eight hundred dollars, afterwards increased to $1,450, be signed by the President, and before issued, countersigned by the Governor of Maryland in Liberia, which shall be receivable at the government store for goods purchased there.

In order to make this paper currency, which was prepared in sums of 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and one dollar, acceptable to the natives, the Board of Managers were aided by a custom which required a purchaser to dash, or make a present of, a portion of the article bought, to each of the bystanders. It did not take the natives long to find out, that by selecting their own time for realizing these notes at the public store, they could save the objectional dashes. To help them to understand the value of the notes, a head of tobacco was engraved on the five-cent one, a chicken on the ten-cent, a duck on the twenty-five cent, two ducks on the fifty-cent one, and a goat was on the dollar note. These notes constituted the currency of the colony for years.[1]

[1] It had been intended to place a fac-simile of one of these notes in the Appendix, and the State Society's printer, or his successor, rather, who occupied the old stand and had fallen into possession of all the former's stock, was applied to, in the feeble hope that at the end of fifty years, the blocks from which the animals and the head of tobacco had been printed, might still be in existence: but it so happened that within a week only of the application they had been destroyed as worthless!

On the 15th of January, 1841, the Board of Managers appointed Dr. Hall their general agent, an office to which he added that of editor of the Maryland State Colonization Journal; and it is due to him to say that when the Board became interested in African trade on its own account, as a means of increasing its resources, its unusual success was largely, if not altogether, due to the experience, industry and integrity of their general agent.

Things had by this time settled down at Cape Palmas into the routine of a well-regulated community, and was attracting settlers whose relations were not in all respects provided for by the original ordinance. Further legislation became necessary, and on the 2nd of February, 1841, "a declaratory ordinance touching the sovereignty of Maryland in Liberia," was enacted.

This, after reciting the facts connected with the founding of the settlement, declares that under the

10 TEN 10
MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Baltimore, November, 1837.
10 10
This note will be received for
TEN CENTS at the Government Store, in Harper, Maryland in Liberia, Africa, in payment for goods.
Governor of Md. in Liberia. Pres't Md. State Col. Society.
TEN CENTS

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XV. Pamphlets (not in original collection)
16. Maryland in Liberia, by J.H.B.Latrobe, March 9, 1885, Baltimore