periods, to learn whether they are accumulating debt upon themselves, and the country, or accumulating capital to benefit our own land.

In March, 1862, the deposits were	$18,342,095
Circulation	12,048,566
	$30,390,671
Specie	9,986,750
	$20,403,921

The above shows they possessed one dollar of coin for every three they were thus liable for.

In September, 1863, the month referred to by the *Witness*, there were:

Deposits	$22,121,469
Circulation	9,985,801
	$32,107,270
Specie	7,247,380
	$24,859,889

The banks thus had nearly $2,000,000 more debt and over $2,500,000 less money, and were, so far as accumulating capital in their vaults and in the country $4,500,000 poorer in September, 1863, than they were in March, 1862.

THE DECREASE ACCELERATING.

On the first of August, 1864, the latest returns the *Witness* had to guide it, we find

Deposits	$25,000,000
Circulation	8,811,433
	$33,811,433
Specie	4,512,448
	$29,298,985

Which shows $1,700,000 more debt on interest, and $3,734,831 less money in hand, thus in the eleven months we have $5,434,832 less capital for the country; for that increase of deposits must be paid before we stand on the level we should had the banks not sold those deposits to pay for foreign goods.

Borrowing will not increase the capital of the country. The money borrowed is the capital of another country; it cannot be the capital of both. The capital of a country is only increased by the net profits of the industry of its people, or by the gold of emigrants, and if any more of that net profit is paid out by way of interest, or for interest, and foreign products; the country is unquestionably getting poorer, and if we pay out more money in a year, for foreign goods and interest, than we receive for the fruits of our industry, and through emigration, the money capital is growing less.

WHAT IS OUR POSITION?

Have we paid more for foreign products than we have received for our own? For the years 1861, 1862 1863 we imported $25,438,313 more than we exported.

To meet that immense over importation we have paid out all the increase of deposits in our banks, which since the war in the United States commenced is said to amount to about $10,000,000, of which the *Globe* said last January "of course a *very considerable* portion of those deposits consist of American capital," and the *Montreal Wieness* referring to them only a few weeks since stated that the amount was now so large that the banks did not feel safe in holding them on short notice and contemplated refusing more American deposits on interest, except on longer terms—or notice—of withdrawal. If to that increase of deposits we add the $5,474,502 decrease of coin in the banks since March 1862 we will have about $15,000,000 of the $25,438,313 accounted for. To those amounts we must add the increase of specie received through the expenditure for the British troops during that period, which no doubt amounts to at least $5,000,000, and probably much more. Besides these items there have been large amounts borrowed on security of the country both by the government and