TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" H. B. MASSER. PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY. PROPRIETORS.

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H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUNBURY, PA.

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SHUGERT'S PAT NT

WASHING MACHINE. Tills Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater in pertauce, it costs but let be over half as much as other washing muchanes

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, L. coming, Columbia, Lazerne and Chuten counties. Price of single mo-H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those who have these much is es in use.

Sanbury, Aug. 24, 1841. We, the subscribers certify that we have now in u-c, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine." and do not be-itste saying that it is a most excellent invention. That, in Washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor,-That it doesn't require more than one third the usual quantity of so p and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, butle or no wearing or tearing .- I'hat it knocks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, frills, &c., may be wasted in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and text, whatev r. We therefor erfully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and taker saving muchine CHARLES W. HEGINS,

A. JORDAN. CHS WEAVER. CHS PLEASANTS, GIDEON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS. GIDEON LEISENRING.

Hrun's Hotel, (form rly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my hou e upwards of eight mouths, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the mo t useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever inventid. I formerly kept two women continually or copied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one work. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a comber of other to choice in my fam ly, but this is so deculrilly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of report, that I would not do without one if they should cost ten times the price they are a fil for

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. W. SWAIN'S la and Parasol Manufactory. the Third street, two doors below the

CITY HOTEL. illadelphia. s tand, a large stock of UM-S and PARASOLS, melu ing the Pinked Edged Para of the and materials, at prices that will his stock before purchasing Fe . 22, 1845 - 1v

I HIDES

ERS' OIL ata Hides-first quality. tiuira, do salt d Br zil Hides, do Green Salted Patria Kips. Dry Pa no Kipes c's Tanners' Oil. and Corriers' Tools,

to Country Tanners at the lowest prices on the lest terms. B. The highest market prices paid for all is of leather.

D. KIRKPATFICK & SONS. No. 21, South Third St. Phil delphia. pts mber 14, 1844,-1y.

DIR. ATOTOBLY RE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, DYSPEPSIA.

THIS Medicine a offered to the public generally, from a full conviction that it is superior to any other m dicine now in use, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or Bolily We kness, &c.

its effects have been tested in a private practice of near eight years, and it is now more extensively circulated, at the solicitude of many who have re ceived the most signal benefit from the use of it. The following is one among a number of certifi-

cates received in relation to the success of this me

LANCASTER Co. March 18.

DR. GEDROE W. ALLEN, Dear Sir :-- It is with great pleasure that I fuform you of the success attending your Dysperatio Medicine, while employed in my plactice. past experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases out of ien, the Dyspeptic, by the use of your medicine, may entirely rid himself of this thorn in the pathway of life; not only in dyspeptic cases, but in all cases of constitution, and diseases depending on a dibilitated state of the nervous system, toges ther with a torpid state of the howels, will your Elixir be found of inestimable value. Numerous instances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has been realised, may be forwarded, if required. I wish you great success, and recommend the medicine to the suffering part of mankind.

Yours, with great respect, ROBERT AGNEW, M. D. For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent for the proprietor, Sunbury, Pa. October 26th, 1844,-1y

given for Flax Seed, by
Aug. 31, 1814. H. B. MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL:

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 26, 1845.

Vol. 5 -- No. 44 -- Whole No. 252.

The Lament of the Wistorred Inebriates

The Auburn Journal published a letter from friend in Boston, from which we borrow the cooms in old Harvard. The poet was in fine health and spirit, and gave me some stanzas, entitled 'The Lament of the widowed Inebriate.' by Duganne, which I enclose for the gratification of the readers of your paper. They breath the true spirit of poetry, and surpass in tenderness, beauty, pathos and delineation of heart broken sorrow, anything I ever saw. Longfellow says. that they are enough to immortalize any poet -Alas! the poor inchriate! How just, how true the following lines! What a daguerrectype likeness of the inmost soul of the drunkard have

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary-Thy bright and trusting smile-In the morning of our youth and love, Fre sorrow came-or guile-When thine arms were twined about my neck And mine eyes looked into thine, And the heart that throbbed for me alone. Was nestling close to mine !

I see full many a smile. Mary. On young lips beaming bright; And many an eye of light and love Is flashing in my sight-But the smile is not for my poor heart, And the eye is strange to me, And loneliness comes o'er my soul When its memory turns to thee !

I'm thinking on the night. Mary, The night of grief and shame, When with drunken ravings on my lips, To thee I homeward came :-O, the tear was in thine carnest eve. And the bosom wildly heaved, Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek Though the heart was sorely grieved.

But the smiles soon left thy lips, Mary, And thine eye grew dim and sad, For the tempter lured my steps from thee, And the wine cup drove me mad :---From thy cleek the roses quickly fled. And thy ringing laugh was gone, Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me, And still kept trusting on

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary, For the wine cup made me wild ; And I chid thee when thine eyes were sail, And I cursed thee when they smiled-God knows I loved thee even then, But the fire was in my brain, And the curse of drink was in my heart,

To make my love a bane. 'Twas a pleasant home of ours. Mary, In the spring time of our life, When I look'd upon thy sunny face, And proudly called thee, wife-And 'twas pleasant when our children play'd Before our cottage door-Put the children sleep with thee, Mary, I ne'er shall see them more !

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard now. And no stone is at the head ; But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife Sleeps in that lowly had-And he says the hand of God. Mary, Will fall with crushing weight On the wretch who brought thy life To its untimely fate !

But he knows not of the broken heart I bear within my breast, Or the heavy load of vain remorse, That will not let me rest. He knows not of the slepless nights, When dreaming of thy love, I seem to see thine angel eyes Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine cup in my hand, And the wildest strains I've sung. Till with the laugh of drunken mirth The echoing air has rung-But a pale and sorrowing face look'd act From the glittering cup on me, And a trembling whisper I heard

That I fancied whisper d by thee Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave, And thy sleep is dreamless now, But the seal of an undying grief Is on thy mounger's brow, And my heart is chill as thine, Mary, For the joys of life have fled, And I long to lay my aching breast

With the cold and silent dead !

HAS HAD THE MEASLES .- A kind hearted woman took her little orphan niece to school the other morning, and the teacher, affectionately sympathising with the bereaved condition of her pretty pupil, said to the aunt :-

'The darling little creature has not, then had the delectable advantage of paternal solici- his own reports. tude !"

'No. marm, but she has had the measles.'

FERSONS AND PLACES. BY A COSMOPOLITAN. No. 14.

From the Boston Atlas.

Pencillings of Politicians.

On the same bench with Sir Robert Peel is an old gentleman, whose extreme slevliness in dress affords a striking contrast to the personal appearance of the prim Premier. The individfollowing :- "Visited Prof. Longfellow at his al referred to is over 65 years of age. His face is wrinkled, and of the color of the parchment over which he has pered for so many years. His eyes are light, and large, and are deeply set beneath a pair of light carved evebrows. His nose is somewhat beak-like, and the mouth stern, and obstinate in expression. But the dress of the man is more remarkable than the wearer. An old rusty black cost envelopes his chest, which is deep and broad. Round his neck is a dingy white neck-cloth. His wnistcoat is shabby-and between it and his nether habiliments is a space, two inches deep, from which his shirt rumples out; for he is suspen derless, although he has doomed many a poor mortal to the suspending rope. It is Sir Charles | the care essness but he need not have grieved WETHERELL, formerly ATTORNEY GENERAL, and now Recorder of Bristol. A singular personage by one who reports his own speeches. is he, obstinate to the last degree, but very | When I was staying at Shanchan's Hotel, learned in his profession. His absence of mind | Waterford, some years since, I had the pleasure is remarkable, and his powers of digestion e- of spending an evening with Mr. Shiel, who normous. As an instance of the former take | was quartering at the same house. His converthe following :- Sir Charles recently married a lady much younger than himself. After the ceremony had been concluded, he proceeded to contemporaries. I must confess that, after hearhis chambers, in the Temple, and there an in- ing what he said of O'Connell, I was somewhat tricate cause so absorbed his attention that he surprised to read his speech in favor of the A forgot all about his bride-and, according to his gitator, in Dublin, not long since, but, perhaps, old custom, went to bed in his bachelor apart- it is not so much to be wondered at, when we ments, as usual. In the interim great anxiety | consider that he is a Barrister, and consequently was caused in the wedding circle, respecting that it is his occasional vocation. Sir Charles' wherenbouts. Evening came, but no bridegroom, and it was not until late in the evening that some one, acquainted with his eccentric habits, suggested that he might be at his chambers. Thither messengers were sent, who knocked up Sir Charles, who had actually forgotten that a bride awaited him at home. This story has been told, I believe, of some others; but Sir Charles Wetherell was the real Simon Pure. The part which this gentleman took in the debates on Catholic Emancipation, will not Bristol a few years since, be unremembered by those who w tnessed or heard of them, and with

> near the table ! What an enormous head he always produces an impression. His voice is tas, for so small a body. Look at those flashing eyes; how they glance, here, there and every where. His face is rather cynical in exbined in it; and one might imagine that it was washed every morning in vinegar. What a Erin's wrongs, let him picture for you the wants sneer there is on the curved upper lip! Who may be the owner of that ill-matched head and extremities! It is Richard Lalor Shiel-known some years since, as the author of "The Apostate," an unsuccessful tragedy-but, now, more extensively celebrated as an orator. It was he who defended O'Connell, on the occasion of the late State Triale.

Shiel's voice is harsh, grating, and disagreeable-at times, shrill, almost as a whistle-and occasionally, in the lower tones, cracked and dissonant. His style is florid, and all his speeches are crowded with metaphors, occasionally grotestite. Whilst speaking and when much he himself says, the best chused man in Chrisexcited, he flugs himself into all imaginable at- tendom. But I need say no more of the Agita titude. Now almost bending himself double, tor-let us turn from him, to seek for other and then drawing himself, as if by a sudden jerk, game to his full height, he looks like a pigmy in convulsions. Sometimes he bends over the table green baize. He flings his arms about him, in such a manner as a pugilist does, when in the language of the "Ring," he "fights wildly |"and, every two or three minutes, his clenched little agitator, once perpetrated the following :

Bhiel! Shiel! why do you give Such bursh-resounding knocks ! You will not clinch the argument ;

You'll only break the box." Hust now said that Shiel always wrote his speeches. It is, also, well known, that he is in the habit of himself furnishing the manuscripts to a certain journal, for publication, Indeed, it would be a work of great difficulty to report Shiel-for his sentences are so involved, and they are uttered with such amazing volubility, that he almost sets short hand at defiance. Some few years since, a ludicrous mistake occurred, with respect to a report of one of his speeches, which greatly mortified Shiel, and much amused the public, who were, by the accident, let into the secret of Shiel's furnishing

It happened on one occasion, that Shiel had prepared one of his most brilliant speeches for by the world than merit itself.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF POPULAR ; delivery, and, having carefully committed it to memory' he forwarded the manuscript to the office of the Morning -, for publication in the next day's journal, with the other speeches of the expected debate. Contrary to all expectation, that particular part of the subject to be ence to, was not mooted, and consequently it There were interpolated with it. "Cheers"-

"great cheering, from all parts of the house"specimens of oratory which had ever been delivered within the walls of St. Stephen's. All London not only tittered, but burst into one great and general guffaw. Shiel never forgave so much about the exposure, for he is not the on-

sational powers were great, and he gave quite a series of short lively sketches of some of his Irish

"To make the worse appear the better cause." Talking of the Agitator, there he is; he

face is very much like the portraits of him which are so common, it is round, red, and good-lannored in the expression. His eyes are dark, flashing, and vivacious. He must have been when vonnger, quite a giant in strength, for his figure is tell and burly. Well may be be called the "big beggarman." Mr. O'Connell's dress consisted of a black frock coat and waistcoat and pantaloons of the same color, which, being soon be forgotten. Nor will the great riols in strapless, reached half way up his leg. He generally sits in the House with his arms foldwhich Sir Charles Wetherell was so intimately his forehead, and his chin half dropping on his chest. When he speaks, his attitudes are very Do you see that little man who has just risen, free and easy; he strains not after effect, yet rich and melodious, of course strongly marked with the brogue, and it is beautifully modulated. But the House of Commons is not the place to pression, and ill-humor and pride seemed come hear O'Connell to advantage. Go to some meet ing in Ireland, hear him eloquently discourse of and the woes of her children, and you will acknowledge him to be a great orator. At one moment you will be convulsed with laughter, and before the smile has entirely passed away, some tale of suffering, narrated with the most touching pothos will dissolve you into tears. His powers of denunciation are absolutely frightful; and his sarcasm of the most touching nature. Nothing can live before it. To all this he poseesses, in addition, an inexhaustible fund of humor, genuine Irish humor ; he can sway an audience as he lists; his power and influence. in his own country, is immense, and he is, as

The short, ungentlemanly looking personage, now speaking, is Loud John Russell. Mirror. before him, until his chin almost touches the He is absolutely mean in appearance, and shabby in dress and physiognomy. There is nothing noticeable in his face, but its absolute in significance. The portraits of him, in Punch, preclude the necessity of my sketching in pen fist descends with such amazing force on a bex, and ink. When he goes to speak, he hesitates, which stands on the table, that it is a marvel it coughs, pulls, pulls about his great, awkward is not shivered into splinters. Some wag, in looking hat, and after stammering out a word or allusion to this box-thumping propensity of the two, comes to a dead halt-then he attempts it again, but his words are a long way apart, and each is connected with the other, by a lengthened a-.... It is really tiresome, and almost pain ful to listen to him-and one wonders how be could be selected as the leader of a barty. He has, however, great business talents, and few are better acquainted with the practical working of the State machine than he. As a debater, he does not shine, but it is hard to beat him down. Like Macauly, in one respect, and in only one, he has a strong linking for facts, and will not be wheedled by Peel or any one else -indeed, the Premier finds him a sad thorn in his side-he cannot be persuaded.

> FLOWERS are the alphabet of angels, wherewith they write, on hills and plains, mysterious truties

The appearance of merit is oftener rewarded

Immense Natural Bee Hive.

In a cavern, on the right bank of the Colora-

do, about 7 miles from Austria, there is an immense hive of wild bees, which is one of the most interesting natural curiosities in that section. The entrance of this cavern is situated in discussed which Mr. Shiel's speech bore refer- a hedge of limestone, forming a high cliff which rises almost perpendicular from the river bank was not delivered. Owing to some mismanage- to the height of about 150 feet from the water's ment, notice was not taken of the omission at edge. This cliff fronts partly on a small stream the office of the journal, no reporter from which named Bill Creek. The top of the cavern is attended, and the next morning the Morning about ten feet from the top of the cliff. In a - had four mortal columns of a speech warm day a dark stream of bees may be conprinted, but which had never been delivered. stantly seen winding out from the cavern like a long dark wreath of smoke. This stream often appears one or two feet in diameter near the "hear-hear's," and "prolonged applause," &c. cliff and gradually spreads out like a fan, grow-&c., which had a droll effect enough ; and the | ing thinner and thinner at a distance from the matter was not mended by a long culogistic cavern, until it disappears. The number of bees "leader," from the Editor, who characterized in this cavern must be incalculably great-pro-Mr. Shiel's speech as one of the most brilliant | bably greater than the number in a thousand or ten thousand ordinary kives. The oldest settiers say that the hive was there when they first arrived in the country; and it is quite probable that it existed in the same state many years previous to the settlement of the country. The bees, it is said, never swarmed, and it is not improbable that the hive has continued for more than a century to increase year after year, in the same ratio that other swarms increase. The cave appears to extend back many rods into the ledge, and probably has many lateral chambers. The Bees, doubtless, occupy many of these lateral chambers, and it is not improbable that new swarms annually find new chambers to occupy, and thus they are prevented from going off to a distance in search of hives. Some of the neighboring settlers have repeatedly, by blasting the rocks, opened a passage into some of these chambers, and procured, by this means, many hundred lbs of honey. But the main deposites are situated too deep in the ledge to be reached without great difficulty and perhaps danger. A company was formed at Austria, a few years since, for the purpose of exploring the cabin and removing the honey; but some outward event prevented the accomplishment of the undertaking. It was estimated that there are many tons of honey and wax in this immense have, and it its treasures could be entract ed resuity, they would doubtless be found far more valuable than the contents of any silver or gold mine, that adventurers have been seeking for years in that section .- Texas Tele.

mation, and we have had within a few days an surface. opportunity of visiting the fig orchard of Mr. S. Tewksbury, at Point Shirley. He has cultivated the fig tree, with complete success for ten or twelve years past, and has supplied, (to a limited extent, of course,) fresh figs to some families in the city every year. The trees are

Rissia and its Ramways .- A letter from St. Petershurg, states that one reason of the has'e of the Csar for the completion of his great railway for connecting the two capitals of his empire, is to celebrate the seventh century of the existence of the city of Moscow. This capital was founded in the year 1117, and in 1847 its seventh century will have been completed. The Emperor wishes the iron railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow to be finished by that time, though there are great difficulties attending its construction, and this is especially the case in respect to the Waladi chain of mountains between Moscow and There. It is calculated, too, that besides the canals which the railway will have to cross, there are six large, and twenty-four small rivers, over which bridges must be built. Further difficulties will be caused by the motasses between rivers Mista and Wolga. The whole length of the railway will be 100 (English) miles. The Empefor has issued orders for new hands to be emplayed on the road, and has intimated his desire for its speedy completion.

Varsaw is advancing rapidly, and some por- ed from others' isbor-like a leech to filch its tion of it can be brought into use in about three food out of the public granary-or like a shark, months. It is a gigantic scheme, and has been to play on the leaser fry; but will one way or pushed on with extraordinary rapidity.

PIRCES OF ADVERTISING.

square I insertion, . do - - - -Every subsequent insertion, . . . 0 25 Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50. Advertisements left without directions as to the continued until ordered out, and charged accord-

Co Sixteen lines make a square.

Great Yield of Wheat.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American has turnished that paper with the following account of an extraordinary yield of wheat, which he says was given to him "by an English friend, whose confidence in the gentleman who had it printed for circulation, induced him to plant several acres in the same way last season:

To FARMERS,-At the end of August, 1843. planted in my garden thirty-two grains of wheat, at six inches distance, an inch and a half deep; the seed was of first rate quality. This seed produced this year thirty-two plants, having from 10 to 28 stems and ears each; the sverage number of ears was 16; the average weight of each plant 12 ounce. An acre of land would contain, at six inches distance, 174,-240 plants, the produce 204,040 oz., or nearly 19,000 lbs: 320 bushels, or 40 quarters per acre. The expense of dibbing would be more

than saved by the diminished quantity of scotl

I do not mean to state that such a result would obtain upon a large scale; but I think it. is worthy of a trial, when we know that the average produce is only 21 quarters per acre. and that it is possible to grow FORTY; it will be allowed there is ample scope for improvement. Try a breadth in your fields an inch and a half deep; put one grain, and ONE only, in each hole-plant it at six or eight inches distant-be sure to plant good seed-get as much produce as you can, but GO FOR FORTY QUARTERS PER ACRE.

A Charcoal Road.

The process of making such a road is described dy a writer in the Cleveland Herald as fol-

"Timber, from six to eight inches through, is cut twenty-four feet long, and piled up lengthwise in the centre of the road about five feet high, being nine feet wide at the bottom and two at the top, and then covered with straw and earth in the manner of coalpits. The earth resuired to cover the pile, taken from either side leaves two good-sized ditches, and the timber. although not split, is easily charred, and when charred, the earth is removed to the side of the ditches the coal raked down to a width of fifteen feet, leaving it two feet thick at the centre and one at the sides, and the road is completed.

A road of this kind is now being made in the cotton Wood swater near Elis field, in Man AMERICAN Prox. We remember stating a that about severity rads are completed twenty few years since, that Pies were cultivated for of which have been used for the best seethe city market, at Point Shirley, two miles months; and the balance of three months; and from East Boston ferry-on the Easterly shore as it is on the great thoroughfure West, and aof Boston Unrbor. A Salem paper copied the in addition, on an average, exteen heavy head paragraph at the time, and suggested to its rea- ed teams, to and from an ashery, pass over it ders that it probably contained a typographical daily, it has been very well tried during the error, and that pigs were meant. Our state- winter and spring, and yet there is now no apment, however, was based upon correct infor- pearance of ruts, but it presents an even hard

Cravats.

A correspondent of the New Haven Herald writes thus sensibly on this interesting theme : "High, tight white cravats, such as are worn by clergymen, are said to have some agency in about five or six feet high, set near together, producing bronchitis, which is so common to in the shade and bear abundantly. In the win- gentlemen of that profession. They sweat the

ter, they are removed to the cellar and are set throat, relax the capillaries, weaken the organs in the ground in the spring. Other trees are of speech, so as to produce a greater wear to in large pots and bear well. Mr. Tewksbury those organs when in exercise, lead to frehas many rare and valuable fruit trees of differ- quently taking cold in the parts, and repress ent kinds on his grounds. Among them is a the circulation. Black silk cravats, when not remarkable apple tree, which produces fine worn tightly, have none of these objections, infruit, of peculiar character, but never shows a deed the electrical and other properties of the blossom. The apples are generally without a fabric, or the color, or both, are found to be core, or seed, and some of them, as he informed | greatly beneficial in diseases of the threat. Why us, cut like a potatue .- Charleston (Mass.) then, not abandon a fashion which is besides extremely disfiguring and corpse like ! True, it has recently been revived in England by the bucks of the new party of "Young England," but only the pure and rosy complexions of young Englishmen can bear such a thing, and the French with their black skins, and the Americans with their sallow skins, would be great fools ever to follow suit. Till the invention of whatebone and hair stiffners, there were some reason for wearing cambric, for silk or any dark culored material could not be starched; but now there is no excuse for following the lead of the English in a fashion in which we can suly show to disadvantage beside them."

> POPULATION -- A newly instried couple went to housekeeping, at Boston, in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady :-

> 'My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting n (you) in it, becomes popular.'

> *And by putting us in it, promptly replied the lady, 'it will become populous.'

JUST SESTIMENT -A noble heart will disdain The rallway between St. Petersburg and to subsist, like a drone, upon the honey gatherthe other earn his subsistence.