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The Garland.

THE MEETING OF SHIPS. BY MRS. HEMANS.

"We take each other by the hand, and we exchange
a few words and looks of kindness;—and then days,
months, years intervene—and we see and know nothing
of each other."—*Washington Irving.*

Two bark met on the deep mid-ocean,
When calms had still'd the tide;
A few bright days of Summer gleam
They found them side by side.

And voices of the fair and brave
Rose mingling thence in mirth;
And sweetly floated o'er the waves
The melodies of earth.

Monthlight on lone Indis's main
Cloudless and lovely slept—
While dancing step, and festive strain
Each deck in triumph swept.

And hands were link'd, and answering eyes
With kindly meaning shone;
—Oh! brief and passing sympathies,
Like leaves together blown!

A Breeze while such joy was cast
Over the deep's repose,
Till the loud slinging winds at last
Like trumpet music rose.

And promptly, freely, on their way
The parting vessels bore;
—In calm or storm, by rock or bay,
To meet—Oh! never more!

Never to blend in Victory's cheer,
To aid in hours of war—
And thus bright spirits mingle here,
Such ties are formed below!

[*Winter's Wreath.*]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION. By the same.

Earth! guard what here we lay in holy trust:
That which hath left our home a darkened place,
Waiting the form, the smile, now veiled with dust,
The light departed with our loveliest face.
Yet from thy bowels nodding hope springs free—
We have but lost our bodily form to thee.

But thou, oh Heaven! keep, keep what Thou hast taken,
And with our treasure keep our hearts on high!
The spirit meek, and yet by pain unshaken,
The faith, the love, the lofty constancy,
Guide us where these are with our sister down—
They were of Thee, and thou hast claim'd thine own.

MISCELLANEA.

Extracts from the "Fitzburgh Cabinet Library, No. 1—
being a Narrative of Discoveries and Adventures in the
Polar Seas and Regions; Account of the Whale Fishery,"
&c. &c.

An attempt of a few Dutchmen to establish a colony
on the shores of the Polar Sea, is thus related.

In 1633, the Dutch planned a settlement
on the northern coast of Spitzbergen, when
seven sailors volunteered for this arduous under-
taking. On the 30th August the fleet left them
in North Bay, where they not only undertook to
live during the winter, but to provide them-
selves with fresh provisions. They visited all
the surrounding shores, took three rein-deer and
a number of sea-swallows, collecting also a
great quantity of a species of water-cress.—
Their great ambition was to catch a whale;
but, though tantalized by the sight of many,
their attempts failed. Even one found dead
and fresh on the margin of the sea was floated
out by the tide before they could secure it.

It was on the 31 October that the extreme
cold began to be felt, accompanied by numerous
flights of birds passing to the southward. On
the 13th one of the casks of beer was frozen
three inches thick. The winterers were obli-
ged to break the ice in pieces, and thaw it be-
fore the fire, when it made a very unpalatable
liquor. On the 15th, having ascended one of
the neighbouring mountains, they could see only
a small portion of the sun's disk on the verge
of the horizon, and in a few days it entirely
disappeared; there was still a faint twilight of
eight hours, which was soon reduced to five,
and became every day shorter and shorter. In
November the cold increased to the utmost
pitch; they could not sleep in their beds, but
were obliged either to crouch over the fire, or
run full speed through the hut, to keep up the
vital energy. At length they ranged all their
counters round the fire-place and a stove, yet
still found it necessary to lay themselves down
between the stove and the fire, holding their
feet to the very embers. On the 20th Decem-
ber they saw a very bright illumination, resem-
bling Aurora Borealis, over the southern part
of the sky. They could not, however, believe
it to be the real Aurora, which they afterwards
saw, of peculiar splendour, in its proper place.
Night and winter continued in their utmost
intensity till the 22d January, when they again
enjoyed a twilight of six hours; at mid-day of
the 26th there was no longer a star to be seen;
but it was the 22d February ere, from a moun-
tain-top, they could descry any portion of the
sun's disk. Throughout the whole period they
had dreadful contortions to maintain with the
Polar bears. On the 31 March one of these animals
had received two balls in the throat, which
was endeavouring to pluck out with his paws,
when the whole seven sailors rushed on him
with their lances. The bear dashed at one of
them, tore the lance from his hand, and threw
him on the ground; but as the animal was
about to devour his victim, another sailor struck
and obliged him to quit his hold; afterwards,
however, though pursued by all the seven, he
plunged into the sea and escaped.

Thus seven persons passed through this
hard winter without any severe attack of sen-
sity; and on the 27th May they were overjoyed
by the view of a boat, which conveyed them to a
neighbouring bay, where seven Dutch ships had
assembled for the fishery. The active life led by
these seamen was apparently the chief cause by
which their health was so well preserved.

Condensation is, of course, a necessary requisite in
a winter which could give birth to the substance of many
volcanoes. The following is a specimen. Relating
Captain Parry's Polar voyage, the writer says.—
"The H. was employed to carry him as far
as she could go, and with her were sent two

boats, to be dragged or navigated, according to
circumstances, along the unknown and desolate
expanse between Spitzbergen and the Pole.
These boats, being built of successive thin
planks of ash, fir, and oak, with sheets of water-
proof canvass and stout felt interposed, united
the greatest possible degree of strength and elas-
ticity. The interior was made capacious and
flat-floored, somewhat as in troop-boats, and a
runner attached to each side of the keel fitted
them to be drawn along the ice like a sledge.
Wheels were also taken on board, in case their
use should be found practicable.

The adventurers started early. On the 27th
March, 1827, they were towed down the river
by the Comet steam boat, and on the 4th April
weighed for the North. On the 19th they en-
tered the fine harbour of Hammerfest in Nor-
way, where they remained two or three weeks,
and took on board eight rein-deer, with a quan-
tity of picked moss for their provender. Quit-
ting Norway on the 11th May, they soon found
themselves among the ice, and met a number of
whale ships. On the 13th they were in view of
Haklay's Headland, when the captain endeavoured
to push his way to the north-east in the track
of Phipps. The vessel, however, was
soon completely beset, and even inclosed in a
large floe, which carried her slowly eastward
along with it. As every day was now an irre-
trievable loss, Captain Parry became impatient
in the extreme, and formed a plan to push off
northward, leaving the ship to find a harbour
for herself, where he trusted on his return to
trace her out. But the survey of the route in
the proposed direction was most discouraging.
In consequence of some violent agitation in the
preceding season, the ice had been piled up in in-
numerable hummocks, causing the sea to resem-
ble a stone-mason's yard, except that it con-
tained masses six times larger. This state of
the surface, which would have rendered it im-
possible to drag the boats more than a mile in
the day, was found to prevail for a considera-
ble space with little interruption. The current
meanwhile continued to carry the ship, with the
floe to which it was attached, slowly to the
eastward, till it brought her into shoals in the
vicinity of ice, where she grounded in six fathoms;
after which Captain Parry felt it quite
out of the question to leave her till she was
lodged in a secure harbour. He worked on
gradually, however, to the east and north, pass-
ing Walden Island, and obtained a full view of
the Seven Islands; but here the sea was cov-
ered with one unbroken land-floe attached to
all the shores, which destroyed every hope of
finding a harbour among these islands. No
choice was then left but to steer back for the
coast of Spitzbergen, where he unexpectedly
lighted on a very excellent harbour, named by
him Hecla Cove, and which proved to be part
of the bay to which an old Dutch Chart had
given the name of Freurender. It was now
the 20th of June, and the best of the season
had been spent in beating backwards and for-
wards on these ice-bound shores; he therefore
resolved, without farther delay, to prosecute
the main object of his enterprise. Scarcely
hoping to reach the Pole, he determined, at all
events, to push as far north as possible. He
took with him seventy-one days' provision,
consisting of pemican (beef dried and pound-
ed), biscuit, cocoa, and rum. Spirits of wine,
as the most portable and concentrated fuel, was
alone used for that purpose. There were pro-
vided changes of warm clothing, thick fur dresses
for sleeping in, and strong Equimaux boots.
The rein-deer and also the wheels were given
up at once as altogether useless in the present
rugged state of the ice; but four sledges, con-
structed out of the Equimaux snow-shoes,
proved very convenient for dragging along the
baggage.

"This pleasure of exertion," though unsung in the
English language, would be an admirable subject for
poetry, and here is a text.

The labour necessary for subsistence under
this rigorous climate is more arduous, and oc-
cupies a greater share of time, than among any
other race, either civilized or savage. The
ground, frozen for more than nine months of
the year, yields neither root nor herb which can
form a standard article of food. No man-
imals are reared for this purpose, their dogs be-
ing so applied only in the last extremity.—
Hunting is the only resource; and hence their
days are spent in the chase of the wild animals
which inhabit the sea and shore. They lead
thus a life of contrivance and adventure, in the
course of which energy and hardihood of char-
acter are formed, and many facilities amply de-
veloped. In the absence of extreme scarcity of
wood and iron, they make use of the bones of
animals, which they have of all shapes and sizes,
yet this is often found too inflexible a ma-
terial; while cord or line is formed by cutting
their toughest and most elastic skins into long
strips. During the short summer, they pursue
with bow and arrow the deer, whose flesh as
meat, and whose skin as clothing, are esteemed
above all others. The eider and other ducks
also furnish them with food; while the hide,
with the feathers inwards, forms a light and
comfortable clothing. The early winter, how-
ever, compels these animals, in large bands,
to move into more genial climes; and hence,
for nine months annually, their food must be
found in the waters. These indeed are filled
with the large catceous fishes, the seal, the
walrus, and even the whale; but the hunters
and the game are separated by a thick covering
of ice. These animals, however, though they
make their chief dwellings beneath the waves as
formerly observed, experience the necessity of
ascending from time to time for the purposes of
respiration. At such moments the Equimaux
watch with the most indefatigable patience, of-
ten erecting a little snow-shed to protect them
from the cold; and the instant the animal ap-
pears, strike into him a dart or harpoon, of
which they have several forms and sizes, and

sometimes throw by means of a long line, a ne-
cessary part of their apparatus. Their grand-
est achievement, however, consists in the attack
of the whale; on which occasion a large body
of them unite, armed with a variety of weap-
ons. When struck he instantly plunges into
the water; but, being obliged to come up at
short intervals, is always attacked afresh, till
overcome by fatigue and loss of blood, this
mighty monarch of the deep remains an unre-
sisting prey. An Equimaux does not hesitate,
even singly, to attack the Polar bear, the
fiercest and most terrible of all the Arctic races.
In this encounter, however, he must be
aided by a band of his trusty dogs, which rush
fearlessly on, keep the animal at bay, and assail
him on all sides; while the master advances
with his spear, and avoiding, with almost pre-
ternatural agility, the furious springs of the en-
raged monster, pierces him with repeated
strokes. Nooses, springs, and traps, are also
used with skill, chiefly against birds and foxes.

That the men of the north in the days following the
decline of Rome should not have discovered their more
northern neighbours, has always been a question.—
For the "Why?" here is the "Wherefore?"

Norway, under the terrible dominion of Har-
old the Fair-haired, Denmark under Gorm
and Canute, sent forth fleets which pillaged all
the maritime territories of Europe, and reduc-
ed many of them to temporary or even final
subjection. Their expeditions, however, were
from the north, not to the north. Their ob-
jects were not science, but savage and con-
quest. The Runic tribes, indeed, were not
without some tincture of letters and poetry; but
their sagas, or poetical chronicles, celebra-
te only the exploits of their mighty sea-
king and rovers, not any theme connected
with commerce and the arts of peace. Yet a
communication with these tribes enabled Al-
fred, an illustrious monarch, who shone so
bright in that dark age, to collect information
respecting those extremities of the earth which
had remained unknown to the Greeks and Ro-
mans. Othello, a chief who had come from
the upper tracts of Norway, afforded some in-
telligence even respecting a voyage undertaken
along the Arctic shores of Europe.

Othello was considered a rich man in his own
country, being owner of twenty oxen, twenty
sheep, and six hundred tame reindeer. Fired
by a spirit of liberal research, he undertook a
voyage to discover the regions which lay to
the north of the high latitude in which his domi-
nion was situated. He sailed six days in that di-
rection, which appears to have brought him to the
North Cape, the farthest point of Europe; he
then turned three days towards the east, and
afterwards five days to the south. All this
while the land on his right was desolate, tra-
versed only by a few wandering shepherds and
hunters, of Finnish race. Then, however, he
reached a large river, the opposite side of
the river was somewhat densely inhabited by the
Burmians, or people of northern Russia, who
showed such a hostile disposition as obliged him
to return. The fishery of the horse-whale
(walrus) was found to be carried on here with
such advantage, that many were afterwards in-
duced to follow the same course. Foster de-
termines the navigation of Othello as reaching
to the interior of the White Sea, but we do not
think the period of eight days from the North
Cape could have carried him farther than the
river Kola, which agrees also with the supposi-
tion of his having been arrested on the frontier
of Russian Lapland.

The direction in which the Northmen sought
rich kingdoms to plunder and to conquer, was
always the south.

LORN BROUGHAM—The tenderest twig of
the aristocratical tree was born in 1773, at
Brougham-hall, Westmorland, where his moth-
er, the sister of Professor Robinson, a resi-
dent in Parliament, another a wine-
merchant, a third at the bar. Our hero came
into Parliament for Lamesford, *favente* the
Duke of Bedford; sat for Winchester, *sub im-
pice* the Marquis of Cleveland; and then for
Knaresborough. He pledged himself at Ken-
dal to come "again and again," and never yield
till he was a conqueror. In Yorkshire he for-
got this pledge; but to Yorkshire he would
stick for life, and had no wish beyond, until he
was discovered on the woolsack. He began by
admitting Pitt, and writing in defence of colo-
nial policy; works on both subjects are extant,
and afford curious matter to compare with the
late speeches from one who last night knew that
"honesty and consistency were of his nature."

He married the widow of J. Slade, Esq., with
whom he acquired a large property, and by
whom he has one daughter. His oratory is of
rather Philippic than orations, and his model
acquaintances are varied but extensive, but his
speeches are rather than Cicero. His political
tracts of late have been better than his essays on the Africans,
who, he said, were of a race so inferior to the
Europeans as scarcely to belong to the same
species. His industry is unequalled, and all
his exertions have been turned to provoke in-
quiry, encourage free discussion, and extend the
blessings of information.—*Atlas.*

MELANCHOLY FACT.—There are 6000 pa-
pers in the north parish of Cork, who rise in the
morning without knowing where to procure a
breakfast or dinner! Authority for this mel-
ancholy statement is the Roman Catholic Bis-
hop of Cork.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

EXECUTION OF A HERETIC.—On a certain
morning in October, 1831, placards appeared,
denouncing the mass and of the clergy. The
heretic itself was scouted; a fact which
marks the opinions as coming from Switzer-
land, where Zwinglian tenets prevailed. These
placards were mixed to the gates of the castle

of Blois, where the king was. In a rage he
departed from Paris. Similar placards im-
mediately appeared on the pillars of the Lou-
vre. The insult awoke all the monarch's
zeal; he ordered a solemn procession, in
which he appeared in person. He himself
declared in public, that he would cut off his
own arm, or slay his very son, could he sus-
pect either to be infected with heresy; and he
concluded the religious ceremony, by burning
six heretics, after a new and more cruel fash-
ion than ordinary. On an erect pole another
was traversely balanced. To one end the un-
fortunate heretic was tied, and a fire lighted
under him, into which and out of which he was
alternately dipped and raised, that his tor-
ments might be sufficiently acute and prolong-
ed.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia,*
Vol. XII; being Vol. I of the History of
France.

CROUP.—We are not going to present to our
readers a new and sovereign remedy for the
croup; one which never fails until it is tried,
and then is found, at the particular juncture,
to be utterly inert or prejudicial. We leave dis-
coveries of this nature to almanacs, and books
on popular medicine. Our design at this time
is to call the attention of mothers to the means
of prevention, which they have in their power.
But first, let us ask them—for however preposi-
tious the question may seem, the conduct of
many of them justifies it—When a child is nearly
suffocated or actually dead from croup, does the
mother derive consolation, in her alarm and grief,
by reflecting that the dear little one has been
always dressed in the latest fashion, with very
full and short sleeves, and low breast? She may
in reply, accuse us of sporting with her feelings;
—well then, we take the liberty of telling her,
that she trifles with them herself, and endangers,
if she does not actually sacrifice the life of her
child, by laying bare its little bosom and shoul-
ders, which are among the most sensitive parts
of the skin. And what is the reason of this ex-
posure? None.—What the excuse? Because
the little dear looks so well in this dress; that is,
in fact, because it is made to look like a dimi-
nutive woman, a new variety of the species:
neither child nor adult, neither natural or
graceful. Some assign a better motive, viz: in
order to accustom the child to resist the vicissitudes
and inclemencies of the season.—The inten-
tion, though good, is not adapted to the vari-
able climate of this country; and its adoption,
the rest of the body being at the same time cov-
ered with warm clothing, renders the chest
more susceptible of injury. Inflammatory dis-
eases do unquestionably often arise from this ex-
posure, which might be avoided even by a slight
covering of muslin. Lentin, a celebrated Ger-
man physician, as well as many of our own
countrymen, are of opinion that croup is not
unfrequently thus produced. These remarks
of an English writer, are strictly applicable to
our climate and its inhabitants.—*Journal of*
Health.

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The following extract
from Gibbon's Rome, bears strongly on a fa-
vourable topic of the present day:—"As long as
the tribes successively passed over narrow bridges,
and gave their votes aloud, the conduct of
each citizen was exposed to the eyes and ears
of his friends and countrymen. The insolvent
debtor consulted the wishes of his creditor, the
client would have blushed to oppose the views
of his patron, the general was followed by his
veterans, and the aspect of a grave magistrate
was a living lesson to the multitude. A new
method of secret ballot abolished the influence
of fear and shame, of honour and interest, and
the abuse of freedom accelerated the progress
of anarchy and despotism."—*Chap. 41.*

BUYING AND SELLING OF WIVES.—There
is no doubt that the vulgar and brutal exhibi-
tion, too often tolerated, of a man selling his
wife, and delivering her in a halter, is a misde-
meanor, both in the buyer and seller, punishable
with fine and imprisonment. In a more miti-
gated outrage of this sort than public sale,
namely, where a husband formally assigned his
wife over to another man, Lord Mansfield di-
rected a prosecution for the transaction, as be-
ing notoriously against public decency and good
manners. All such acts are public misdemeanors,
and punishable either by an information or
by an indictment preferred before a grand jury
at the assizes or quarter sessions.—*Cabinet*
Lawyer.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The country
has at length obtained an administration, pled-
ged—spontaneously, but most solemnly—to
three great principles of policy, domestic and
foreign. Lord Grey has announced, as the
grounds on which he means to rest the claims of
his government to the national approbation and
support:—1. A correction of those abuses which
have been introduced by time into the repre-
sentation of the people in Parliament. 2. An
unsparring retrenchment of all but the most un-
avoidable expenses in the public establishments.
3. A complete system of non-interference on
all those questions which were now disturbing
and distracting the continent of Europe, so far
as the national honour would permit. We
conceive that, directly or indirectly, every duty
of a minister, and every right and interest of the
nation, may be comprehended and provided for
under the above three heads. It is true that the
promises made by Lord Grey are expressed in
general terms; but we must also observe, that
the principles are laid down clearly. Had the
mobile Lord given pledges so detailed and precise
as to leave no room for future controversy with
regard to their entire fulfilment, he must have
described (how without having had time to hold
a single cabinet council) every separate and sub-
ordinate feature of plans, necessarily multitu-
ous, for retrenchment and reform; and thus,
without adverting to, or allowing for, a possi-
ble

diversity either of circumstances or opinion,
have prematurely bound himself and his col-
leagues to particulars, from an adherence to
which the principles themselves might have elu-
ded them. One point, and of high moment, has
been secured by this declaration of the minister,
however seemingly abstract his expressions:—he
has given up the plea as no longer tenable, that
antiquity is a paramount title to the retention of
prima facie inconveniences; and time itself,
being stigmatized as a wrong doer, is not suf-
fered to protect from public visitation the ills
which have originated in it. On the subject of
reform there is no doubt whatever—less now,
unquestionably, than when Blackstone wrote—
that the House of Commons is not enough a re-
presentative of the people's voice—that it is not
as democratic as it ought to be. The extension
of the elective franchise, therefore, to populous
towns, which are now but virtually—that is,
not at all—represented, seems an obvious and
immediate mode of contributing towards the re-
medy of that admitted evil. But there are
other anomalies in our elective system which call
for an equally prompt and decisive redress.—
Why should the immense mass of copyhold and
leasehold property throughout the kingdom be
excluded from all share in the election of mem-
bers of Parliament, though in the hands of men
as well educated, intelligent, and independent,
as any who rank among the freeholders? When
a pot-walloping rabble are in so many places
permitted to make their unreasoned choice of
legislators, why, we repeat, are more than two-
thirds of the independent householders and
leaseholders of England excluded from that im-
portant privilege? Again let us ask, is it to be
of the congealed and intangible class of griev-
ances, that the county representations should be
confined to men who can spend from £20,000
to £100,000 upon an election contest? Is
that a monopoly of wisdom or virtue in the
persons of the higher county aristocracy? Again,
are no negative remedies called for, of a nature
to produce, ultimately, the same good result as
those of a positive description, at which we have
already hinted? The rotten boroughs, with a
dozen or two voters each, send bad members to
Parliament; as the unrepresented numbers and
property of the kingdom prevent good men
from having access to it. The negative cure,
therefore, in the case of the boroughs, is to
take away corruption; as the positive cure, in
the former case, is to infuse health and vigour
into Parliament. It will afford some test of the
manliness and integrity which is to be expected
from the new ministers, if they strike at once
a hearty and *bona fide* blow at the much abused
privileges of those carcass boroughs. Whig
lords are dealers in them as well as Tories. If
the self-denial, then, be grievous, so will the
public good. A word, by the way, with regard
to those boroughs which are usually regarded as
of or belonging to the Treasury. A number of
those distinguished patriots who opposed Sir H.
Parnell, on the 15th inst., and expelled the mi-
nority of 204, have been returned for that very
class of boroughs. If Lord Grey's govern-
ment means to stand undisturbed by petty and fa-
cious warfare, it will intimate to these "Treasu-
ry borough" gentlemen, that they had better re-
turn their ill-acquired votes against the public
interest on questions of retrenchment and reform
on pain of another dissolution of Parliament,
which might have the effect of sending some of
them to grass at home, or on their travels to the
Continent, for a term. With respect to econo-
my, when Lord Grey comes to a different pro-
cess from that of generalizing in the House of
Lords, his lordship will find that there is an
ample field, and too long uncultivated, whereon
to exercise his powers. The civil list, of
course, must be subjected to such a separation
in its departments, and such a reduction of its
magnitude, as will show the country that the
late opposition was to Mr. Goulburn's estimate,
not to that gentleman himself. On the general
question of our finances, there are two main
topics for consideration—the distribution of
taxes, and the application of their produce.—
Both, we believe, will admit of sensible amend-
ment. That whole subject was ably and most
usefully treated by Sir Henry Parnell; and, in
passing, we must express our surprise that a
man so well informed, judicious, consistent, in-
dependent, and indefatigable as the hon. baro-
net, should apparently be left out of an admini-
stration, wherein room has been found for
others without his claims to public respect
and confidence. Referring to some branches of
the new ministry, which hitherto we have not
had time to notice, it gives us satisfaction to
find that the spirited and clear-headed Marquis
of Anglesea is destined to the Lord Lieutenant-
ship of Ireland. In acknowledging the satisfaction
generally felt at this appointment, we are far
from meaning to convey an opinion unfavour-
able to the government of the noble duke his
predecessor, who goes out naturally, and as a
thing of course, with his friends. So far as the
public have turned their thoughts to the affairs
of Ireland, deprived of interest nearly in the
same proportion as they were for some time
tranquilized by the great act of 1829, there has
appeared nothing that was not highly creditable
in the administrative measures of the Duke of
Northumberland, who has not deceived the
hopes raised at his appointment, that he would
rule an impetuous and eccentric people with a
liberal, mild, and steady hand. Mr. O'Connell
already, we see, denounces Lord Anglesea, and
foretells that "he will soon become unpopu-
lar." We regret only one part of the noble
lord's recent conduct—namely, that he has
condemned the suppression of O'Connell's free-
labour meetings; because it is to be feared that
the strong arm of Lord Anglesea may in con-
sequence be more or less restrained from em-
ploying the ready weapon of coercion, against
a power, unreasoning, unprincipled, and lawless.
—*London Times.*