ERIN! ERIN! wake, awake!—
Rise in love:—the bondage break!

FAREWELL SONG.

ADDRESSED TO A HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIEND.

"Those who have lov'd the fondest—the purest,
"Too often have wept o'er the dream they believ'd;
"And the heart that has slumber'd in friendship securest,
"Is happy indeed if 'twere never deceiv'd."

MOORE.

Air—"KILLIKRANKY."

I.

OH! fare thee well!
I'll love thee still
With sterling pure devotion,
And own this smile,
All pure from guile,
While this heart's pulse has motion.
Yet whilst I'll steer
Thro' life's lone sphere,
By cold ill-nature shaded,
Down mem'ry's steep
Look back and weep,
O'er scenes whose truth has faded!

II.

Oh! Nature, when
The souls of men
Receiv'd thy holy charter,
Has friendship made
A stock in trade
For hypocrites to barter?
Ah, no!—the bond
Which angels own'd,
By worldly craft's profaned;
The law of love,
First fram'd above,
No selfish act contained.

III.

Ah!—tho' unkind,
This feeling mind
O'er former views shall wander!
Embrace thy chain,
And own thy reign,
Ev'n with affection fonder;
For, Oh! where'er
The footstep fair
Of truest love is glowing,
Each trace will turn
To orbs that burn,
While mem'ry's tears are flowing!

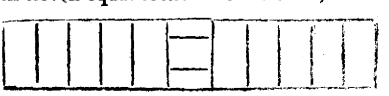
IV.

Let hope divine
That truth like mine
Shall in some love possess thee;
Yet hate him not,
Tho' dark his lot,
Who ne'er shall cease to bless thee!
Then, Oh, adieu!
Thy worth I'll view
With truth's most fond devotion,
And love,—tho' ne'er
Thy love I'll share,
Whilst this heart's pulse has motion!

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE.

Specification of the Patent granted to Jacob Samuel Eschanzier, of Gibraltar, Esquire, and Henry Constantine Jennings, of Marchmont-street, Russell-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for a new mode of manufacturing, using and applying, certain articles, by means of which mariners and other persons may be saved from drowning.

IN compliance with the said proviso, I the said Henry Constantine Jennings do hereby specify and declare the nature of my said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, as follows, viz. Take thirteen feet four inches of stout calico, of about two feet eight inches in breadth, or other manufacture proper to serve as ticken or covering for a bed; double it, and sew it together across, in eleven equal sections or divisions, thus:



Cut a square of thirty-six inches (cube), or six each way, in the middle of this calico, thus sewn; then sew up the end and one of the long sides, leaving the middle section open, and also one side for the introduction of the cork, &c. as hereafter directed: sew the square in the middle on each side. This being done measure one bushel of cork, more or less, according to the size of the bed (if it should be made larger or smaller than above stated.) The cork thus to be applied to filling or being put into the cover of the bed, is to be prepared in a stone mill, no matter of what dimensions. This mill may be made, so that it possesses the power of tearing or grinding cork-shavings, cuttings, or old corks, or cork cut from the solid bark into pieces of uneven size, not exceeding in magnitude the bigness of peas, not being less than saw-dust or gun-powder, as if made too small it will sink, and the former will be too hard to lie upon. The power required for working the mill in which the cork is to be ground must be regulated by the quantity operated upon at any one time, so as to render it soft and small, as abovementioned, and cleansed of bark and dust. The kind of mill necessary for this operation is of the same description as in common use for grinding peas, beans, &c. with horizontal stones, which will render the cork sufficiently soft and small, and when sifted, washed, and dried, becomes fit for use, though it will answer the purpose without being sifted, washed, or dried. The bushel measure of cork, (or other quantity, according to the size to which the bed may be made) must be equally divided into each section of the sewed cover of calico (or other material proper for the purpose) until each section be two-thirds or better full. This done, sew the open parts up, and tack horse-hair all over the outside of this case, in quantity about four or five pounds, equally and smoothly distributed, though a less quantity may suffice. After this, slip the case into an outer case, made of brown holland or bed-tick, just as fancy dictates, leaving the horse-hair tacked, as before described, between the two cases. Then sew the end up, (this outer case being previously made a bag or sack,) cut the hole of the same dimensions as the one in the outside case out of the middle, and sew the two parts of the cases together, viz. on each of the four sides of these holes, or round them, or in whatever form the hole may be made. Place this on a frame, and tuft it in the same manner as beds are done generally in finishing. Make a bag, corresponding in shape with the hole in the middle, above described, and fill it as a cushion, with horse-hair, flock, or any like article, and sew it up; to this fasten in the middle a hood, made of any kind of cloth or linen; over which fasten a rope, to tie it under the chin. It must then be connected to the bed by a tape, sewn to one of the sides of the hole, and when used as a bed the cushion must be put in the hole to fill it up, rendering the bed complete. After this, sew three tapes, or any other similar strong article, in equal distances from the hole, to the sides, or entirely across the bed, and one in the middle of the bottom of the bed, to pass under the legs. The three ropes or strings are for the purpose of lashing the bed to the body, and must be of the necessary length and strength for that purpose. A small loop of tape, or other proper article, must be sewn on, about breast high, to the opposite side and end of the bed to these tapes, to receive the one attached to the end of the bed, which secures the bed to the body and renders the preserver complete. It is highly important these tapes or strings should be of sufficient strength to secure the bed permanently on the body to produce the desirable effect of the body being as it were so united with the bed as to be of one substance when floating together. The head must be put through the hole; the stringed side being over the back, with the strings outside; the hood on to the head, and tied under the chin; then lash the ties as tight as possible; all of which may be accomplished in a very short time. This is the inventor's favourite way of making the mattress, though it must be evident there are many other modes to be found varying more or less from this, and no human invention can at once retain the variety of modes that may be adapted, such as sewing the inside case in more or less number of sections, putting in more or less horse-hair, or substituting for horse-hair flock or other materials, with pockets, loops, or places for holding provisions, arms, or other property. Or, for the outside or inside cases, other kinds of thin or strong linens or calicos, &c. &c.: or by omitting the inside case, and using only a greater proportion of cork alone, or mixed with horse-hair, feathers, down, or

flock, &c. and then tufted, and formed into a bed; as also by making it with an inside case, filled with cork, and sewed horizontally, or long ways, or diagonally, or otherwise varying the disposition of the articles used to produce the same, or nearly the same, effect, or without an hood or strings, straps of leather, and buckles, tapes, ropes, or linen tapes, &c. or with an inside case filled with cork alone, and an outside case over it, either with more or less cork inside.

The whole art of rendering the various kinds of beds buoyant, consists chiefly in preparing the cork, so as to render it soft and small, taking care that it be not actually powdered, or too small and fine, when it would sink, nor too large, when it would be unfit to sleep on. It is obvious, no human means can define any exact method in doing this, or define every method of accomplishing it. Boats' cushions, or seats, may be fitted in stout cases, bound round or plain, to the size and shape of the boats' seats, and thwarts, divided into parts if too long or too large, with straps or strings sewn on, to secure them to the body.

In witness whereof, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, were present at an exhibition of the new-invented life-preserver, possessing the character of a common seaman's mattress. The experiment was made by two seamen. We are perfectly satisfied of the extreme buoyancy of the bed; the certain power it possesses of keeping the body afloat for any length of time, as well as the ease of swimming with it on. We also think it valuable for preserving the body and head from injury by pieces of wreck, rocks, &c., and we are of opinion, it would be of great service in case of ship-wreck on a lee shore.

C. Bickerton, Admiral.
W. A. Montagu.
I. Ironbridge.

Portsmouth, March 9, 1813.

In Tanning with the Bark of Larch; by Thomas White, Esq.

From the Communications of the Board of Agriculture.

Some years ago, after my late father's plantations at Woodlands, near Durham, had made considerable progress, (for which he had the honour of receiving from the Society of Arts and Sciences in London nine gold and two silver medals,) he, amongst other projects, thought that the bark of the larch tree might be useful in tanning leather; but was prevailed upon to give up the experiment, by some person who, I suppose, classed this tree with the fir tribe, instead of the cedar. However, in June last, whilst some workmen were taking off the bark from a number of larch trees intended for building, they found the nails of their fingers stained, which induced me to try whether it would tan leather or not, a purpose I was very soon satisfied it would answer most effectually. I then procured two calf-skins, of equal price, weight, and substance, and immersed one in an infusion of oak-bark, of amazing fine quality, such as can rarely be purchased, and the other in the same proportion of larch-bark, from a very small tree, each skin remaining exactly the same time in its respective tan-pit; and during the operation, I repeatedly weighed a measure of larch liquor against the oak, and always found the former to preponderate; the consequence of which was, that the skin tanned with larch felt thicker in the hand, and heavier, and was also finer in the grain, and of a lighter colour.

I sent these two skins to the Society of Arts and Sciences in August last, and put as many hides, equally divided, into each of the two tan-pits as nearly exhausted their strength; at the expiration of which time, the larch liquid appeared to have the superiority both in astringency and weight.

I have been since employed in tanning hides of cows and horses with larch-bark, which of course require much longer time than calf-skins, but promise just as fair to arrive at perfection. I have tried also equal quantities of larch and oak barks, mashed in hot-water, and applied when cold to the skins, and with the same effect as in the former case. I also compared birch with the larch, but was soon convinced that the former, from its slowness in tanning, and apparently exhausted state, after proceeding a certain length, was very inferior, and yet it sold in my neighbourhood for half the price of oak. What then, I ask, must be the value of larch?

Although I am happy to think, that the discovery, from the immense plantations in this country, will in some measure make the bark unnecessary, I feel an additional pleasure in the certainty of its answering other very important purposes,