

Spitalfields.

April 16. 1844

My dear M^r. Queen.

I am ashamed to attempt an apology for my silence - Indeed I have none to offer, save that I have been very poorly, & that I am: Gurney was unexpectedly detained in the County, till last

night. I saw him this
morning & agreed with
him that there should
be a Meeting at his
Counting House, No. 65.
Lombard Street tomorrow
(Wednesday the 17th inst.)
at 12 1/2 o'clock.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,
J Fowle Buxton

John
Dr. J. Buxton
14 Temple Bar

Sir

I am much obliged to the Members of
the Agency Committee for the sight
of the enclosed Letters. I have read
them all, & feel great satisfaction
in seeing the spirit so cordially
existing in the Country.

With regard to my opinion upon them
I scarcely know what you mean,

I can only return them with
expressions of satisfaction -

But I should be glad, if after your
meeting on Monday, you would allow
me to have them again, as I should
like to show them to Dr Lushington; -

With thanks for your attention I am
y^r faithful servant

J. F. Brunton

London

April 14 - 1832

14 April 32

J. J. Buxton

J. J. Buxton

BUXTON, Sir Thomas Fowell, *bux'-ton*, the distinguished advocate of the abolition of slavery, was born on the 1st of April, 1786, at Earls Colne, Essex, the residence of his father, Thomas Fowell Buxton, who died while his family were all young. The future philanthropist was educated by Dr. Charles Burney, brother of Madame D'Arblay, at Greenwich, and afterwards at the university of Dublin. He entered Parliament in 1818, for Weymouth, and took a leading part in the debates of the House of Commons on prison discipline, the abolition of lotteries, and the amelioration of the criminal code. In 1823, Mr. Buxton introduced a motion condemning slavery as "repugnant to the principles of the British constitution and Christianity," and in 1833, took a prominent position in the debates on the motion of Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby) for the abolition of slavery. In 1837 he lost his seat for Weymouth, having represented the borough for twenty years; and would never afterwards allow himself to be put in nomination for that or any other place. He was made a baronet in 1840; and died in 1845, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the principal promoters of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, as well as that of a most benevolent and generous man. He was tall and commanding in person, and had a singularly fine and pleasing expression of countenance. He was a member of the great brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, and immensely rich. 694.4