union, and Merchant's Bank—they were not purchased with the bills and notes discounted to his knowledge.”

Thomas Phoenix, Cashier, further testified,—“They were in specie certificates from the Merchants' Bank and others, the faith of the bank was pledged for the specie certificates, that the specie would have been brought to the bank if required by the commissioners, the specie certificates were only used for the commissioners. It was considered as the property of the bank.

John Mason, 1st book keeper, proved,—“That the cash book (then exhibited to him,) from December 1st, 1836, to 2d January 1837, was kept by him, the cash balances therein stated are correct, the largest amount of cash balance, within that period, was on the 8th of December, and amounted to \$105,784 14, which sum comprehended bank notes as well as specie.”

It further appeared by the books, that the amount of capital paid on the 15th December 1836, did not exceed \$333,538, including \$90,000 in the hands of the commissioners.

The undersigned expressed a desire to examine the discount accounts of stockholders, in order to ascertain what amount of instalments (if any) had been paid by loans granted for that purpose by the bank. To this proposal, the Cashier replied, in substance, that he had no opportunity to consult the board respecting this investigation, that the discount accounts were, in his opinion, private accounts blended with the cash accounts of individuals,