



It was with much regret that we were compelled, last week, to defer the publication of the speech of George Finch, Esq. at Oakham, on the nomination of the Honourable Mr Dawnay, on Tuesday se'nnight. We have pleasure in now redeeming our promise of giving publicity to it, as a sound exposition of Conservative policies, and a lucid *resume* of the local circumstances of this successful contest.

George Finch, Esq. came forward, amidst loud applause, to nominate the Honourable Mr Dawnay, and observed, that well aware as he was that he had but few claims upon the attention of the meeting, he should have contented himself with simply nominating the Honourable William Dawnay as a candidate for the honour of representing the county of Rutland, if, after a lapse of eighty years, a contested election had not demanded some explanation or apology on the part of those who were supposed to be the originators of that contest. (Cheers.)

In the first place he must remark, that if a contest were to be deprecated, it seemed to him that the responsibility rested not so much upon the friends of Mr Dawnay as upon the coalition. If Sir Gilbert Heathcote had not given his support to Mr Noel, Mr Noel must of necessity have retired from the field. How could the Conservative party have foreseen this extraordinary coalition? Sir Gilbert Heathcote was united with the Noel family by the bonds of friendship; but he was attached to Mr Dawnay by the still closer ties of relationship. Sir Gilbert Heathcote had a political connection for five and thirty years with the county of Rutland, as their representative. When they referred to politics, a greater affinity seemed to subsist between the political sentiments and principles of Mr Heathcote and Mr Dawnay, than between those of Mr Heathcote and Mr Noel; indeed, if he (Mr Finch) had been asked whether Mr Heathcote were a Conservative or not, he should have replied, to use an expression of Theodore Majecci, that he was "more yes than no." Mr Noel had supported Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill, night after night; but a microscope of the largest dimensions could not discover a vote given by Mr Heathcote in support of that flagitious bill. Mr Noel had voted in favour of the new Sugar Duties; (hear, hear)

Mr Heathcote had voted upon that question in opposition to her Majesty's ministers. Mr Noel had given the vote of confidence to the Melbourne administration; Mr Heathcote felt he could not conscientiously give a similar vote. When all these

things were duly considered, it certainly did appear that no satisfactory ground could be assigned for the coalition; and hence the responsibility of a contest for the representation of the county devolved upon Sir Gilbert Heathcote. (Loud cheers.)

That responsibility, however, was of the most trivial character, it was featherweight; it needed not the shoulders of an Atlas to support it. Were the electors of Rutlandshire to be taken to task because they presume to exercise their elective franchise? They were reminded that the peace of the county had remained unbroken for the space of eighty years. If the electors of Rutland had indulged in repose for so long a period, was it not high time that they should awaken and bestir themselves, and shake off the bonds of an inglorious indolence. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Had they been engaged for years in a series of election contests, they might have justly pleaded for a truce to repose their wearied virtue; but eighty years of past slumber furnished eighty sound and cogent arguments for present exertion. They had, doubtless, heard the legendary Romish tale of the seven sleepers, who was said to have slept for the space of three hundred and fifty years. Did those who reproached the Conservatives with disturbing the peace of the county, desire them to emulate the seven sleepers, and were these the bright examples which were held up to them for their imitation? They have been told that the Conservative movement would end in smoke. It was a smoke, which resembled the smoke of the artillery, whose discharge carried havoc and destruction into the ranks of its opponents. (Loud cheers.)

When a boy, he (Mr Finch) had read in the Arabian Tales the story of a fisherman, who was described as dragging to the shore of vast box; the fishermen remove the lid, and there issued forth a vast column of smoke, and when the smoke cleared away, a giant stood before the fishermen, who fell terror-stricken into the ground. It was thus that when the Conservative smoke was dissipated, the gigantic powers of the Conservative party were developed, and infused awe and consternation into the breasts of their political adversaries. (Tremendous cheering.)

They were engaged in a glorious struggle for county independence. (Hear, hear.) Liberty had chance for the whole and animate creation. Even the captive canary bird, however, caressed by its mistress, desire to escape from its cage, and to

expand its wings beneath the blue canopy of the skies. The lion execrated his chains, abhorred the bars of his prison, sighed for freedom, and longed to range the woods as the monarch of the brute creation. And thus the lionhearted yeoman of England ill brooked captivity, and indignantly cast away their chains; their hearts beat high with freeborn energy, and they disdained the constraint of bondage. (Loud cheers.)

Kindred sentiments to these fill the breasts of the yeoman and freeholders of Rutlandshire. Yes, the Lincolnshire freeholders who had heard Rutlandshire described as "*that close Borough, the County of Rutland,*" might return to their fellow electors and tell them of the scene which they then witnessed, of the contest in which the freeholders of Rutland were engaged for the vindication of their liberty. (Cheers.)

One Conservative member of the Independent party were resolved to have; and if they were then defeated in that object, they would ere long combine for the election of two Conservatives. He would pass from County politics to constitutional principles. The ruins of the ancient castle on their right would revive constitutional reminiscences of that ancient edifice; the Saxon Hall was first constructed, and to that was superadded a Norman fortress, garrisoned for the subjugation of the surrounding district. In the lapse of time all had fallen into ruins except the ancient Saxon Hall, in which justice was administered, and trial by jury, and the principles of Saxon jurisprudence were practised. It was thus with the British Constitution. The principles of English liberty originated with the Saxons. The Saxon Constitution was superseded by the Feudal and Papal tyranny of the Normans. After the lapse of centuries, the Norman Constitution fell to pieces, the Saxon principles regained the ascendancy, and upon these for its basis and moral edifice was raised, whose lofty battlements defied the threats of Regal despotism, and whose massive foundations rolled back the waves and torrents of popular insubordination and revolution. (Cheers.)

The fusion of the Saxon and Norman races constituted the English people – and nation who were a terror to their foes, and the admiration of the civilised world. (Renewed cheering.) It was for this reason that, as far as family descent was in question, he considered that Mr Dawnay was a fit representative of an English county. (Vehement cheering.)

Nearly eight hundred years ago, Sir Payan Dawnay, Mr Dawnay's ancestor, entered England with William the Conqueror. Since that period, by intermarriage, his Norman lineage had become intermixed with the Saxons – both Norman and Saxon blood flowed in his veins, and he was thus a fit representative of the English people. (Cheers.)

In comparison of constitutional qualifications, the pride of ancestry, although in some degree excusable and commendable, was but as a feather in the scale. It was expedient, therefore, that a brief sketch should be given of Mr Dawnay's political sentiments. Mr Dawnay breathed the purest loyalty to his sovereign, whilst he abhorred imperial tyranny; he was an ardent supporter of the rights and liberties of the people, and no less determined foe to popular licentiousness and anarchy. (Cheers.)

He revered the Established Church, but he entertained kindly feelings towards those who dissented from it. (Hear, hear.)

He desired to extend the blessings of toleration to Roman Catholics, and to protect their persons, property, and civil rights; and yet was determined to contend for a Protestant ascendancy. (Loud cheers.)

He wished to aid every just reform and improvement, and to repress rude and unhallowed innovation. He desired, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, and, above all, as the true basis of all the rest – agricultural prosperity. (Renewed and long continued cheering.)

This was an epitome of Mr Dawnay's political creed – and if it was of deep moment that a candidate for a seat in Parliament should entertain right notions, and cherish constitutional principles, how weighty was the *conscientious* responsibility which devolved upon the electors themselves! (Hear, hear.)

Responsibility of any other kind there was none. Ministers were responsible to the House of Commons; the representatives of the people were responsible to the electors; even the Sovereign, though nominally irresponsible, was responsible, by reason of her individuality, to public opinion; but the great body of electors, whilst they were responsible to no other class, eluded, by their numbers, the force of public opinion, since each individual elector could hide himself in the crowd.

How conscientious, then, ought are they to be in the discharge of the privilege entrusted to them, when such all-important national interests, involving morals, religion, social happiness, the public peace and welfare, the national glory, the well-being of millions born, and of many more millions unborn, depended upon their proper election of Parliamentary representatives. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Parliament either expired through lapse of time, in which case the electors could only reflect upon the general course of politics which was respectively pursued by public parties; or they were dissolved, in order that an appeal might be made to the nation upon some great question. Mr Pitt made an appeal to the nation upon Mr Fox's celebrated

East India bill, and obtained an overwhelming majority in the next Parliament. Earl Grey made a similar appeal with reference to the Reform Bill. The cause of the dissolution of the late Parliament was the popular budget, according to the merits or demerits of which ministers were now to be absolved or condemned by the British people.

The origin of the present political crisis could only be rightly understood by a review of the course of public events from the passing of the Reform Bill. In the first Reform Parliament, Earl Grey's Government possessed at least four hundred and fifty supporters, whilst the Conservative party consisted of only one hundred and fifty members. The rest of the house comprised the Romish party. The first measure introduced by Earl Grey was the Irish Coercion Bill, and for this his party was denounced by Mr O'Connell as "the brutal and bloody Whigs." But soon a change came over the spirit of the dream of a portion of his Cabinet.

They tampered with the Romish party, they were prepared to sacrifice the Irish Church Establishment, and Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham indignantly threw up their offices, and retired from the Lord Grey's Ministry and party. Many persons of the present day were inclined to think that all true patriotism was extinct. But what would be more truly noble minded and patriotic than the sacrifice this made by Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham? (Hear, hear, and loud approbation.)

They abandoned all party ties, they sacrificed everything that statesmen account most dear to themselves, namely, the patronage and honour, and emoluments of office; they seceded from their all political connection, because they would not sacrifice in order to propitiate the Romish Priesthood - the Irish Church. Not long after the retirement from office of the above-mentioned Statesmen, a negotiation took place between Lord Hatherton, (then Mr Littleton), and Mr O'Connell, the result of which was the abandonment of the premiership of Earl Grey, the distinguished leader of the Whigs, a Statesmen venerable for age - of tried experience, the most talented and the best of the Whig government. It was then that Lord Melbourne assumed the post of Prime Minister. Their late King William IV. beheld with deep regret these changes in his Cabinet, and suspected that there was "*something rotten in the state of Denmark.*"

Honest and straightforward in his proceedings, and with his characteristic decision, and without consulting the Duke of Wellington, or Sir Robert Peel, who was absent on the continent, he dismissed the Melbourne Ministry. An appeal was made to the people, but it was premature. In the new Parliament, however, the Conservative party amounted to two hundred and eighty members,

sufficient to constitute a most formidable opposition, but not equal to the support of Sir Robert Peel's administration. The Whigs, the Liberals, and the Romish party united for the expulsion of Sir Robert Peel from office, and their bond of union was the appropriation clause which involved the gradual destruction of the Irish Church Establishment. The result of this confederacy, and of Lord Melbourne's return to office was the establishment of a Romish ascendancy in the British Government, the first fruits of which were destined to be the spoliation of the Irish Church. Yes, gentlemen, the Romish priesthood beheld that church holding forth the light of eternal truth, preaching the true Gospel to the poor, protesting against Romish error, witnessing against priestly depravity, and exhibiting the Church of Rome with her corruptions and idolaters as the great apostasy. Hence their malignant hatred of that Church and their desire to exterminate it. Meantime, the House of Lords faithfully resisted the appropriation, and there was a rising feeling which began to pervade England of deep indignation against the perjury of Rome, whilst the sympathy was awakened for the privations and dangers of the Protestant clergy in Ireland.

The Melbourne Administration perceived the growing storm, and to preserve their offices abandoned the appropriation clause, for which they were justly upbraided face-to-face by Sir James Graham, in his seat in Parliament, as "the shabbiest administration that had ever misgoverned the country."

The preservation of the Irish Establishment was not purchased by the Conservative party without a costly sacrifice, the transfer, namely, of the Irish Corporations into the hands of the Romish. This was the second act of the drama. When the Irish Corporation Bill was discussed in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in opposing it, was not supported as he ought to have been by the people of England by whom the question was not fully understood. Whenever that Bill came into operation, he (Mr Finch) was persuaded that they would soon perceive and lament its fatal effect. The Irish Corporations were first established in Ireland, by James I. and were designed to be the stronghold of Protestantism. After the passing of the Emancipation bill, the preservation of Corporation monopolies was both impracticable and undesirable. Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington assented to their destruction, but resisted their conversion into Romish monopolies. (Loud cheers.)

They foresaw that the effect of the Irish Corporation Bill would be to place the Irish Corporations in the possession of the Irish Roman Catholics, and to convert them into fortresses of agitation, whence the priestly party could pour

forth their seditious and incendiary speeches, set the Government at defiance, and render Ireland, perfectly ungovernable. The Irish Corporation Bill passed, and before long its pernicious effects would be perceived. (Hear, hear.)

He had now arrived at the third act of Romish drama. In England, a Protestant country, the Church of Rome felt it essential to proceed more covertly and astutely. She would not venture openly to assail the Established Church; but they coveted the education of the English youth, which had always been the chief object of the Jesuits. The subject was first broached by Mr Wise, a Roman Catholic Member of Parliament, in the House of Commons; but it was subsequently more craftily brought forward in the shape of a money grant for the establishment of a normal school, from the general teaching of which doctrinal religion was to be excluded. The result of this scheme would have been the furnishing of considerable funds to the Jesuits for the promotion of their pernicious education. (Hear, hear.)

And here he must pay a tribute of justice to the Wesleyan Methodists. Their conduct was well known to, and duly appreciated by, the Conservative leaders. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham and Lord Ashley, who conferred with some of the chief Methodist Ministers; but it was not so well known to the country at large. The instant that the valuable body of Christians perceived that the liberal system of education would befriend the Jesuits, they instantly gave their right hand of fellowship to the Conservative party, and it was mainly through their cooperation that this Machiavellian scheme was for the present defeated. In order to understand rightly the excellence of their conduct, it was necessary that it should be known that from the former pecuniary grants the Methodists had derived no benefit. The Church of England and the three dissenting denominations received their portions of the public money, but the Methodists as belonging to neither of these parties obtained no portion of the grant. They were, therefore, interested beyond all others in pecuniary sense in the new scheme; but as it seemed to them to involve an abandonment of Christian principle, they opposed and repudiated it. The House of Lords were powerless. The money grant would have formed part of the general money bill, and if the House of Lords had rejected it, they would have been instantly denounced as stopping the supplies, and an excuse would have been furnished for the creation of an overwhelming number of new peers. Nothing but a good division in the House of Commons could defeat the measure, and this was obtained through the cordial and zealous exertions of the Wesleyan Methodists, whose conduct upon that occasion was above all praise.

The Whigs carried the measure by a majority of five only, and for a season the establishment of the Normal school was abandoned. (Cheers.)

And now, he (Mr Finch) had arrived at the fourth act of the Romish drama. In Ireland, the most shameful frauds and perjuries most extensively prevailed at the election, to guard against which Lord Stanley introduced his Irish Registration Bill. The Bill was excellent and unexceptionable; but the Irish priest, who had chiefly gained by the abuse which it was designed to obviate, virulently opposed the measure. (Hear.)

In the House of Commons it commended itself to the judgement of the majority of the house, and the abuses which it was intended to correct were so indefensible, that on two or three occasions Lord J. Russell and his party experienced defeats. (Hear, hear.)

The tenure of their offices became insecure – the Melbourne Ministry trembled upon the verge of extinction, and hence some new device must be hit upon to rescue it from the impending ruin. This was the true origin of the famous budget. (Cheers.)

The Melbourne Ministry determined to have two strings to their bow. Lord Morpeth introduced a rival Irish Registration Bill, and towards the middle of the session, a mine was to be sprung in the shape of a popular budget. At present three – fifths of the Irish members were returned through the influence of the Irish priesthood. (Hear, hear.)

The effect of the five pound clause in Lord Morpeth's Bill would have been to have created almost an universal suffrage, to have swamped the Protestant votes, to have given almost the whole of the elective power in Ireland to the priests, and to have prostrated Irish Protestants forever in the dust. (Cheers.) Such was the measure which was introduced into the House of Commons by her Majesty's Ministers; and such, again, was the result of the Romish ascendancy in her Majesty's councils. There were, however, bounds and limits even to party subserviency. The measure was too gross for the support of many of the ministerial members in the House of Commons, and the Melbourne Ministry experienced two signal defeats. And now the moment arrived for the explosion of the popular budget – a budget which assailed the interests of the British Colonies, which involved the sacred rights of humanity, and which threatened British and Irish agriculture with ruin. (Cheers.)

Upon the contents of that budget Ministers were then arraigned, and stood upon their trial before the electors of England. It was not necessary that he (Mr Finch) should enter upon the subject of the Colonial interests. With respect to the alteration in the Sugar Duties, they had the testimony of the

most sagacious and unexceptionable witnesses, that it would have tended to encourage the most horrid and inhuman slave trade. (Hear.)

Dr Lushington, a most ardent and devoted Whig, regardless of his party predilections when the great interests of humanity were at stake, denounced the change in the sugar duties as calculated to encourage the slave trade. Sir F. Buxton, a devoted political supporter of Lord Melbourne, wrote a letter, in which he unequivocally expressed himself to the same effect. Every true friend of humanity, every sincere detester of the slave trade, must bring in the Melbourne Ministry as guilty upon that count. Without dwelling longer upon that topic he (Mr Finch) would pass on to the Corn Laws. Lord John Russell had proposed to substitute a duty of eight shillings per quarter for the present Corn Laws, and the result of such a change must be the destruction of British agriculture. Even the eight shillings duty could not be long maintained.

The Anti-Corn Law party only accepted it as an instalment, and Mr Newcombe had informed them that henceforth there was no finality in legislation. Hence after a few years there will be no protection at all for the British farmer. Mr Newcombe seemed to view the matter in a different light. But, doubtless, he had not wasted the sweetness of his eloquence upon the desert air; he must have addressed those who were in his own neighbourhood. Had he convinced the electors of Stamford? (A laugh.)

Had he persuaded the electors of Lincolnshire? (Much laughter.)

No less than thirteen Conservative county members were now displacing as many Whigs without a contest. (Great cheering.)

In other counties the electors were sufficiently keen-sighted to discover their true interests, and why did Mr Newcombe imagine that the electors of the County of Rutland were in their intellects duller and more obtuse than their neighbours? Did he imagine that they were so dazzled by the splendour and effulgence of his eloquence that they were incapable of distinguishing between truth and error? (Cheers.)

It had been said, however, that Sir Robert Peel was not friendly to the Corn Laws. The head and front of Sir Robert Peel's offence was that he would not pledge himself to maintain the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. It would be recollected that when this declaration was endeavoured to be extorted from him, he was upon the eve of a general election, that he had many supporters who represented boroughs and cities, and that the Whigs desired to obtain from him such a declaration only in order to brandish it in the faces of the Conservative representatives of

boroughs and cities, and to turn them out. Nothing under the circumstances could have been further from the wishes of Sir Robert Peel's agricultural supporters than that he should have made such a declaration and given such a pledge, which would have precluded too, those improvements in the Corn Laws, which the landed interest desired. Sir Robert Peel's views were well known. In a speech which he had lately made to his constituents at Tamworth, he had condemned the eight shillings duty as insufficient, and as not maintainable in seasons of scarcity. He had shown the great fall in the price of wheat which had taken place since the sliding scale of duties had been adopted. He had proved that since the establishment of that scale British manufacturers had immensely increased in value and extent. He had manifested that the present manufacturing distress was not justly attributable to the Corn Laws, but to the blockade of Buenos Aires, and the disturbed state of Spain and Portugal, to the insurrection in Canada, to the war in China, to the wars in Syria, to the financial and commercial embarrassments of America, and to over speculation at home.

He had expressly declared his opinion, that this country ought to be independent of foreign nations for its supply of food, and he had professed himself to be hostile to the importation of foreign corn so long as wheat was furnished at a moderate and remunerating price by British growers. What's more would the landed interest desire? If there was any difference between light and darkness, between friendship and hostility, then there was a similar difference with reference to the agricultural interests between Sir Robert Peel and Lord Melbourne. Her Majesty's Ministers were bent upon the destruction of the Corn Laws. Could the electors of Rutlandshire, which depended solely upon its agriculture for prosperity, confide in such Ministers? When they could confide in the blight which destroyed their wheat, in the murrain which killed their cattle, or in the incendiary who burnt their corn ricks, then, and not until then, could they confide in the Melbourne Administration.

Mr Noel, however, had given a vote of confidence to that Ministry. Mr Noel, therefore did not and could not truly represent the sentiments and interests of the County of Rutland. He (Mr Finch) would now say a few words to the gentlemen who had arrived from Lincolnshire. Judging from their joyous countenances and the alacrity with which they seem to follow Mr Heathcote's banners, he was convinced that theirs was a unity of heart and not a unity of constraint. Did they wish to know what he meant by a unity of constraint?

An entertaining anecdote would explain his meaning. A friend of his, when one day he was

passing over Waterloo Bridge, observed a vast caravan, upon which was inscribed in large letters, "The Millennium." His curiosity was naturally excited by the perusal of this strange inscription. He paid a shilling and entered the caravan. The caravan contained an immense cage, in which were enclosed cats and birds, and sheep, and rabbits, and wolves, and wild beasts, all seemingly dwelling together in the most enviable harmony. Whilst his (Mr Finch's) friend was gazing upon this strange scene, he observed the cat most intensely eyeing a bird; the fire of her eye revealed her intent passion; she crouched in the attitude of springing upon her prey, and was about to seize the bird, when the keeper of the menagerie, who had observed her movements quietly stole behind her, and inflicted, with his stick, a smart blow upon her head; the cat retired in confusion, and the millennial tranquillity remained unimpaired. That was a picture of what he termed the unity of constraint. (Much laughter.)

But he was convinced that the unity of the gentlemen of Lincolnshire was a unity of heart, (cheers) and assuming that to be the case, he would venture to predict the line of conduct which they would pursue in the present election.

They would vote, of course, for Mr Heathcote, but they *would not* vote for Mr Noel. They would not tarnish their laurels, they would not sully the reputation which they had gained in Lincolnshire by voting for Mr Noel. If Mr Handley had been dismissed by them in Lincolnshire, because he had given a vote of confidence to her Majesty's Ministers, with what consistency would they vote for Mr Noel in Rutlandshire, who had given to the Melbourne Ministry the same vote of confidence! (Cheers.)

Mr Heathcote's retirement from Lincolnshire was voluntary; he naturally preferred the representation of a county in which he had lived from his earliest years. Mr Handley's retirement was forced upon him in consequence of his Parliamentary conduct. The electors of Lincolnshire who had obtained for themselves a well-earned renown by their dismissal of Mr Handley, would not now cover themselves with ridicule by voting for Mr Noel. A great tragic actor had formally been censored for performing the part of Harlequin in the pantomime after acting the part of King Richard in the play. But would not the gentleman of Lincolnshire have great reason to fear, that if they voted for Mr Noel, that they would be derided as having, after acting the part of King Richard in Lincolnshire, perform the part of Pantaloon in Rutlandshire. Far from them be such gross inconsistency. No - they would return to Lincolnshire with an unblemished reputation for consistency, and after having dismissed Mr Handley, they would not stultify themselves, by supporting

Mr Noel. In conclusion, he would entreat all parties to maintain unbroken, until the conclusion of the contest, that spirit of good temper and moderation which had hitherto prevailed.

This was not a contest between persons, but principles. With respect to Mr Heathcote, if he had not opposed the Conservatives, they had no wish to oppose him; they would have been happy to have united with him. With respect to Mr Noel, in private life he was amiable and estimable; he cherished high principles of honour, he was in every respect worthy, as a gentleman and a nobleman, of their regard and friendship, they wished him health, happiness, prosperity, and success in everything - but in his election.

He (Mr Finch) had the greatest satisfaction in presenting to the electors of Rutlandshire the Honourable William Dawnay as a candidate for the honour of representing them in Parliament.

Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd July.

The polling commenced on Friday morning, and closed at 4 o'clock, when the numbers were, for

Heathcote	767
Dawnay	676
Noel	664

Majority for Mr Dawnay over Mr Noel 12!!!

Number of voters on the register unpolled 23.

On Monday, the two successful candidates were chaired amidst the loud acclamations of a large concourse of people - Mr Dawnay was drawn on a car most splendidly decorated with blue silk, flowers, and &c. by four beautiful horses, while Mr Heathcote was borne in a handsome chair, upon the shoulders of eight persons. Mr Dawnay was subsequently drawn in the triumphant car to Ashwell, his place of residence, escorted by his friends and supporters.

The following item is taken from a different page of the same edition of the Leicester Journal.

TO THE ELECTORS OF RUTLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

After the glorious victory which you have gained for me as the advocate of Conservative principles, I cannot refrain from expressing to you through the public press my most cordial and sincere thanks. Your real energy have restored to Rutland its independence, and have obtained for it the representation of those Conservative principles which you so justly value and so fearlessly profess. Every measure which is calculated to give due protection to British Industry, and above all, to the interests of Agriculture, to promote the sacred cause of humanity, and to augment the general welfare of the people, I shall cordially and perseveringly support; while the evil and visionary schemes of political economists, revolutionary changes, and all measures the tendency of which would be to encourage the slave trade and slavery, will meet with my most determined opposition.

With my warmest thanks to all who have assisted me with their votes and influence, and especially to those who have shewn (sic) themselves so ready and willing to give up both time and personal convenience in aid of the cause,

I have the honour to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient servant,
W.H. DAWNAY.

Burley, July 14th, 1841.

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