the duties of the agency, in addition to those of physician, devolved upon him. But he did not survive long enough to realize the difficulties of his situation. By a letter from Mr. Anthony D. Williams, vice-agent of the colony, information was received of the death of Dr. J. W. Anderson, of the African fever, after an illness of ten days. "We mingle," says the writer, "our tears with yours, in anticipation, when we reflect what a great loss the colony has sustained. Dr. Anderson had been but a few weeks among us, when summoned to take his departure for a better world; but his gentle and unassuming conduct, his Christian walk and conversation, and his medical skill, endeared him to all who had the happiness of being perfectly acquainted with him." Another letter says, "Well might I have said when Dr. Anderson breathed his last, 'Come and see how a Christian can die.' He commenced praying on Thursday evening, and continued in fervent prayer to his Redeemer, to the very last. He offered up a most fervent supplication in behalf of the colony, for the civil and military officers of the same, for the Colonization Society and its friends, and in behalf of his own relatives and friends. Shortly before he expired, he said, 'for me to live is Christ, and to die is gain,' and repeated the stanza,

'Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.'

He desired the following sentence to be inscribed on his tomb: 'Jesus, for thee I live, for thee I die.'"

The following obituary notice was published in the African Repository, for August, 1830.

"John Wallace Anderson, the youngest son of Col. Richard Anderson, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, November 5, 1802. He commenced his academical studies at Rockville, and continued them at Hagerstown, until he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class of Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, whither he repaired to obtain a collegiate education. The state of his health compelled him to relinquish his studies in this institution; and after it was restored, he entered on the medical course at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the spring of 1828. In the fall of the same year, he settled, as a practising physician, in Hagerstown, and twelve

months afterwards disclosed his determination to devote himself to African colonization, by serving in a medical capacity, among the colonists of Liberia. In fulfilling this resolution, Dr. Anderson had to leave a home rendered delightful by the presence of a most interesting family circle, and the ordinances of God's house administered in that church of which he was a member. He embarked on board the Liberia, on the 17th of January, 1830, arrived at the colony on the 17th of February, and on the 12th of April closed his earthly pilgrimage, after an illness of twelve days."

The editor of the Repository says, concerning this young man: "It was our privilege to enjoy his acquaintance but for two or three days, just before his departure for Liberia. But we saw in him, during this short season, evidences of remarkable devotion to the cause of God and man, and a spirit so mild, retiring, disinterested, and unwavering, as at once to win our affections and deeply impress our hearts."

On the 20th of October, 1830, the ship Carolinian, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, with one hundred and seven coloured emigrants for Liberia; forty-five of whom were emancipated slaves. The colonial agent, Dr. Mechlin, and Dr. Humphreys, colonial physician, took passage in this vessel. So also did Mr. and Mrs. Warner, missionaries to Liberia, sent out by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Among the liberated slaves, were eight of the descendants of Abduhl Rahaman; and nine liberated by C. Bolton, Esq., of Savannah; twelve by Miss Blackburn, near Charlestown, Virginia; seven, by Miss Van Meter, Hardy county, Virginia; and seven others left free, by a gentleman in Essex county, Virginia; and a few others. The children and grand children of Abduhl Rahaman, were redeemed and provided for by a fund raised in Philadelphia, before mentioned. The emigrants were generally well supplied with articles most necessary for the voyage. One of the females liberated by Miss Blackburn had possession of a pretty good library, and many school-books. Two of the women sent by this benevolent lady, were accompanied by their husbands, whom she had redeemed at the price of eight hundred dollars.

It may be mentioned here as a fact worthy of notice, that Mr. Robert S. Finley, a son of the Rev. Dr. Finley, the founder

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846