# THE <br> <br> SACRED MELODEON 

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A. S. HAYDEN



## SACIRTD MI世IOMIEOIN,

Containing a great variety of the most

## APPROVED CHURCH MUSIC,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE OLD STANDARD AUTHORS.


## ONA NEW SYSTEM OFNOTATION.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING SOCIETIES, AND AOADEMIES.

BY A. S. HAYDEN.

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## PREFACE.

Muste is power; and it should always be emploved in behalf of the cause of man's redemption. The hymn-book and the music-book belong together. Neither is complete without the other. The one is a branch from the vineyards of Engedi. Every hymn is a cluster, every stanza a grape ruddy with new wine. In the voice of song the wine breaks its confinement, and flows through all the heart, exhilarating our spiritual nature with the joys and comforts of religion. Still we have too much church music. To have a few good devotional tunes well learned and repeatedly sung, is infinitely more delightful and useful than to have many tunes, known by scarcely half the worshippers. A crying complaint is heard almost everywhere of the displacing of the old, well-tried, and heart-stirring melodies, by many new ones which have little else than novelty to recommend them. The tunes that our fathers loved are becoming strange to us and to our children. The music of the church and the Christian family should rather lead its way to the heart than to the imagination; it should consult the feelings rather than the fancy. Much that is called church music is distinguished by the regularity of its cadences, and the chime of its classic harmony ; but it possesses no power to lay hold of our moral nature, and melt and mould us into the lovely form of divine truth. An attempt is here made to embody the grave, touching, and enrapturing tunes that enkindle devotion and cause the spirit of the Christian to glow with piety. It is not so much the purpose of this work to present new music to the public, (although many choice new tunes are contained in it,) as to collect and give anew to the world many pieces hallowed by long use in the sanctuaries of the family and the church, and endeared to myriads by their power to please and warm the heart to praise.

A nother evil, loudly and justly complained of, is the alteration of the harmony and sometimes even the melody of the old, well-known tunes. Often the choir sing a tune, as it stands altered in a book before them, which compels all the Christians in the assembly to be silent, for the inspiration is taken from their lips. Thus the singing (not the worship, for such it is not) is removed quite away from the body of the church. As far as possible, the tunes in this book are given in their original structure.

Every simplification of the process of teaching a science is an improvement. An effort to make it clear and plain to the understanding is an effort to confer a benefit on the world. Such efforts must not trench on the science itself-they must leave it in its entireness and integrity. To do this would be to strike down the columns of her temple, to mar its structure and deface its beauty. But the "vision should be written and made plair so that he may run that readeth it." The obstacles should be removed that obstruct the entrance to the temple. To many persons the knowleage of ruusic seems as perplexing and difficult to obtain as that of the Greek language. These persons cousider the effort a fruitless one, and they conclude to
pass through life without it. Professor J. B. Aikin,* in his "Christian Min strel," published in Philadelphia, has introduced a new system of musical notation which greatly abbreviates the time of study, by removing a number of useless and perplexing distinctions which have too long encumbered this most useful and delightful science. This work is published on that system, in the full persuasion that it is evidently so superior to the other systems of notation that it cannot but soon pass into favour with all who become acquainted with it. These improve ments consist chiefly of the following particulars :

1. In correcting the position of the letters on the staff.
2. Discarding the theory of the minor scale.
3. The use of flats and sharps as signatures, to determine the key, is laid aside.
4. The use of only three varieties of time instead of nine.
5. The shape of every note in the scale indicates its name.

A few words will be deemed sufficient in explanation of these particulars. Formerly the letters were applied to the staff in three different ways, as shown by the following examples:


Here was confusion. Here are three not only differing but conflicting theories in the principle of setting the letters to the staff, in the same book, nay in the same tune! Why embarrass the pupil with three systems, when one answers every purpose? The truth is, few learners ever made themselves familiar with more than one system of lettering, the one belonging to the part they were taught to sing. The Base singers, for example, learned the letters as applied to their staff, chiefly or entirely neglecting the others ; and so of the rest. At length authors struck out the C cleff, thus reducing, by one third, the course of study in this branch of the science. This was found to answer every purpose of the former method. But still there remain two systems to be taught and learned. And why not, as here proposed, proceed one step farther, and set the letters on all the staffs aliko? Then when one is learned all are learned.
Another very important advantage in this improvement is, that it enables the performer to discover and trace the harmony of all the parts with so much ease. The most difficult thing, perhaps, for the pupil to aequire, in the whole enurse of his

* The author is indebted to this gentleman for much assistance in preparing this voume, especially in reference to the introductory matter.


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stridy, is the relation of the notes or sounds of the Base to the other parts. in spite autnors, indeed nature herself, recognise three kinds of measure, depending on the of theory, he wants to believe that notes on the same line or space in all the staffs are on the same degree of sound. But the double notation theory saye No: and it. is hard for him to understand and believe this contradiction of the voice of common sense. By the single system of notation this difficulty is removed; and he leels the fitness of placing the same leiter, the same note, and the same sound, on the same iine or space of all the staffs.
l'erformers on instruments, the piano for instance, will derive, if possible, still greater advantages from this correction. The right hand is taught that a certain line is B, another D, another F. Now for the left hand. That which is B for the right land is not $B$ for the left hand, but another one is B. The degree on the staff that the right hand strikes for $A$, the left hand must not touch, but look out another. Here are two theories to be learned by the same hands of the same person! and it is hard for Miss Left Hand to see why she may not follow Master Right Hand, and apply the letters to the same degrees that he does. Bu: adopt one notation and all is harmony. The ordinary range of the human voice is about two octaves, and the medium sound of this range belongs properly to the middle line of the staff. But the letter $G$ on well-tuned instruments represents this medium sonnd; therefore the letter G ought to stand on the middle line. Thus the range of letters and of sounds is as far above as it is below this medium sound and middle line; and both in fact and to the eye the voice is correctly represented on the staff.
2. In regard to the theory of the minor scale. It is said that every major scale has a relative minor ; and that this minor scale is obtained by a new and artificial arrangement of the semitones. It is confessed that this is not nalural, but "artificial." Now the simple truth touching this point is, that there is one, only one scale of musical sounds, embracing seven intervals. This one natural scale, with its sharp 4 th, 5 th, \&c., contains every possible variety of musical sound. All music is composed in this scale. What is called the minor scale is in fact portions of two scales. Take a range of sounds commencing below the key, on the 6th of the scale, and ascend above the key to the 6 th of the scale above, and compose tunes in this range, with reference to the 6 th as the tonic, and such tunes will generally have a plaintive and soothing effect; not "artificially," but naturally: and then the semitones remain in their natural places and obey their own ordinary rules. It is plain that the minor scale is in reality sections of two natural scales. It follows, therefore, that when the pupil is fully instructed in the octave, he has fully learned all the ratural sounds, and all their relations. Then after the scholar has learned all this, to tell him there is another set of scales, called minor, is to tell him what is not true in fact, zud to confuse and perplex his mind with new and useless distinctions.
3. How to find the key. To ascertain the place of one, or the first derree of the scale, flats or sharps are set at the beginning of the tunes. These flats and sharps are styled the "signature," or sign of the key. "Whis sign is a dark symbol to myriads. And why use the difficult sign, when the word Key so plainly tells precisely the same thingr.
4. The cumtinued use of nine or more varietios of time seems not nocessary.
spirit or movement of the tune. 1. The double measure: 2 . The triple; 3. The compound. More than these there are not. But authors have divider the double measure into four varieties; the triple into three; and the compound into two. The object of so many varieties is to direct the rate or time of singing the tume But it is elear that these signs of time do not give the tune any certain or absolute movement. The speed or time of performance depends far more on the tastes and habits of the leader than on these signs. One leader will perform the quickest variety of double measure in more time than another would the slowest. These distinctions answer no purpose therefore, but to impede the progress of the pupil. Use one symbol to show the nature of the measure, and a directive term over the tune to indicate the rate of movement, and every useful purpose is gained.
5. In regard to character notes. Any thing that enables the singer to strike the tones with certainty and fulness is of advantage to the practical musician. Giving to each of the sounds in the octave a symbol or note to represent it, is so manifest an advantage to the performer that it is difficult to see what objection could be reasonably urged against it . The eye is the quickest of all the senses, and not only is the singer directed to the sound by the position of the note, (a conclusion to which he comes, however quickly, by a process of calculation,) but, in addition, he enjoys the advantage of an instantaneous perception of it by the sight of the eye. He can thus leap from one interval to another, and range through all the tones with a facility which few attain without this aid. Farther, in the science of numbers we have nine no merical values represented by nine figures or symbols. How absurd the attempt to publish an arithmetic with only one fircure; and in which the value which this figure represents could be known only by the position it occupies! Music books all in round notes are arithmetics with only one figure; those with four shapes have only a little more than half enough figures to represent the values contained in the science. Every sound should have its own note or symbol, and every note its own name.

In this work, as in a former one, the author has endeavoured to displace words that are entirely religious, and to supply their place with gnod moral poetry. The reason for this change will appear obvious and satisfactory on a little reflection. If the Most High "will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain;" and if to utter it in a light and thoughtless manrer is to take it in vain, what guilt is incurred in the singing-school! Even the conscientious pupil is, by the common use of sacred stanzas to the tunes, in some sort obliged to incur the guilt of profanity, as it is nearly or quite impossible for him whilst learning the tune and applying the lines, to bestow the attention on the sentiment that words of devotion require. This is a point of great importance ; and parents, if they desire their children to grow up in innocency, with consciences pure and tender, ought not to place them in circumstances where they are obliged to trifle with the most glorious and fearful names that human or angelic language can express. Thanks to many distinguished and conscientious persons, whose influence encourages this reform in the publication of this work.

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A. S. Havtien

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

## Musical sounas may de consiacreu in rererence to uneir Pitch, Length,

 and Force. And upon these are four ded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force, as loud or soft.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT.-РРтся.

At the foundation of the high and low sounds lies a series of eight sounds, called the octave.

The distarce between two sounds is called an interval.
The intervals, throughout the whole variety of pitch, are always uniform, though not equal to one another.

Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others. Hence we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole-intervals and halfintervals.

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval to the third; from the third sound, a half-

## QUESTIONS.

What three qualities belong to every musical sound? [Ans. Pitch, length, and force.] Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? [Ans. Three.] What is pitch? [Ans. Pitch regards a sonnd as high or low.] What is length? [Ans. Length regards a sound as long or stiort.] What is force? [Ans. Force regards a sound as loud or soft.] What does the tirst department embrace? [Ans. All lhe high and low
low somde, of every pariety of piech. What lins n: she foundain: of the high and low Enunds? [Ans. A series of eight sounds, called the ncta-e.] What is an interval? [Ans. The anstance oetwen two sounds.] Are the intervas or stens in the voice unform and equal to one another? $\mid A \mu$. They are uniform, but not equal.] What are the greater intervals called? Lacs. Whole-mtervais.] What the less? [Ans. Half-intervals.] In in
interval to the fourth-then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-intervals : and from the seventh, the mext step is a half-intervai, to the eighth, making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals. These eight sounds and the seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave; thus :


These notes, called Doe, Ray, Me, \&c., represent the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2 , from 2 to 3 , from 4 to 5 , from 5 to 6 , and from 6 to 7 , are whole-intervalsfrom 3 to 4 , and from 7 to 8 , are half-intervals.

## QUESTIONS.

what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending? [Aus. Twu whole-intervals in succession, then a natt-interval, then three whole-intervals m successiun, then another half-interval.] Is this order natural or artificial? [Ans. Natmrat. 1 What is an octave? [Ans. Eight sounds.] What do the notes Doe, Ray, Me, \&c., represent? [Aus. Musical sommas.] What interval nccurs between 1 and 2, or Loc and Ray? [Ans. A whole-mmerval.] What between 2 and 3 , or Ray and Me ? dec. What is the distance between 1 and 3 ? [Ans. Two whole-intervals.] What is the distance tontween 1 and 4? [Ans. Two whole-imervals and a half.] What is the diatance botween 1 and 8 ? [Avs. Five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.]

## RHEMEENTSOF MUSUC.

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken a hair-interval-then three whole-intervals in succession-then another half-inter-val-then two whole-intervals in succession-making five whole-intervals und two half-intervals.

These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave descending, thus:


Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds, and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.
If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take any sound, and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave-then descend the octave, by the same steps,

## QUESTIONS.

By what intervals does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? [Ans. First, a half-interval, then three whole-intervals in succession, then another half, then two whole intervals in succession.- Is this order of sounds and intervals natural or artificial ? [Ans. Natural.] What will be the result if the voice is extended above or below the octave? [Ans. It will naturalty pass over the same gradation of sounds and untervals, as tar as the compass of the voice extends.] What is this Key? [Ans.
to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below-and you have a scale $c$ two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds an seven natural intervals. The voice thus naturally forms, upon the fir sound taken, two octaves; and this (the first sound taken) becomes the ke or governing sound in the ear and voice.


## QUESTIONS

The governing sound in the ear and voice.] How the governing sound? [Ans. It governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the octave.] How does the voice rorm a scale of two octaves? [Ans. Take any sound and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave-then descend the octave by the same steps to the first sound taken-proceed ar vals natural or art you have a scale of two octaves.] Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificizi? [Ans. Natural.]

The figures $1,2,3, \& c$., are used to distinguish the different sounds in in the nctave, and designate precisely the distance or each sound from the key, and its relation to it.

The key is always called 1 , and the other numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first, or key of the octave above, and is therefore calied 1 , and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave below.

The key is not any particular sound; it may be of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.

Neither is 2 , or 5 , or any other number in the scale, a particular sound except with reference to the key. Whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, 3 will be two wholeintervals, and 4 will be two whole-intervals and one half-interval above the key, \&c.

From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and always distributes all the other sounds of the octave with reference to the key, throughout the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

The fixed or ztationary sounds are obtained by means of instruments.
Instruments are constructed and tuned so as to please the ear; and of course are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the vorce.

## QUESTIONS.

What is the use of the figures $1,2,3, \& c$. ? [ $1 n s$. They are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave.] What numeral is always applied to the key?
[Ans. 1.] - How are the other numbers appropriated? [Ans. To the sounds of the octave ascending.] -How do you explain the connection of the octaves? [Ans. The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first or the key of the octave above, and is called 1 , and the key or 1 is always the eishth of the octave below.] Do you mean by the key a sound of any particular pitch? Ans. No, it may be of any pitch higher or lower, and the natural rise 13 and foll of the voice will be the same.] Is 2, or 5, or ay other number in the scale a - particular sound? [Ans. It is not, except with reference to :he key; whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key. 3 will be two whole-intervals, \&c. 1 Whence arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds? :Ans. From the fact that the vulce assumes no particular piten as the key, and consequently distributes all the otner sounds of the octive variously, throughout the whole range of its compass.] How are fixed or stationary sounds obtained? [Aus. By means

But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds boin nigher and lower than the compass of the voice extends, instrurnents are made to embrace a much wider range, extending often to six or seven octaves.

It is found by experience, that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves-but it is by means of instruments alone, that it is ascertained what sounds are embraced within the usual extent of its compass; and thus the sounds which the voice is capable of producing are located and specified, so that one sound may be compared with another, the instrument always being the standard of comparison.

The sounds on instruments are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, as in the following illustration.


In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on instruments, and the spaces between the lines the whole and half-intervals.
The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace, which extends from $G$ to $G$, embracing two octaves.

## QUESTIONS.

of instruments.] How are instruments made? [Ans. Constructed and tunell so as to please the ear.] Do the sounds and intervals on instruments correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice? [Ans. They do, from the fact that nature has constituted or formed the ear so as to agree with the voice.] May instruments be made ligher and lower than the compass of the voice? [Ans. Yes. It is found by experjence that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves, hut the ear will distinguish sounds and mitervals on an instrument in a range from six to seven octavps.] How is it ascertainea what sounds are embraced within the compass of the voicn, [Ans. By ascending ant descending the fixed or stationary sounds on instrumesu.t Why siudy instrumental sounds, when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Aus. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a sclence.] How are the soinds on instruments named? [Ans. After the first seven letters of the alphabet. 1 What is the figure on this page designed to illustrate? [Ans. The suunds and intervals on instriments.]

In the application of these seven retters as names to the several sounds of the octave on instruments, it was necessary that one of the seven should be applied to the key. Any letter might have been selected; but C was the letter applied to the key.

The half-intervals, therefore, on all instruments occur between E and F , and between B and C.
C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; A; and so of all the other letters.
An instrument that produces but one sound, if it produces that sound at all times without variation, (which is the case with the tone-fork,) will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives $C$, and the sound $D$ is required - $D$ is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a half-interval below C, \&c.
Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A , or C , or G , we spenk of a sound which is known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

In order to write these sounds, a scale of letters corresponding with the letters on the instrument must be constructed, and so arranged as to indicate the pitch of any sound intended to be represented-so that upon this scale each sound upon the instrument shall have its own fixed position upon the

## QUESTIONS.

What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? [Ans. C.] Was this arbitrary? [Ans. It was.] What letter should have been applied to the key? [Ans. A.] Why should A have been applied to the key instead of C? [Ans. Because A is the first letter of the alphabet, und the octave on instruments should have commenced with A, so that A on the instrument, and 1 of the voice, B and 2, \&c., would have been together.] lrom the tact that $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ is applied to the key, where do the half-intervals occur on instruments? [Ans. Between E and F, and B and C.] Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers 1, 2, 3. \&ic., ever approprated as names to the sounds of mstruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice thar we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the trne sound of any numner the volce thar we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any namner
or letcer by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitcis? fins. Yes. 1 If an instrument gives the sound C , how do you obtain the pitch D? fAns. By risme une
paper, and be known by its own name. For this purpose a staff is usea, which is composed of five lines and the spaces between them, thus - -


The letters or names of the sounds on instruments are thus transferred t, the staff; each line and space having its corresponding name, and representing a particular sound. The first line of the staff is $\mathbf{C}$; the first space is D ; the second line is E, \&c. These five lines with their spaces consti tuting the most convenient staff, furnish nine places for notes.

The compass of the voice is from G, second space below the staff, to G second space above it; and when music is written for the full corr:pass of the voice, the spaces immediately above and below the staff; also the short lines, calied added lines, are used.

## QUESTIONS.

whole-interval above the sound given.] What is necessary in order to write music ? [Ans. The staff.] What is the staff? [Ans. Five lines and four spaces.] Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because tine sounds on irstruments are thus named.] How many places for notes does the staff furnish? [Ans. Nine] Does the compass of the volce extend above and below the staff? [Ans. Yes. The ordinary compass of the voice is frum $\mathbb{B}$, second space below the staff, to ( $\dot{x}$, second space above it.] Why is the staff construered of five lines only? [Ans. It is found to be the most convenient.] What is the use of added lines? [Azs. They are used when music extends above or below the glafl.] Why is if placed on the middle line of the stail? [Ahs. Because the sound called $G$ on instruments is found to be about the centrai sound of the compass of the volce.]

## C SCALE.



This scale of notes occupying the places of the letters on the staff, represents the fixed or stationary sounds on the instruments.

C is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the C rtale.
To assist in obtaining with accuracy and fixing in the ear each sound of he scale, seven distinct names are applied to the notes in the octave. In singing the scale, 1, (the key,) is called Doe; 2 is called Ray; 3 is called

## QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] What is this scale called? [Ans. The C scatc.] What do you understand by the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and votce. What do the numerals under the staff show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the vorce.] In singing the scale, how many names or syllables are applied to the notes in the octave? [Ans. Seven.] What names are used? [Ans Doe is always applied to 1, Ray to 2, Mee to3. Faw to 4, Sole to 5, Laro to 6 , and See to 7.] Is the same name or syllable always given to the same number?

Mee; 4 iscalled Fåw, (à as in far;) 5 is called Sole; 6 is called Law, ( $\mathfrak{\alpha}$ as in far;) and 7 is called See. The same syllable, and the same note, being alivays applied to the same number of the scale.
This C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first conti .uously, and then by skips, as $1,3,5,8 ;-1,5 ;-1,5,8 ;-1,8$, \&c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required, or of any note pointed out on the staff.

## QUESTIONS.

[Ans. Yes, nlways.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. Un the trst $O_{4}$ lower line, and [ourth space.] On what is Mee? [Ans. On the second line, and first space anove the staf:] On what is Sole? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line of the staff, and on the second spare atove the staff.] To what number of the scale is Soie always applied? [Aus. T'o the fitih.] To what is Mee? [Ans. To the third.] To what is Law? [Ans. To t'le sixth.] To what is Faw? [Ans. To the fourth.] Sing the srale.

## G SCALE.

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This is called the $G$ scale, because $G$ is the key or governing sound of the scale.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the key.

Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale $G$ is taken as the key ; consequently the voice, which naturally produces the half-intervals between 3 and 4 and between 7 and 8 , will

## QUESTIONs.

What letier or sound is taken as the key in this scale? [Ans. G.] Does the voice rise and fall from $G$ in this scale precisely as it does from $C$ in the $C$ scale? [Ans. Precisely the same.] Why take different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. In order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds upon the instrument and staff.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line, and on the second space above the staff.] On what line or epace is Sole? [Ans. On the first space, and fifth line.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.-Between what letters do the balf-intervals oceur in this scale? [Ans.
produce them between $B$ and $C$, and between $F$ and $G$; the half-interval between B and C on the instrument will correspond with the voice between 3 and 4 , but the half-interval between $E$ and $F$ will not correspond with the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice. Instruments, therefore, iu order to perform this scale, must be constructed so as to produce au intermediate sound between $F$ and $G$, conforming to the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice.

A sound thus raised a half-interval is said to be sharped, marked thus 井. Hence the rule, When $G$ is the key, $F$ must be played sharp in every octave.

## QUESTIONS.

$B$ and $C, F$ and $G$.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave from $G$ in this scale as it dnes from $C$ in the $C$ scale? [Ans. No.] What sound or sounds not introduced in the C scale are required in order to perform the G scale? [Ans, An intermediate sound between $F$ and $G$ in each octave.] What letters are performed differently? Ans. [F is played sharp.] Why is F played sharp? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is meant by $F$ sharp ? [Ans. The sound is raised a half-step, or half-interval.] What is the rule for performing the $G$ scale? [Ans. When G is the key, F. must be played sharp.]


This is called the D scale, because D is the key or governing sound of the scale.
The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the same whatever may be the pitch of the kev.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale $D$ is assumed as the key.
From $D=1$ to $E=2$ is a whole-interval on the instrument. From $E=2$ to F sharp $=3$ is a whole-interval. From F sharp $=3$ to $\mathrm{G}=4$ is a half-

## QUESTIONS.

What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. D.] Does the vnice produce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes D as the key, as when it assumes C? /Ans. Precisely the same.] What name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scate? [Ans. Doe.] How often does Doe occur in this scale? [Ans. Twice. 1 How ofren does Faw I [Ans. Three times.] Sing the scale.
interval. From $G=4$ to $A=5$ is a whole-interval. From $A=5$ to $B=6$ is a whole-interval. From $\mathrm{B}=6$ to $\mathrm{C}=7$ is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must, in addition to being capable of making F sharp, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between C and D called C sharp. Then from $\mathrm{B}=6$ to C sharp $=7$ is a whole-interval, and froin $C$ sharp $=7$ to $D$ is a half-interval, which completes the uctave.

Rule.-When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp in every octave.

## QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.-What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this? Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G. and C and D.l What letters are required to be performed differently? [Ans. F' and C must ne plaved sharp.] Why i Ans. To make the instrument please the ear and rorrespond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale? 'Ans. When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp.]


This is called the A scale，because A is the key or governing sound of the scale．

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps，whatever may be the pitch of the key．

## INSTRUMENTAL．

In this scale $\mathbf{A}$ is taken as one，or the key；consequently，as may be seen

## qUESTIONS．

Why is this called the $\mathbf{A}$ scale？［Ans．Because $\mathbf{A}$ is the key or governing sound of the scale．］What name do you give the note on A？［Ans．Doe．］Is Doe always upplied to the key or governing sound？［Ans．Yes．］Does the voice ascend and discend the octave by the same steps or intervals，whatever may be the pitch of the key？［Ans．Yes．］What do you call the note on the third line？［Ans．See．］Sing the scalc．

Instrumental．－What sounds additional to those necessary in the $\mathbf{C}$ scale are required in this？［Ans．Intermediate sulunds hetween F and G，C and D，and G and A．］Which of these letters are pertormed differently？［Ans．F，C，and（í are played sharp．］What
at once，an additional intermediate sotnd will be required between $G$ and $A$ ． Instruments，therefore，in order to perform this scale，must be capable of elevating $G$ a half－interval，or of making $G$ sharp as well as F and C ．

Rule．－When A is the key， $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}$ ，and $G$ must be played sharp．
Note－This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the ley or governing sound，then observe the following

Rule．When A flat is the key，B，E，A，and D must be played flat．

## QUESTIONS．

is the rule for performing the $\Lambda$ scale？［Ans．When $A$ is the key，$F, C$ ，and $G$ must be played sharp．］What is the second rule？［Ans．When A flat is the key，B，E，A，and 0 must be played flat．］How do you play a letter or somd liat？［Ans．It is played a hulf－interval lower． 1 Do the notes，syllables，and numerals occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff when the A scale is performed with three strayps as with four flats ？ ［Ans．They do．］What is the difference in phaying the A seate with four thats？［Ans． A tlat is taken as the key or governing sound；consequently tne whole scale is a hulf－ interval lower．］

## F SCALE.



This is called the F scale, because F is the key or governing sound of the scale.
T.e natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale $\mathbf{F}$ is taken as the key. $\mathbf{F}$ is 1 . From F to G is a whole-
$\qquad$

## Questions.

What letter is the foy of governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? [fins. F. 1 Does the voice riue and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Yes. The natual ryse and fall of the vore is always the samu., Whare is Doe in this scale? [Aus. On the second space, and on the added-line above ine staff.] On what ine or space is Sole? |A:zs. Oin the first line and fourth space.| Situp tue What
cale.
interval-from $G$ to $A$ is a whole-interval. From $A$ to $B$ is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore have an intermediate sound between A and B , called B flat-marked thus $b$.

Rule. When F is the key, B must be played flat in every nctave.

## QUESTIONS.

Instrumental. - What sounds besides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B in each octave.] What letter is to be nerformed differently? [Aus. B is to be played a half-interval lower.] When a boster is performed a half-intervai iower, what is it called? [Ans. It is called flat.] What in the rule for periorming this scale?. [Ans. When F is the key, B must be played flat in



In this scale B flat is the key or governing sound ; it is, therefore, ralled the $\mathrm{B} b$ scale.

The voice naturally rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale B flat is taken as the key or governing sound. And to per-

## LUESTIONS.

On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the fourth line and first space below the staff.] What note is on the second line and first space above? [Ans. Faw.] What is the name of the note on the added line above the staff? [Ans. Sole.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.- What is the pitch of the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. Bb. 1 Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave by the same intervals tron $\mathrm{Bb}_{\mathrm{y}}$ as it does from C in the C ecale if: Ane. No. What sounds different irom
form this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called E flat.

Rule.-nas When B flat is the ley or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

Nota, -This scale is played with B flat and E flat as a convenience to the instrumental performer.
Take B as the key or governing sound, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice

## QUESTIONS.

those in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between $A$ and $B$, and between $D$ and E.] What letters are performed differently ? [Ans. $B$ and $E$ are played fat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When $B$ flat is the key or governing sound, $B$ and E must be played flat in every octave. Why must $B$ and $E$ bo played flat? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the watural rise and fall of the voice.]

## Eb SCALE.



In this scale Eb is the key or governing sound ; this is, therefore, called the Eb scale.

The voice rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

In the preceding scales, the ley note, Doe, has been on every letter on the staff.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is $\mathbf{E}$ flat. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales. A must

## QUESTIONS.

Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] In the preceding scales has the key (or 1) been on every letter of the staff? [Ans. Yes:] Why are only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instrument, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters as the key? [An.s. It produces a greater variety in the combination of sounds upon the instrument and staff.]. Why have such a variety of high and low sounds? [Ans. They are used in composing a great variety of tunes.] Is it easier or more natural to sing in one seale than another? [Ans. No.] Why? [Ans. Because the key may be of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second line and first space above the staff.] On what letter is Doe? [Ans. E.] Is the syllable ]loe always applied to the key or 1 ? [Ans. Yes.] What syllable is always applied to 3 ? [Ans. Mee.] What is 5? [Ans. Sole.] What to 7? [Ans. See.] What to 2 ? [Ans. Ray.] Sing the scale.
be played flat, but $G$ sharp has been already introducec and is precisely the same sound.

Rule.- [र्श When E flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and A must be played flat.

Note.-This scale may be performed by assuming E as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

Rule.- When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.
Instruments, in order to perform the scales, based on every letter, must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals. Accordingly, all correct instruments are so made.

## QUESTIONS.

Instrumental. - What is the key or governing sound of this scale? [Ans. Eflat.] Is any sound different from those already introduced necessary to perform this scale? [Ans. No.] Is A flat the same as $G$ sharp? [Ans. Yes.] Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next above it? [Ans. Yes.] What sounds different from those in the C scale are necessary to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between $A$ and $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}$ and $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}$ and A.] Which of these are to be performed differently? [Ans. B, H and A must be played flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When H flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and A must be played flat.] Must an instrument be constructed upon a seale of half-intervals in order to perform the scale based on every letter? [Ans. Yes.] Can instruments thus made perform this scale of notes, by assuming E as the key? [Ans. Yes.] What is the rule? [Ans. When. Fi is the key, F. $C, G$, and $D$ must be played sharp.] Do the numerals, notes, and syllables occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff, when the scale is performed with three flats, as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTH.

The consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their relation to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which are used to represent pitch, also represent length, by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, \&c., as in the following illustration: $\qquad$


These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.
A dot $(\cdot)$ adds to a note one-half its length.
Thus, a dotted half-note $\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$ is equal to three quarters $\uparrow \hat{\mid}$ or $\triangle \hat{\mid}$
A dotted quarter $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Gamma}$ is equal to three eighths $\hat{\llcorner } \uparrow$ or $\uparrow \hat{\square}$

## QuESTIONS.

What is the first question in regard to notes? [Ans. What is their pitch?] What is the second? [Ans. How long are these sounds to be continued?] Does the length of sounds affect their pitch? [Ans. No. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.] Are we now to consider the same high and low suunds (embraced in the preceding scales) as long or short? [Ans. Yes.] Do the same notes which represent pitch, also represent length? [Ans. They do; by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, \&e.] How many varieties of length do the notes represent. [Ans. Five.] What are their names? [Ans. Whole note, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth.] How do you know a whole note? \{Ans. It is an open note without a stem.\} How do

It should be observed that these notes, whole, nalf, quarter, \&c., do not indicate the positive, but only the relative length of the sounds which they represent. Thus, if the whole note be considered as representing a sound to be continued four seconds, the half-note must have two seconds; the quarter, one second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth, the fourth of a second; and the dotted whole note, six seconds; the dotted quarter, one second and a half.

Or if to the quarter be given two seconds, the half-note must be four, the whole note eight, the dotted quarter three seconds, \&c., each note claiming its relative length in comparison with the others.

The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or of any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.

A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is suggested by the use of the following terms, viz: Moderate-slow-very slow-lively-very lively, \&c.

Measures.-To regulate the time, and to preserve equality throughout, written music is divided into equal portions called measures.

Bars.-The measures are marked off by straight lines drawn across the staff, which are called bars.

## QUESTIONS

you know a half-note? [Ans. It is an open note with a stem.] How do you know a quarter-note? [Ans. The head of the note is filled.] How do you know an eighth-note from a sixteenth? [Ans. The eighth-note has one mark to the stem, and the sixteenth has two.] Why is the open note with a stem called a half-note? [Ans. Because it repre. sents a sound half as long as the whole note.] What one note is equal to two halves? [Ans. The whole note.] What note is equal to two quarters? [Ans. The half-note.] How much docs a dot add to the length of a note? [Ans. The sound is to be continued one-half longer.]. Have notes any positive length? [Ans. No; only the relative length of the sounds which they represent.] What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? [Aus. The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.] How is as idea of the time suggested? [Ans. A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is given by the terms moderate, slow, very slow, lively, very lively, \&c.] What are measures? [Ans.. The equal portions tetween the bars.] What are hars? [Ans. Straight lines drawn across the staff, which divide the tune into the equal portions called measures.?

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time n the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes.
Neasures are also divided into equal portions, called parts of measures. Chere are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.
A measure with two parts is called equal measure.
A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.
Music written with equal measure is in equal time, and is marked recause two half-notes constitute a measure.
Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked $\frac{\overline{3}}{2}$
because three half-notes constitute a measure.
The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called :ompound time. It is marked 6
4 because six quarter-notes constitute a neasure.
To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular notions of the hand are made; this is called beating time.
Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first loum, the second up.
Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure ; the first lown, the second harizontally to the breast, the third $u p$.

## QUESTIONS.

For what are measures used? [Ans. To regulate \{he time, and to preserve a uniformity retween different parss of the same piece of music.] Are we governed in time by the ength of the measures? [Ans. No. By the value of the notes which fill the measures.] $f$ one measure is filled with the whole note, the next measure with two halves, and the ext with four quarters, must the time occupied in the performance be the same in each neasure? [Ans. Yes.] Jow are measures divided? [Ans. Into equal portions, called arts of measures.] How Miany kinds of measures are there? [Ans. Two.] What are hey called? [Ans. Equai neasure and unequal measure.] What is equal measure? [Ans. A measure with two parts.] What is unequal measure? [Ans. A measure with hree parts.] When music is written with equal measure, what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Equal time.] How 13 it marked? [Ans. With a figure 2 over a 2 at the com nencement of the tunc.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because two half-notes conititute a measure.] When music is wrutten with unequal measure, what kind of time is it :allo d? [Ans. Unequal time.: IIow is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 3 over a figure 3 at the commencement of the tune. $i$ Why 18 it thus marked? [Ans. Because three and notes constitute a measure. 1 When the unequal measure is drobler. what kind of

Compound time has two beats to the measure, with inree quarter-notes, or their value, to each beat.

Rule.- Fing The downward beat always hegins the measure.
Rests.-There are five different rests, or marks of silpace, corresponding in time with the five different kinds of notes, as follows:


A dot ( $\cdot$ ) adds to a rest one-half its length.
A panse ( $n$ ) is sometimes used. Tne notes over or under which It is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

Staccato. - When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short, pointed and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used.

Slur.- When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, i slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected. Thus:


## QUESTIONS.

tume does it form? [Ans. Compound time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 6 over a figure 4.] Why? [Ans. Because six quarter-notes constitute a measure. 1 How are we aided in the computation and equal division of the time? [Ans. By regular motions of the hand, which is called beating time.] How many beats has equal measure ? [Ans. Two; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second up.] How many beats has unequal measure? [Aus. Three; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second left, the third up.] What is the rule? [Ans. The downward beat always begins the measure.]. What are rests? [Ans. Marks of silence.] How many are used? [Ans. Five.] How much does a dot add to a rest? [Ans, One half its length.] What is said of the pause? [Ans. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.] For what is the staccato used? [Aus. Iz is written over or under a note or several notes when they are to de performed in a short, poinced, and distinet manner.] What is the use of a shr: 'Ars. When one svllable of poetry is to be applied to two or uure notes, a slur is drawn over of under them, or the stems of the notes are conuected.]

## EHEMEINTSOE RUSYC.

Tripets.-- When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.


Repeat.-A passage to be repeated is embraced between two dutted lines across the staff.

Thus:


A double bar (|) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of
the poetry.

## PRAOTICAL EXERCISES.



## COMPOUND TIME.



Nore.-The teacher may add to these exercises, by selecting measures trom different tunes through the book, and writing them on the black-board.

## QUESTIONS.

Wha: effect is intended by the figure 3 over or under three notes? [Ans. When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.] When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? Ans. Two dotred lines across the etaff:] What are they called? [Ans. Ropeat marks.] What is the use of a double bar? [Ans. A double bar shows the end of a strain of the

## QUESTIONS.

music, or of a line of the poetry.] How do you know when a piece of music is written in equal time? [Ans. By the measures being always filled with two hall-notes or their value. or by the figure 2 over 2 at the commencument of the tune. 1 How do youl know when a tune is written in unequal time? Ans. By the measures being aiways filled with three half-notes or their value, or by the figure 3 over 2 at the commensement of the ture.]

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.-Force.

Musical sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordiary as to force, without affecting their pitch or length. Medium.-A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of oice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked M.
Piano.-A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a oft tone; it is called piano, and is marked $P$.
Pianissimo.-A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal rgans, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is narked $P P$.
Forte.-A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full exerion of the rocal organs. It is marked $F$.
Fortissimo.-A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be tempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a cream. It is marked $F F$.

Accent.-General Rules. 1st, The first note in every measure must be accented.
2 d , When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.
3d, In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

In compound time, the first and fnurth notes in the measure are accented.
Organ sounds.-A sound which is commenced, continued. and ended with an equal degree of force, is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound.-A sound commencing loud, and gradually dimı nished until it becomes soft, is marked thus $=$.

Increasing sound.-A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked thus <.

Swell.-A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus $\longrightarrow$.

Pressure tone.-A very sudden swell is marked thus $>$.
Explosive tone.-When a sound is to be struck with great force, and instently diminished, it is marked thus $>$ 。

PRAOTICAL EXERCISE.


## QUEESTIONS.

How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? [Ans. By the use of letters nd other characters written over or under the notes which represent pitch and length.] What are these characters calied? [Ans. Musical expression.] What letter is used to ignify medium? [Ans. M.] What letter signifies soft, or piano? [Ans. P.] What pr very soft, or pianissimo?] [Ans. PP.] What dues $F$ signify? [Aus. Loud, or orte.] What deves $F F$ signity? [Ans. Very loud, or fortissimo.] What is the first rule orte.] What dues FF signity? Ans. Very loud, or fortissimo.] What be accented.] What a the second rule? Ara. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is ccented. 1 What is the third fule? [Ama, In unequal time, when the measure is filled
with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.] What is an organ sound? [Ans. A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force.] What is a diminishing sound? [Ans. A sound commencing loud, and gra dnally diminished until it becomes soft.1 What is an increasing sonnd? [Ans, A gound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud. $]$. What is a swell? $\{$ \{ 17 os. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes foul, tuen dimin'shed tiil it becomes soft.] What is a pressure tone? [Ans. A very sudden swell.] What in an explosive tone? [Ans. A sound struck with very greas force, and matantly diminahed.


In the preceding scales, we hav: already seen that an instrument, in order to perform tunes written in all the various keys, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.
But this figure in connection with the staffs, \&c., is introduced with a view of illustrating the relations of the different voices.

The human voice is divided into four classes. The treble or highest voice of females, the alto or lowest voice of females. The tenor or highest voice of males, and the base or lowest voice of males. The brackets above and below the staffis show the range of sounds from which the different parts are ordinarily written.
The sound called $G$ on instruments is about the centre of the compass of the voice; it is, thorefore, written on the middle of the staff, and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that the woice of boys-which corresponds with that of females, and is classed with the alto-undergoes a change before thev arrive at maturity, and is

[^0]depressed an entire octave. The voice after the change is on the tenor and base staff.
On referring to the tunes, it will be seen that the music for the four classes of voices is written on four staffs, marked base, treble, alto, and tenor. The G on the middle line of the base and tenor staffs, representing the centre of the ordinary compass of the voice of males, is an octave lower than G on the treble and alto staffs. Performers on the organ, piano-forte, \&c., should not forget that the notes written upon the base and tenor staffs are to be played an octave lower than the notes written upon the treble and alto stafts. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of written music.
Nors.-Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sounds. For example, the German flute is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon B flat. and others upon E flat. The church organ, piano-forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C. This key, or scale, is theretore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison.

## QUESTIONS.

that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the change is an occave lower.; Does an metrument require three octaves to play two octaves of writton music?

CHROMATIC SCALE


It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between 3 and 4 , and between 7 and 8 , are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octave it has been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermeaiate sounds may be produced between 1 and 2,2 and 3,4 and 5 , 5 and 6 , and between 6 and 7 ; but not between 3 and 4 , and 7 and 8 , hecause the intervals between those sounds are naturally half-intervals, and no smaller interval is practicable.

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a halfinterval, or 2 mary be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a \# is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, \&c.

If it is proposed to depress the upper sound, a $b$, (the sign of depression,) is used, and the sound is called a flat 3d, a flat 7 th , \&c.
[证 A sharp (\#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.
A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

## QUESTIONS.

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the outave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? [Ans. No.] Why may we not have intermediate sounds berween 3 and 4 , and between 7 and 8 ? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of halr-intervius. $]$ How are intermediate sounds written on the staff? What character is a sigr of elevation? What is the sign of depression? Where a note appears on the siaff with a prenxed, how is it to be sung? [Aus. The sound is raised a half-interval. How when a bis prenxed? [Ans. 'The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] Is it any

In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the vowel sound of the syllable used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Ray, Faw, \&c., these syllables should be pronounced Dee, Ree, Fee, \&c. When a flat occurs before a note, the intermediate sound should be attempted by pronouncing See, Mee, \&cc., thus, Say, May, \&c.

In attempting to sing this scale, it will be difficult to obtain the artificial sounds perfectly without the aid of an instrument.

In the practice, therefore, an instru , rth should always be introduced as a guide, that shall give the intermediate sounds with accuracy and certainty.
In the preceding scales the key has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff and every variety of high and low sounds exhibited, requiring only to extend the scales higher and lower in order to reach the widest range of instruments. From these scales all music is written, of whatever character, and from them every possible combination of sounds may be made.

Note.- A tune may be written upon two or more scales; that is, a plece of music niay commence in one key, and du-ins its progress be changed into another key, which is called modulation. When the change is continued several measures, the syllables should be changed, but when the change is made for one or two notes only, the F4th, or brih, \&c., should be introduced; hence the ne.-'ssity of singers practising the chromatic scale.

## QUESTIONS.

advantage in singing sharp and flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables What change is recommended?
Instrumevial.- When a note appears $0^{\circ}$, the staff with a $\#$ prefixed, how is it to be played? [Ans. The sound is to be raised, half-interval.] When a b how? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-intervai. ? the key of $\Gamma$ the $\# 4$ th is on E , how is the note whe juaved? [-1 ns. $B$ natural, $i$ as $B$ ie played in the $C$ scale.] In the key of $G$ ihe bith is on $k$, huw is the note to be played? [Aus. F naturai.i

YRACTICAL EXERCISES.




## SACRED WELODEON.



Hark! what sweet music, what a song Sounds from the brighi ce- Les-tial throng; Sweet song, whose melting sounds impart Joy to each raptured, list'ning heart.





Oh happy day, when saints shalı meet, To part no more-the thought is sweet ; No more to feel the rend-ing smart, Oft felt be - low, oft felt be-low, when Christians part.


## DEVOTION. L. M.




BOURBON. L. M.



1. A.wake, my soul, in joy-ful lays, And sing thy great Redeemer's praise; He justly claims a song from me, His loving - kind-ness, O how free!

2. Though numerous hosts of mighty foes, Tho' earth and hell my way oppose, He safely leads my soul a - long, His lov-ing - kind - ness, O how strong!




Cona to China.





## HARPETH. IL. II.





No more fatigue, no more distress, Nor sin nor death shall reach the place; No groans shall mingle with the songs, That warble from immortal tongues.


No rude alarms of raging foes, No



1. When Da - vid tuned the trembling lyre, The speechless mul-ti-tude were still; He shed abroad ce - les - til fire, And praise was heard on Ki - on's hill.


2 The tribes par - took the spreading joy, And join'd the chorus of the song, And dul-cet voices sounding high, In concert moved the praise a - long.


Now light - my moves the gentle strain, And now more loudly swelling; The sweetest note, the richest strain, Is of Zion's glo-ry telling !




1. When marshall'd on the might-ly plain. The glitt'ring host be-stud the sky, One star a-lone, of all the train, Can fix the sin - ner's wand'ring eye.

2. Once on the ra-ging seas I rode, The storm was loud, the night was dark; The o-cean yawn'd, and rudely blow'd The winds that toss'd my found'ring bark.


Hark ! hark! to God the cho - rus breaks, From ev' - ry host, from ev'-ry gem; But one a-lone the Saviour speaks, It is the Star of Beth-le-hem.


Deep horror then my vi-talsfroze; Death-struck, I ceased the tide to stem; When sudden-ly a star a-rose, It was the Star of Beth-le-hem.



Blest, who with generous pity glows, Who learns to feel for other's woes; Bows to the poor man's wants his ear, And wipes the help - less orphan's tear.


Compassion dwells with

passion dwells within his mind, To works of mercy still inclined, Com- He lends, \&c.



SALEMI. L. PIT.




## 


 Death, like an o - ver • flow - ing stream, Sweeps us away, our life's a dream, An empty tale, a morning flow'r Cut down and with - er'd in an hour.

## 



And wrees the tear from sonaow'e eje, And wipes the tear from sorrow's eye, While faith points uyward to the says.

## 

yUsBAND.


## AMIBOY. L. M.




Soon will their tran-sient date ex - pire, They fly and mock the fond pursuit; New pleasures then the thought inspire, And beauteous autumn yields her fruit.


# CONEIDENCE. 

L. II.
P. ALLYN, JR.


Blest are the saints who sit on high, A-round a throne a - bove the sky, Where brigntest gıories shine a-bove, And all their work is praise and love.








## ACCDMACK. L. 㳻.

REV, E. R. DARE.











Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey, Or men as fierce and wild as they, He bids th' op-press'd and poor re-pair, And build them towns and ci - ties there.


They sow their frolds, and



Where'er 1 turn my weary eyes, Distress and griet before me rise, And ev' • ry gale a - long that blows, Bringsits sad tale of human woes.

$H$ or human woes, what harp is strung, Or who to mis . 'ry lends a song? Can we . . . depend on joys to come? When all, \&c.


For human woes, what harp is strung, Or who to mis'ry lends a song? Can we depend on joys to come, When all are hurried to the tomb?

human woes, what harp is strung, Or who to mis'ry lends a song? Can we depend on joys to come, When all are hurried to the tomb? When all, \&c.


## 



So blooming youth, cut down, are borne A - way where old - er vic - tims lie,
A - way, \&c.

blooming youth, cut down, are borne A - way where old - er vic - . tims


KINGSBEBEDGE. K. M.




## CDWPER. I. M.

HOLDEN.




## DEVOTION, 2d. L. M.





[^1]


3. This is the way I long have sought, And mourn'd because I found it not ; My grief a burden long has been, Because I was not saved from sin.
4. The more I strove against its power I felt its weight and guilt the more, Cill late I heard my Saviour say, "Come l,ther, soul, I am the way"
5. Lo ! glad I came to thee, blest Lamb, And made confession of thy name. Myself alone had I to give, Nothing but love did I receive.
6. Now will I tell to sinners round What a dear Saviour I have found ; Il point to thy redeeming blood, And say, "Behold the way to Grod "

सey, $B b=2$
$-\quad-2$


High on the bend - ing wil - lows .. hung, Is - rael, still sleeps the


$$
\text { mains the sul - len tongue, And } \mathrm{Zi} \text { - on's song de - nies to sing, And } \mathrm{Zi} \text { - on's gung de - nies to sing. }
$$





PARTING HAND. L. RH.




- bow swar the hours have passed a-way, Since we bave met to sing and prayl

4 tia coulu a stuy mith diends so kind How would it chner mos faint - ing mind

Tow loath are we to leave the place Where Je-sus shows his smil-ing tace But pil-grims in a for. Teimn land Wa of must taia the part.ini hand








## ANVERN. L. M.





3. No more shall foes unclean in-vade, And fill thy hallow'd walls with dread; No more shall hell'sinsulting host Their vict'ry and thy sor-rows boast, Their vict'ry and thy sorrows boast



BRIWN.
C. M
W. B. B.

2. I love in sol i-tude to shed The pen-i-ten-tial tear; And all his pro-mi - ses to plead When none but God is near.

3. I ave to think on mer-cies past, And fu-ture good im-plore;

My cares and sor-rows all to cast On Him whom I a - dor



## 





When I can read my ti - tle clear To mansions in the skies,


## HARMONYGROVE.

C. MI.


# WWNDGORE. C. MI. 



1. Hark! from the tombs a dole-ful sound, Mine ears, at - tend the cry; "Ye liv - ing men, come view the ground Where you must shurt 'y Key of C
 2. "Princes, this clay must be your bed, In spite of all your towers; 'he tall, the wise, the rev'rend head, Shall lie as low as ours."
COMIIUNION.
C. M.
J. ROBERTSON






WINDALL. C. M.




Forn-The slur over the third mensures of the above tumes to be obsorved onir when the tune is repeated. To be repeated or not, at pleasure.

#  



Blest is the man whose soften'd heart Feels all another's pain: Whose breast expands with gen'rous warmth
He wants the pow'r to heal.
To whom the sup - pli - cat-ing eye Was ne - ver raised in vain. $\}$
stranger's woes to feel ;


## CANAAN'S LAND. C. M. (dovble.)



TUIR NER. C. 1 .

all . . . . . their pride, Per - fume, \&c.
 meadows dress'd in all their pride, Per - fume, \&c.


CANA』rv, 6ed. C. PI.
SWAN.










CANAAN. C. M.




And, 28 a lamp, our footstep leads, To walk in wisdom's way, To walk in wisdom's way.


And, as a lamp, our footstep leads, And, as a lamp, our footstep leads, To walk in wis - cum s way.

## 

C. DII.
sHUMWAY.


Be - hold the spoiling, happy land, Be - hold the ami-ling hap - py Aland, That Freodom calls her..


COMIHENHON. No. 2.


[^2]
'T'is sweet to look beyond my pains, And long to fly a - way, And


Tis sweet to look beyond my pains, And long to fly a - way, And


long to fly a - way. 'Tis sweet, \&c.

long to fly away.' Tis sweet to look beyond my pains, And long to fly a - way.

2. Sweet to look inward, and attend

The whispers of his love;
Sweet to look upward, to the place Where Jesus pleads above.
3. Sweet to look back, and see my name In life's fair book set down;
Sweet to look forward, and behold Eternal joys my own.
4. Sweet, to reflect how grace divine My sins on Jesus laid;
Sweet, to remember that his blood My debt of suffering paid.
5. Sweet, in his righteousness to stand, Which saves from second death

Sweet to experience, day by day, His Spirit's quickening breath.
6. Sweet, on his faithfulness to rest, Whose love ean never end;
Sweet on his covenant of grace, For all things to depend.
7. Sweet, in the confldence of faith, To trust his firm decrees;
Sweet to lie passive in his tands, And know no will but his.
8. If such the swectness of the streams, What must the fountan be,
Where saints and angels draw their bliet Immediately from thee ?

## L目保县A畳。

C． 1 II．



## ARCADIA. C. M.





## OCEAN.

C. FI.

BWAN。


Be - hold, a glorious sound we hear, Our tribes devoutly say: "Up, Is - rael, to the tem - ple haste, And keep your festal day." At Salem's courts we must appear With

 At Salem's courts we must appear With








The hand that safe - ly keeps my days Will
all
my


The hand that safe - ly keeps my days Will
all . . . . . . . .
my slumbers keep


## LDONI. C. 血



The clouds bring down re-



## CONDESCENSEON. C. M.



## $74$

## 




When morn - ing drives the



PYSGA畀. C. WI.


WAVERHY.
C. M.







NONE-LAE tion louter chbosing notets in the Air be surg the wirse time; the upper, the last fima



## WALSAL. C. MI.




## HURBARD．C．脸．

Rey oA $2:+$


The plenteous fruits make harvest glad, And flowers a


The morning light and ev'ning shade, Succes - sive comforts bring;
The plenteous fruits make harvest glad, And flowers adorn the spring, And


The plenteous fruits make harvest glad, And flowers .
adorn the spring, And flowers

dlowers

- dorn the spring.

flowers
a - dorn the spring. The plenteous fruits make harvest glad, And flowers a - dorn the spring.




## LIBERTY HALL. C. 值.

CHAPIN.








## SALVATION. C. M.




$-1-$






THRIEUKATMON.
C. 险.
A. CHAPIN.


Hope looks be yond the bounds of time, When what we now de - plore Shali rise in full im - mor-tal prime, And bloom to fade no more.


(0) land of rest. [Hyms.]

2. No tranquil joys on earth I view, No peaceful, shelt'ring dome; This world's a wilderness of woThis world is not my home.
3. To Jesus Christ I songht for rest He bade me cease 10 roam, And fly for refuge to his breast, And he'd conduct me home.
4. When, by affliction sorely tried, I view the gaping tomb,
Although I dread death's chilling tide, Yet still I sigh for home.
5. Weary of toil, and wand'mng round This vale of sin and gloom:
I long to quit th' unhallowed ground, And dwell with Christ at home.




The hur - ried mo-ments from us fly, Nor heed our earn-est pray'r, As mes-sen-gers to bear on high What we are do - ing here.








##  <br> C. 陣.

GOULD.





## 



grieve a . . . lone,
I'l' sit and grieve a . lone. Far from \&ec.





So pilgrims on the


Early, my God, without delay, I haste to seek thy face; My thirsty spirit faints a

Without thy cheering grace.
So pilgrims on the scorching ?






scorching sand, Eencath a burning sky,
Long for a cooling stream .

- at hand, Long for a cooling stream at hand, And they must drink or die.
 sand, Benenth $\Omega$ burning sky,


## JUDGMENT. C. 閣





## FOSTERE. C. M.





Thou great and good, the Lord of all, Whom heav'nly hosts 0 - bey;
Around whose throne dread thunders roll, And liv-id lightnings


Around whose throne dread thunders roll, And liv-id lightnings play, Around whose throne dread thanders roll, And





NAREWELL。
C. M. ( 6 hines. 1




THE CHILIDOFGRACE. C. MI. (Double.)



er ex





SUFFEEIAT. C. RI.


How bright these glo-rious spi - rits shine! Whence all their bright ar - ray ! How came they to the bliss - ful seats Of ev - er - lasting day?


## C. II.



In - fin . ite day ex-cludes the night, And


In - fin-ite day ex-cludes the night, And

2. There everlasting spring abides, And never-fading flowers:

Death, like a narrow sca, divides This heavenly land from ours.
3. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood

Stand dress'd in living green;
So to the Jews old Canasn abood, While Jordan roll'd between.
4. Could we but olimb where Moses stood

And view the Isndscape o'er,
Not Jordan's stream nor Death's cold food
Should fright us from the shore

hapland.
C. 阻.




## ERASMUS. S. M.



The hill of Zi - on yields A thousand sa-cred sweets, Be-fore we reach the heavenly fields, Or walk the gold-en streets, Dr walk the gold-en streets.









## WERSTER. S. M.




CONCORID. S. M.


Be-fore we reach the heav'nly fields, Before, \&o.



## 112 目思思．S．MI．



## STAFPORD．S．M．




Their songs of praise, their mingled vows, Their songs of praise, their min - gled vows, Make their . . . . . com - mu - nion sweet.


## HUMILITY. S. M.



Our days are as the grass; Or like the morn ing flow'r: If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field, It with e ers in an hour.






Then let your songs a - bound,

let your songs a - bound, And ev'ry tear be dry, We're marching thro' Immanuel's ground, To fairer worlds on high, We're marching thro'Immanuel's ground, We'se
(Key of C



We'll keep their end in sight,
We'll spend, \&c.


Thea sinfe oun daps must fly, We'll keep their end in gights

## 

 FTA




## AMERICA. S. M.


If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field, It with-ers in an hour.




FHOEIDA. S. MI.
wetmore.


We lay our garments by, Up-on our beds to rest; So Death will soon disrobe us all of what we now possess.
So Death will soon disrobe us all Of what we now pos-sess.


So Death will soon disrobe us all of what we now pos - sess. . . . So Death, \&c.


MUPHIN. 6. M


 Whose an-ger is so slow to rise, Whose an-ger, \&c.




Be an-gry pas-sions laid a-side, The calls of vengeance be de - nied; $\}$ Let kindness in each bosom glow, And none the want of friendship know.


NAPLES. L. ME.




Key of C long your mighty courses ride O'er fields of space ex = tend-ed wide, And in your ancient cir - cuits play, And in, \&c.


# HIVUNIA. 

L. N. ( 6 Lines.)


As long as time shall onward flow, Or sea-sons their return shall know, Or life shall in its channels glide; I would the way of peace pursue, For ev-er to its


I would the way of peace pursue, For

ev - er to its counsels true, And in the words of truth abide. I would the way, \&c.

counsels true, And in the words of truth a-bide.

I would the way of peace pur-sue, For ev-er to its counsels true, And in the words of truth a - bide.

ev - er to 1 counsels true, And in the words of truth a-bide. I weuld the way, \&o.

## E.EREREY. 8s. (6 lines.)


2.

1 need not tell thee who I am My misery and sin declare ; Thyself hast called me by my name, Look on thy hands, and read it there; But who, I ask thee, Who art thou? Tell me thy name, and tell me now.
3.

In vain thou strugglest to get free I never will unloose my hold; Art thou the man that died for me? The secret of thy love unfold: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

- 4. 

Wilt thou not yet to me reveal Thy new, unutterable name? Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell; To know it now resulved I am: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know

What though my shrinking flesh complain, And mumur to contend so long;
I rise superior to my pain:
When I am weak, then I am strorig : And when my all of strength ehall fail, I shall with Jesus Christ prevail.

KIRTBY. K. P. MI.
$=1$


的 "-

## KTNGWOD. <br> C. 1P. 谊。



Who kind-ly wipes the falling tear, The mourning heart does quick-ly cheer, The mourning heart does quick-ly cheer, And growing grief re - strann.



## 132

畳A湢ONY。
C．P．焐．
A．Ellis．



Him who shaped your finer mould，Who tipp＇d your glitt＇ring wings with gold．To Him，\＆c．

finer mould，Who tipp＇d your glitt＇ring wings with gold．
To Him who shaped your finer mould，Who tipp＇d your glitt＇ring wings with gold，And tuned your hearts to preise．


## ELEON.

C. P. NI.




Yes; with a cheer-ful



ZADOK．S．P．MI．


3. You in the wil-der-ness Be-held the temp-ter spoil'd; Well knownin ev'ry dress, In ev' ry com-bat foil'd; And joy'd to crown The

won drons grace, In heav'n ye view His beauteous face, In heav'n ye view His beauteous face.

peace on earth Proclaim'd a - loud For such a birth, Proclaim'd a - Jnud For such a birth.

4. Around tre bloody tree You press'd with strong desire, That wondrous sight to see, The Lord of life expire. And could your eyes Have known a iear, In sad surprise Had dropped it there.
5. Around his sacred tomb

A willing watch ve keep,
Till the blest umment come
To rouse him from his stecp.
Then rolled the stone,
And all adored
With joy unknown
Your risen Lard.

art my sun and thou my shade, To guard my head by night or noon, by night or noon. Thou art my sun, and thou my shade, 'To guard my head by night or noon.'




Litt up the heart! lift up the voice! Rejoice a - loud! ye saints, re-joice ! Rejoice, \&c.

2. His kingdom cannot fail ; He rules o'er earth and heav'n; The keys of death and hell Are to the Saviour given: Lift up the heart! lift up the voice! Rejoice aloud! ye saints, rejoice!
3. He every foe shall quell ; Shall all our sins destroy : And every bosons swell With pure seraphic joy. Lift up the heart! lift up the voice! Rejoice aloud! ye saints, rejoice '


## IIURRIRA. <br> RI. M. <br> L. MASON.


 VALLUM. H. M.



Where can the mourner go, And tell his tale of grief? Ah, who can soothe his wo, And give bim sweet relief? Earth cannot heal the wounded breast Or give the troubled sinner rest.



## HOVEST THOU ME. 7s.




3. Can a mother's tender care

Cease toward the child she bore? Yes; she may forgetful be, Yes; she may forgetful be,
4. Mine is an unchanging love, Higher than the heights abuve; Deeper than the depths bencath,
Frea and faithful, strong as duath.
5. Thou shalt see my rlory soon, When the work of faith is done; Partner ur my inrone snalt be: Say, poor sinner, loveat thou ma?
6. Lord, it is my chief complaint That my lore is still so faint Iet I luve thec, and adore O for grace to lova then more


1. Daniel's wisdom may I know; Stephen's faith and spirit show; John's divine communion feel; Moses' meekness, Joshua's zeal; Ruv 'ise the unwearied Paul, Win the day, and conquer all.
2. Mary's love may I possess; Lydia's tender-heartedness; Peter's ardent spirit feel; James's faith by works reveal; Like young Timothy, may I Every sinful passion fly.
3. Job's submission may I show; David's true derotion know ; Samuel's call, 0 may I hear! Lazarus' happy portion share; Let Isaiah's hallow'd fire All my new-born soul inspire.
4. Mine be Jacob's wrestling prayer : Gideon's steadfast, valiant care; Joseph's purity impart; Isaac's meditating heart;
Abraham's friendship; let me prove; Faithrul to the God I love.
5. Most of all, may I pursue That example Jesus drew; By my life and conduct show How he lived and walk'l below; Day by day, through grace restored, Imitate my blessed Lord.



## URANIA. 7s.




While with ceaseless course the sun Hasted round the former year, Ma-ny souls their race have run, Never more to meet us here.





Blest tho man, and hap . py he, Who from ev = 'ry vice is free, In whose breast compassion glows,


Whence be - nev - o-lence e'er fluws.


## M目置TYM. 7s. (Double.)




2. But her sorrows quickly fled, When she heard his welcome voice: Christ has mis - en from the dead; Now he bids her heart re - joice.



1. Jesus, lov - er of my soul, Let me to, Let me to, Let me to thy be-som fly, While the nearer wa-ters roll, While the tempest still is high; Hide me,

2. Other refuge I have none, Hangs my help-Hangs my help-Hangs my helpless soul on thee; Leave, ah! leave me not alone; Still support and comfort me; All my,

3. Thou, O Christ, art all I want; More than all, More than all, More than all in thee I find; Raise the fallen, cheer the faint, Heal the sick and lead the blind. Just and, 4. Plenteous grace with thee is found, Grace to cov- Grace to cov- Grace to cov-er all my sin; Let the healing streams abound, Make and keep me pure within. Thou of,


Hide me, O my Saviour, hide, Till the storm of life is past ; Safe in - to the haven guide, Saféinto the haven guide, Safe into the haven guide, O recaive my soul at last.


All my trust on thee is stay'd; All my help from thee I bring ; Cover my defenceless head, Cover my defenceless head. Cover my defenceless head, With the shadow of thy wing.


Just and ho-ly is thy name; I am all unrighteousness; False and full of sin I am, False and full of sin $I$ am, False and full of sin I am, Tiou art tull of truth and grace.


Spring thou, sce.
Rue to alle - ter-ni - ty.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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 ma3 523 3






In the grave, dis-tress and sorrow Pain no more the troubled breast; There the wicked cease from troubling, And the wea - ry are at rest.


There, the pris'ners, freed from bondage, Rest se-cure from all their dread; And the voice of proud op-.pres-sion, By the noor no more is heard.



2. All who join in true devotion Pariners of eternal rest,
Feel this union, like an ocean, Roll within their peaceful breasts:
They can sing eternal praises Unto God and to the Lamb,
Though the world around us gazes, We do feel a heavenly calm.
3. Oh! how peaceful and how lovely Are the souls where uninn reigns: Such are good and kind and holy llappy souls who union gain;
'T'is the offspring of kind Ileaven, Pure and luvely, all divine; Union. gentle, mild, and even, Union, I will make thee mine.

## 15 量

## 



1. Far from mor-tal cares re-treat-jng, Sor-did hopes and vain de-sires; Here our will-ing font-etgas meetıng, Ev' - rv heart to heav'n as-nires;

2. Who may share this great sal-va - tion? Ev' - ry pure and hum-ble mind; Ev' - ry kin - dred, tongue, and na - tion, From the stains of gult re-fined;


From the fount of glo-ry beam-ing, Light ce-les-tial cheers our eyes, Mer-cy from a - bove pro-claim-ing, Peace and pardon from the slies.



 with a glo-rious day of grace; Bless-ed ju-b'lee! Bless-ed ju-b'lee! Bless-ed ju-b'lee! Let thy glo-rious morn-ing dawn.





## KINGSTON. 8 s , 7s \& 4s.



## 158

## 




1. Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing, Fill our hearts with joy and peace, $\}$ Oh, re - fresh us, Oh , re - fresh us, Trav'ling thro' this wilder - ness, Let us each, thy love pos-sessing, Triumph in re-deem-ing grace;

Trav'ling thro' this wil-der - ness.

2. Thanks we give, and adoration, For thy gospel's joyful sound; May the fruits of thy salvation

In our hearts and lives abound ! May thy presence
With us evermore be found.
3. Then, whene'er the signal's given, Us from earth to call away, Borne on angels' wings to heaven,

May we ever ober
Reign with Christ in endless day !

## MOULTON. 8 E \& 7 s.



1. Shades of evening, close not o'er us, Leave our lone - ly bark a - while; $\}$ Still my fan - cy can dis - cov - er Sun-ny spots wh ere friends may dwell :
Morn, a las! will not re - store us Yon - der dim and dis - tant isle. Morn, a - las! will not re - store us Yon - der dim and dis - tant isle. Dark - er sha-dows round us hov-er. Isle of Beau-ty, fare thee well!

2. 'Tis the hour when happy faces Smile around the taper's light
tho will till our vacant places?
Wha will sing our song to-night?

Through the mist that floats above us Faintly sounds the vesper bell,
Like a voree fiom those who love us Breathing fondly, is Fare thee wall
3. When the waves are round me breaking, As I pace the deck alone,
And my eyes in vain aro seeking Some green loaf to resi upon:

What would I not give to wander
Where my old companions dwel. Absence makes the hoart grow fondel IsIe of Beauty, fare thee wrell!

## 



1. I'll for-bid my vain as - pir-ing, Nor at earthly honours aim; No ambitiousheights desiring, Far a - bove my humble claim, Far a - bove mv numble claim

2. Wean'd from earth's vexatious pleasures, In thy love I'll seek formine; Placed in heav'n my nobler treasures, Earth I'll quietly resign. Earth I'll qui et - ly re - sign.


## ROYALTY. C. HI. MI.

w. hayden.




## 160

STMEPNEY. C. H. MI. (peculiar.)


3. The things of Christ the Spirit takes, And shows them unto men: The fallen soul his temple makes; God's image stamps again: All hail the day of Pentecost, The coming of the Holy Ghost!
4. The Holy Spirit from above

The twelve apostles crown'd,
And gave them signs, and light, and !ove. To ennquer all around.
The gospel spread from Pentecos: When Jesus gave the Moly Ghoat
"How calm and beautiful the morn!"
C. HI. II.

3. Now cheerful to the house of pray'r Your early footsteps bend;
The Saviour will himself he there, Your Advocate and Friend:
Once by the law your hopes were slain, But now in Christ ye live again.
4. How tranquil now the rising day ! 'Tis Jesus still appears, A risen Lord, to chase away Your unbelieving fears:
Oh, weep no more your comforts slain The Lord is ris' $n$, he lives again.
3. And when the shades of evening fall, When life's last hour draws nigh,
If Jesus shines upon the soul.
How blissiul then to die!
Since he has ris'n that once was slain Ye die in Christ to live again.


From 01 - i - vet's se-ques-ter'd seats, What sounds of transport spread! What concourse moves thro' Salem's streets, To Ti-on's bo-1y head! Be-hold him there, in low-liest guise, The





## 



1. Come, let us a - new Our journey pur-sue, Roll round with theyear, And ne - ver standstilltill the Mas - ter ap-pear: His a - dor-a-ble will Let us



2. Oh that each, in the day Of his coming, may say, "I have fought my way through; I have fin - ish'd the work which thou gav" st me to do." Oh that each from his Lord May re-


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## PRINCETON. 6s, 7s \& Ss.








2. Lo! a prophet of old, Of a highway hath told,
Where the ransom'd of Israel may go; Your Deliverer hath come, And he calleth you home,
That his mercy and peace you may know.
3. Come to Salem again, And for ever remain
In the places where David hath been; Lo! in David's own mount God hath open'd a fount
For your guilt, your transgression, and sin.
4. Let the leprous appear, And be purified here,
And be banish'd from Zion no more:
On the Saviour believe,
And his mercy receive, And before him dovoutly adore.


Oh, how pleasing to sem Friends and kindred a-gree, And to-gether in har-mony dwell: May contention and strife All be banish'd from life, O'er the earth peace and coucord prevail.


3. Amidst the storm they sang,

And the stars heard, and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang To the anthem of the free.
The ocean eagle soar'd
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roar'dThis was their welcome home '

4. What sought they thus afar? Bright jewels of the mine? 'The wealth of seas, the spoils of war? 'They sought a faith's pure shrine ' Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstain'd what there they found, Freedom to worship God!

PENNSVHLLE. 7s \& Gs.






## 176

湢INETEVA. 7s 6.


## CEYHON. 7s \& 6


3. How long, O heav'nly Bridegroom How long wilt thou delay? And yet how few are grieving, That thou dost absent stay; Thy very Bride her portion And calling hath forgot; And seeks for ease and glory Where thou, her Lord, art not.
4. 0 wake thy slumbering virgins ! Send forth the solemn cry! Let all thy saints repeat it. The Bridegroom draweth nigh : May all our lamps be burning, Our loins well girded be ;
Each longing heart preparing, With joy, thy face to see


## Time is winging ans away. 7s de fis.



ZOPIIM. 7s \& 6s.


Praise the Lord who reigns a - bove, And keeps his courts be low;
Praise him for his boundless love, And all his greatness show; $\}$ Praise him for his no-ble deeds; Praise him for his match-less power ; Him, from whom all good proceeds, Let earth and heaven a - dore


## WITH tenderses








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Lo, the powers of heaven he shakes, $N a$-ture in con-vul-sion lies; Earth's pro-found - est cen - trequakes, The great Re-deem-er dies.

() that all to thee might turn! Sin - ners, ye may love him too; Look on him ye pierced, and mourn For one who bled for you.


## BETUTATF. $75888 \in$



Be - hold the rays of morn-ing, As bright they come from east-ern skies; The ver - nal scenes a - dorn - ing, A thou-sand beau-ties ineet the eyes:








## AURORA. 8s.



Though storms of ad - ver-si - ty come, And blast ev'ry season of joy, We'll rest from our cares in the tomb, Where troubles no longer annoy, Where troubles no longer annoy.




## 



sweet woodbines will rise round his tomb, And willows there sorrowing wave; Young hyacinths freshen and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave. . Each morn, when the run gilds the East, (The green grass bespangled with dew,) He'll cast mis bright heams on the mat, To churm the sad Curoline's 干iew.
3.

0 Oorydon! hear the sad cries of Caroline, plaintive and slow; 0 spirit! look down from the skies, And pity thy mourner below. 'Tis Caroline's voice in the grove, Which Philomel hears on the plain, Then striving the mourner to soothe, With sympathy joins in her strain.

Ye shepherds, so blithesome and young, Retire from your sports on the green; Since Corydon's deaf to my song,
The wolves tear the lambs on the plain: Fach swain round the forest will stray And sorrowing hang down his bead; His pipe then in symplony play Some dirge to young Corydon's shade.

And when the still night has unfurl'd Her robes o'er the hamlet around, Gray twilight retires from the world, And darkness encumbers the groundI'll leave my own gloomy abode, To Corydon's urn will 1 fy,
There kneeling will bless the just God Who dwells in bright mansions on high.

Since Corydon hears me no more In gloom let the woodlands appear: Ye oceans! be still of your roar; Let Autumn extend round the year. I'll hie me through meadow and lawin, There cull the bripht fluwrets of May Then rise on une wings of the inorn, And weft my young spint amoy




 Oh! tell me,


## "The sun to the west has descended."



1. The sun to the west has descended, En - cir-cled in crimson and gold; The beau-ti-ful daylight is end - ed, Thenight-wind blows freshly and cold.

2. The shepherd his flock has now folded, 'The birds have all gone to their nest, The village bell distantly toliing, Announces the hour of rest.
3. The busy fields all are deserted, All nature is quiet and stili.
Save where the fresh breezes are waving The pines on the side of the hill.
4. While all are so lovely and peaceful,

To heaven for one blessing we'll pray ; Oh! may our life's eve be as pleasant And mild as the close ot tne day.




3. Fight on, ye conquering souls, fight on ! And when the conquest you have won, Then palms of victory you shall bear, And in his kingdom have a share; And crowns of glory ever wear, In endless day.
4. There we shall in lull chorus join, With saints and angels all combine, To sing of his redeeming love, When rolling years shall cease to move, And this shall be our theme above, In endless day.


LENA. 8s\& 7s
3ELKNAP.
















2. Weep not for the spi-rit now crown'd With the gar-land to mar-tyr-dom given; Oh, weep not for him: he has found His re-ward and his re-fuge in heav'n.

3. But weep for their sorrows who stand And la-ment o'er the dead by his grave; Who sigh when they muse on the land of their home far a - way o'er the wave.

4. And weep for the nations that dwell Where the light of the truth nev-er shone; Where anthems of peace never swell, And the love sf the Lord is un-known.

## HYMN. "Ere I sleep." 8, 3s \& 6s.



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2. Dear bower! where the pine and the pop - lar have spread, And wo - ven their branch - es a roof o'er my head;


The early shrill notes of a luved nightıngale That dwelt in my bower, I observed as my bell
To call me to dutv. while birds of ine air Sang anthems of prases as 1 went to prayer. The joys that I tasted in answer to prayer




SOLICITUDE. 11s.





太T. DENIS. IDs oflis.


## THE MARTYR'G SONG. 11s.







4. United in sufferings, the promise is dear,

I shall, with my Josus, in glory appear
Out of great tribulation in triumph I go,
With my rube wash'd in bloud, ana made whiter than snow.
5. I go to my Saviour, I go to my God;
I tread the same path my Redeemer once trod;
Unworthy, my Saviour, unworthy am I
E'en to fall in thy cause, for thy truth e'en to die.
6. Lo! on my clear vision the seats of the bless'd Seem calmly to shine, and invite me to rest ${ }^{\circ}$
Then unshaken my soul on the promise relit:B,
"Though I die, I ehall live; though 1 fall, 1 sêall rise."

## Thou swecu fliding Kéedron." 1 Is.


2. O gar - den of Olives, thou dear honour'd spot, The fame of thy wonders shall ne'er be for - got; The theme most trans-port-ing to

ser-aphs a - bove, The triumph of sor-row, the triumph of love. Come, saints, and a-dore him; come bow at his teet: 0 give him the



## THE RULER'S DAUCHTER. 6s, $7 \mathrm{~s} \& 5 \mathrm{~s}$, or 11 s \& 1 Is.




2. My deat little daugnte I fear she will die;
O thou inerciful Saviour,
Attend to my cry ;
If thou wilt but touch her She surely will hive,
Then to thee all the glory. O Jesus, I'll give.
3. And Jesus went with him But soon it was said
To the beart-stricken father, Thy daughter is dead; Why trouble the Master Thy woes to relieve, But the kind Saviour wheiepe. "Now only believe

They came to the house
And the mourners were there;
Who with weeping and wailing
Were rending the air;
But Jesus reproved them,
Why thus do you weep? For the maid is not dead, She is only asleep.
5. O see, with a touch How the maiden awakes
When the mighty Physician Her hand gently takes;
And, see, from her features
Pale death ruickly Hies,
At the voice of the Saviour,
"O damsel, arise. -Mes Mave

## 681

11 s.


Coda, for the last stanza.



1. Our Fa - ther, in hea - ven We hal-low thy name! May thy king-dom ho - ly, On earth be the same! O give to is dat - ly Uur

 2. For - give our transgressions, And teach us to know That hum-ble com-pas-sion Which par-dons each foe; Keep us from temp - ta - tion, From


## From the Psalmist, No. 843.

1. "Do this," and remember the blood that was shed, Ere Calvary's victim to slaughter was led: When, sad and forsaken, the garden alone Gave ear to his sorrow, and echoed his moan.
2. Remember the conflict with insult and scorn, The robe of derision, the chaplet of thorn;
The sin-cleansing fountain that stream'd from his side, When, "Father, forgive them," he utter'd, and died.
3. Remember that victor o'er death and the grave: He liveth for ever, his people to save;
O take, with thanksgiving, this pledge of his love, The foretaste of rapture eternal, above.

4. The barb'rous tyrants, to increase the wo,

In taunting smiles a song of Zion claim; Bid sacred praise in strains meludious flow While they blaspheme the great Jehovah's name.
4. But now, in heathen chains and lands unknown,

Shall Israel's sons a song of Zion raise ?
O hapiess Salem! God's terrestrial throne!
Thou land of glory,-sacred mount of praise!
5. If e'er my memory lose thy sacred name,

If my cold heart neglect my kindred race, Let dire nffliction seize this guilty frame, My hand shall perish, and my vnice shall ceaso.
6. Yet shall the Lord, who hears when Zion calls, O'ertalse her foes with terror and dismay ; His arm avenge her desolated walls,
And raise her children to ewrnal dav.


And bids us, And bids, \&cc.


The voice of the dead to all speaks a - loud,
And bids us pre - pare for the eve-ning of life;

And bids us pre - pare for the eve-ning of life; Our days, $O$ how



## DEVONSHIRE. IOSAIIs.






 ${ }^{2}$

Leeds. ios \& 11 s .
3:ท

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## DAVIS. IIsd 8



I think of the years that for ev-er have fled; Of follies. by others for - get; Of joys that are vanish'd, and hopes that are dead; Of friendships that were and are not'


## THE PILGRIM'S REPOSE. HIs \& Ss.

Written on the death of Elder Joseph Thomas.


1. I came to the spot where the white* pilgrim lay, And pensively stood by his tomb; When, in a low whisper, a voice seem'd to say "How sweetly I sleep here a-lone.

2. "'Twas the call of my Master that led me from home, I bade my companions farewell; I left my dear children, that now for me mourn, In a far distant region to dwell.

3. "I wander'd a stranger and exile below, To publish salvation abroad;
The trumb of the gospel endeavour to blow, Inviting poor sinners t? tiod.
4. "But when at a distance, and far from my home. No kindred nor relative nigu.
I met the contagion, and sank in the tomb. My spirit ascending on high.
5. "Oh! tell my companion and children most dear, To weep not for Joseph, though gone;
The same hand that led me through scenea dark and drear Has kindly assisted me home.'







6. Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall Angels adore him, in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all
7. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odours of Eden, and off'rings divine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, or cold from the mine :
8. Vainly we offer each ample oblation ;

Vainly with gitis would his favour secure !
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.




## DESTRUCTION DF SENNACHERIB.




2. Jike the leaves of the forest when summer is green That nust, with their banners, at sunset was seen; Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown, 'That uust, on the morrow, lay wither'd and strown.

9 For the angel of deatn spread his wings on the blast, And breath'd in the face of au toe, as he pass'd; And the eyes of the sleepers wux'd deadly and chill, And their hearts hut once heaved, and for ever were still'
4. And there lay the steed, with his nostrils all wide, But through them there roll'd not the breath of his prido And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf, And cold as the spray on the rock-beaten surf.
5. And there lay the rider, distorted and pale, With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail, And the tents were all silent, the oanners alone, The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.
6. And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wall ; And the idols are broke in the tempie of Baal: And the might of the Genule, unsmote by the sword, Hath melted, uke snow, in the glance of the Lord.



Re-joicing in hope of thy glo - ry. Thou on - ly and whol-ly art love-ly and fair, Who robb'st not the Father with him to compare, The Fatner's own Key of $\mathrm{G}^{9}$


im - age glows in thee, shines there In vis-i-ble bod-i-ly glo - ry. Worthiness dwells in thee, Excellent dig-ni-ty, Beauty and majesty, Glory en - vi-rons thee,



When stars in the morn-ing of time were ar-ray'd, And earth on her lasting foun-da-tion was laid; And The new-ly made heavens, dis-closed to the sight, Re-splendent by shone with the gleamings of light; The in their strong bounds the
son: of the morning in rap - fur - oas

staid, Thick darkness per - val - ing the bit - - lows: \} ~ "Sing a - loud o'er the earth; Songs of hon - or and praise, Let iv' ry be - ing raise












 min $\left.\right|^{\circ}$ 20ancor

## MIARY'S INQUIRY.


2. Oh! pi - ti - less men, all the sons of this age. My bo-som-its sor - rowso'er-flow; My Lord first they slay, Then conceal him a - way,

8. To where you have latd him, my ateps hence direot,

This tribute so sacred I' owe-
To weep o'er his grave,
And with spices to save
His body, if you will bestow. Grief fondly calle,
Ohl my Lord, then, and Master bestow.
4. Refuse, oh1 refuse not, ohl hear my complaint '

My soal pressed with sorrow bows low:
Give me this delight,
Point my pathway aright.
This Jesus so lovely bestow. Grief is my plean
Oh! my Lord, then, and Master beetow.


1. Our bondage here will end by and by, by and by, Our bondage here will end by and oy ; From Egypt's yoke set free, Hail that glorious jubilee, And to Canaan we'll re.

turn by and by, by and by, And to Canaan we'll return by and by.

2. Our enemies are strong; we'll go on, Though our hearts dissolve with fear, Lo! Sinai's God is near;
While the fiery pillar moves we'll go on.
3. By Marah's bitter streams we'll go on,

Though Baca's vales be dry,
And this land yielis no supply,
To a land of corn and wine we'll go on.
5. And when to Jordan's flood we are come,

Jehovah rules the tide,
And the waters will divide,
And the ransom'd host will shout, We are come.
6. There the friends will meet again who have loved,

Our embraces will be sweet
At our dear Redeemer's feet,
When we meet to part no more, who have loved,
7. There with all the happy throng we'll rejoice

Shouting glory to our King,
Till the vaults of heaven ring, And to all eternity we'll rejoice.


To roy - al Jews came first the news Of Christ the great Mes - si-ah, As was foretold by pro-phets old, I - saiah and Je - re - mi - ah. Hail promised morn, the Sa-viour's born, A glo - rious Me-di - a-tor; God's bless-ed Word, made flesh and blood, Be - came our Lord and Sa-viour.

3. His parents, poor in earthly store, To entertain the stranger, They found no bed to lay his head But in the oxen's manger
No royal things, as used by kings, Were seen by those who found him But in the hay the infant lay With swaddling bands around him.
4. On the same night a giorious sight To shepherds there appeared: In shuring flame an angel came, They saw and greatly feared. The angel said, "Be not afraid, Although we much alarm you, We do appear good news to bear As now we will inform you.
5. "The city's name is Bethlehem,

In which God hath appointed, This glorious morn a Saviour's born, For him hath God anointed
By this you'll know, if you will go To see this little stranger,
His lovely charms in Mary's arms, Both lying in a manger."
6. When this was said, straightway was heard A glorious sound from heaven:
Each flaming tongue an anthem sung, "To man a Saviour's given ;
In Jesus' name, the glorious theme We elevate our voices ;
At Jesus' birth be peace on eartn, Meanwhite all heaven rejoices."
7. Then with delight they took their flight, And winged their way to glory,
The shepherds gazed, and were amazed To hear the pleasing story.
To Bethlehem they quickly came,
The glorious news to carry,
And in the stall they found them allJoseph, the babe, and Mary.
8. The shepherds then return'd again Te their own habitation,
With joy of heart they did depart,
Now they had found salvation.
" Glory," they cry, "to God on high,
Who sent his Son to save us';
This glorious morn a Sa viour's bora,
His name it is Christ Jesus


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$\uparrow$
"There's nothing true but Heaven." 85 \& 7 .






4. Creation's might:y fabric all Will be to atoms riven: The sky consumae, the planets fall, Convulsions wreck this earthly ball: Thers's nothing firm but heaven.

5. This world is poor, from shore to shore, And like a baseless vision, Their lofty domes, and brilliant ore,
Their gems and crowns are vain and poor 'There's nothing rich but heaven.

6. Adieu to all below-adieu ;

Let life's dull chain be riven
The charms of Christ have caught my view
To worjois of light I will pursue,
Tr, live with IHim in heaven.







8. When the poor, harmless hare may be traced to the wood, By her footsteps indented in snow; Whan the lips and the fingers are all starting in blood, And the marksmen a lowl-shooting go,
When the poor robiu-red-breast approaches the cot, When the board smokes with something reviving and hos, Thas t's the tima to remember the poor.
4. When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters increase, And the rivers all insolent grow;
When the fishes from prison obtain a release; When in danger the travellers go ;
When the madows are hid by the proud swelling fiood, And the bridges are useful no more;
When in life mu enjoy every thing that is good, Can you murmus to thums if the poor!
5. Soon the day will be here when the Saviour was born, All the world should agrae with one voice,
All nations unite to ralute the blest morn,
All the eads of the earth should rejoice
Grim death is deprived of his all-killing sting, And the grave is triumphant no more; gaints, sngels, and men, hallelujah's shall slag, And the rich shall remember the poor.

## - $2: 3$

## "A home in heaven."






3. A home in heaven! when our pleasures fade, And our wealth and fame in the dust are laid; And our strength decays, and our health is riven; We are happy still with our home in heaven.
4. A home in heaven! when the sinner mourns, And with contrite heart to the Saviour turns; Oh! then what bliss in that heart forgiven, Does the hope inspire of a home in heaven.
5. A home in heaven! when our friends are fled To the cheerless grave of the mould'ring dead; We wait in hope of the promise given, We will meet again in our home in heaven.

TEMIERANCE HYMN. L.M.
EXPRESSITELY.


1. Stay, fa-ther, stay : the night is wild;

Oh ! leave not now your dy - ing child; I fel the
i - cy hand of death, And short and shorter grows my breath.

2. Stay, fa-ther, stay: e'er morning's light

My soul may wing her

3. Stay, fa-ther, stay: my mother's gone,

4. Stay, father, stay : oh ! leave this night The maddening bowl, whose withering blight Hath cast so dark a shade around The hume where joy alone was found.
5. Stay, father, stay: alone-alone-

With none to cheer, and none to mourn ; How can I leave this world of wo, And to the land of spirits go ?
6. Stay, father, stay : once more I ask ; Oh! count it not a heavy task To stay with me till life shall end My last my coulv earthly fujend


1. Oh no, we cannot sing the songs Our sorrowing harps refuse their strings To Mar jelovah's praise; lays.

"LIGHT IN DARKNESS."'
2. O Thou who driest the mourner's tear, How dark this world would be If, pierced by sins and sorrows here, We could not fly to thee.
3. Oh who could bear life's stormy doom, Did not Thy wing of love Come brightly wafting thro' the gloom, Our peace-branch from above?
4. Then sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright With more than rapture's ray, As darkness shows us worlds of light We never saw by day.

FRIENDSHIP. 8 \& \& 7s. (Peculiar.)


1. Glo - ry to Je-sus! for his love, Flow-ing to ev'-ry na-tion, Bow-els of sweet com-pas-sion move, Of - fer - ing free sal - va-tion.

Here may the poor, the lame, the blind, Ev - e ry need-ed bless-ing find: Jus - tice and mer-cy here com-bine, Of-fer-ing free sal - va-tion,

2. Sinners, repair to Jesus' arms; Why will you slight his favour? Now he invites you to his charms, Willing to be your Saviour.
O that you would on him believe! A:i vour transgressions he' 11 forgive; Cumtort and peace shall you receive, Flawing irom Christ for evor.
3. Now is the time: no more delayFly from the path of nature: Fear not what scoffing simners say Yield to your great Creator. So shall your dying souls obtain Freedom from all your guilt and pain; So snall you soon in glory reıgn, Praising your great Creator.
4. Then shall the heavenly arches ring "Glory to God our Saviour!" Angels and saints shall join to sing Praises for all his favour: Then shall the theme oi pertect tove, Sounding through all the courts above Every tuneful passion move. Praising the Lord for ever

## THE FEMALE PILGRIM. $8 s$ \& 78



Whither goest thou, pilgrim, stranger, Wan-der-ing thro' this gloomy vale? \}
No: I'm bound for the kingdom: Will you go to glory with me?
Hal-le-lu - jahl Praise ye the Lord. Know'st thou not 'tis full of danger, ina will not thy courage

2. Pilgrim thou dost rightly call me, Wand ring through this waste so wide; But no harm will e'er befall me While I'm bless'd with such a Guide. I am bound, be.
3. Such a guide! No guide attends thee; Hence for thee my fears arise: If some guardian power defends thee, Mris unseen by mortal eyes. I am bound, doo.
4. Yee, nnseen-but still, believe me, Such a ${ }^{\text {O }}$ uide $m y$ steps attends He from evory strait relieves me, $\therefore$ He from every harm defends.
Pitrim see that 1 am bound, a
Pigrim, see that stream before thee,
Darkly wand'ring throuch the vale Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee,
Would not then thy courage fail I am bound, se.
6. No: that stream han nothing frighten: To its brink my steps I bend; There to plunge will be delightfulThere my pilgrimage will end.

I am bound, \&c
\%. While I gazed, with speed surprising Down its banks she plunged from sight: Gazing still, I Baw her rising. Like an angel, clothed in light!

## HOME.








1. We're trav'ling home to Heaven a - bove- Will you To sing the Sa-viour's dy-ing love- Will you And mil-lions now are on the road- Will you

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Will you go? } \\ \text { Will you go? }\end{array}\right\}$ Millions have reach'd that bless'd a-bode, A - nointed kings and priests to God, Will you go?

2. We're going to see the bleeding Lamb-Will you go?

In rapturous strains to praise his name-Will you go?
The crown of life we there shall wear,
The conqueror's palm our hands shall bear,
And all the joys of Heaven we'll share-Will you ge?
3. We're going to join the heavenly choir-Will you go ?

To raise our voice and tune the lyre-Will you gol
There saints and angels gladly sing
Hosanna to their God and King,
And make the heavenly arches ring-Will you go?
4. You weary, heavy laden, come-Will you go?

In the bless'd house there still is room-Will you go ?
The Lord is waiting to receive:
If you will on him now believe,
[Oh believe
He'il give your troubled conscience ease-Come, believe!
5. The way to Heaven is free for all-Will you go ?

For Jew and Gentile, great and small-Will you go ?
Make up your mind, give God your heart,
With every sin and idol part,
And now for glory make a start-Come away!
6. The way to Heaven is straight and plain-Will you go? Believe, repent, be born again-Will you go ?

The Saviour cries aloud to thee,
"Take up thy cross and follow me,
And thou shalt my salvation see-Come to me!".
7. Oh could I hear some sinner say-"I will go !

I'lt start this moment, clear the way-Let me go!
My old companions, fare you well,
I will not go with you to hell ;
I mean with Jesus Christ to dwell-Let me go ! -F'are you well!"

## LIVELY MORNING.



## 234

## MHLLENNIAL GLORE.



Re-joice, re - joice, the promised time is coming ; Re-joice, re - joice, the wil-derness snall bloom.

2. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming ; Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing;

From Zion shall the law go forth,
And all shall hear, from suuth to north: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming ; Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing.

And truth shall sit on every hill,
And blessings flow in every rill;
And praise shall every heart employ,
And every voice shall shout, for joy,
Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming : Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing.
3. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the "Prince of Peace" shall reign. And lambs may with the leopard play,
For naught shall harm in Zion's way: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the "Prince of Peace" shall reign The sword and spear, of needless worth, Shall prune the tree and plough the earth. For peace shall smile from shore to shore And nations shall learn war no more' Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the*" Prince of Peace" shall reign



2. Sorrow's child I long have been, Often for unkindness mourn'd; Friendless orphan, poor and mean By the proud and wealthy scorn'd.

Still to God will I repair,
God will hear the orphan's prayer ; God will hear,
God will hear the orphan's prayer.
3. Earthly comforts fade and die, Sorrows oft our joys attend But, if we on God rely, Ile will prove a constant friend.

On Him I'll cast ev'ry care, He regards the orphan's prayer; He regards,
He regards the orphan's praver.

2. There the sunbeams are ever shining I am longing for the sight ; Within a country, forlorn and dreary,
1 have been wandering, alone and weary
I'm a pilgrim, I'm a pilgrim, \&c

There is no sorrow, nor any sighing
Nor any sin there, nor any dying.
I'm a pilgrim, \&c.




3. Jesus hung bleeding, Jesus hung bleeding Three dreadful hours in pain: And the solid rocks were rent,
Through creation's vast extent,
When the Jews crucified the Lamb.
4. Darkness prevail'd, darkness prevail'd, Darkness prevail'd o'er the land,
And the sun refused to shine
When his Majesty divine
Was derided, insulted, and slain.
5. When it was finish'd, when it was finish'd, And the atonement was made,
He was taken by the great
And embalm'd in spices sweet,
And was in a new sepulchre laid.
6. Hail, mighty Saviour! hail, mighty Saviour, Prince, and the Author of Peace !
Oh, he burst the bars of death,
And, triumphant from the earth,
He ascended to mansions of bliss.
7. There interceding, there interceding, Pleading that sinners may live, Crying, "Father, I have died,
Oh behold my hands and side,
To redeem them-I pray thee, forgive."
8. "I will forgive them-I will forgive them, When they repent and believe:
Let them now return to thee, And be reconciled to me,
And salvation they all shall receive."

THE PLLGRIIIS REST. L. I.


1. How hap - py that im - mor - tal mind Who rests beneath Jeho-vah's wings ! Who sweet employment there can find, With-out the help of earth - ly things.

2. The world may round me rage and fight, 3. When such do lay their bodies by And lay in dust their highest throne, But nothing can that soul affright
Who lives for God, and him alone.

And from their annual labours cease,
They'il find a band of angels nigh
To waft their souls to realms of peace.
4. They'll wing their way to mansions fair Where Christ the Lord in glory reigns. Meet hosts of shining spirits there, Beyond the reach of mortal pains.
5. Oh may I realize and know My span of time, how switt it flies !
I soon must quit this house below, To praise my Lord above the slaies.

# EDEN OF LOVLE. 12sdiIs. 







9. '1 hen hail! blessed state; hail! ye songsters of glory re harpers of bliss, soon I'll meet you above 'li join your full choir, in renearsing the story. Salvation from sorrow, through Jesus's love.


Though prison'd in earth, yet by anticipation, Already my soul feels a sweet prelibation
Of joys that await me, when freed from probation My heart's now in heaven, the Eden of love

## PILGRIMIS FAREWELIM


2. Farewell, my friends, time rolls along, Nor waits for mortal cares or bliss ; I'll leave you here, and travel on Till I arrive where Jesus is T'll march, \&c.
3. Farewell, dear brethren in the Lord,

To you I'm bound with cords of love;
But we believe his gracious word,
That we ere long shall meet above. l'll march, \&e.
4. Farewell, you blooming sons of God,

Sore conflicts yet remain for you;
But dauntless keep the heavenly road, Till Canaan's happy land you view. I'll march, \&ce.


1. That great, tre-men - dous day's ap-proaching; That gloriousscene will short-ly come; \} Think, 0 my soull re-flect and won-der!
is d
draw - ing
When
'Twas long fore-told by an-cient prophets, The long ex-pect-ed day of doom.


Loud thun-der rum - bling through the concave,

## The


thou shalt see that great trans-action, When Christ in judg-ment shall ap - pear.

3. The orbit lamps, all veil'd ip wackcloth

No more their shining cour'se run;
The wheels of Time, stopp'd in a moment, Eternal things are now begun!
Huge, massy rocks, and tow'ring mountains Over their tumbling bases roar; The raging ocean, all in commotion,
Is dashing round her 'frighted shore
4. Green, turfy graveyards, and tombs in marble Give up their dead, both small and great; See the whole world, both saint and sinner, Are coming to the judgment-seat! See Jesua, on the throne of justice,
Come hast'ning down the parted skies,
With countless armies of shining angels, To meet him all the saints arisel
5. Bright shining streams from his holy presence; His faoe ten thousand suns outshines; Bohold him coming in power and glory,To meet him all his saints combine.
"Go forth, ye heralds, with speed like lightning ; Call in my saints from distant lands:
Those that my blood has wash'd and ransom'd Whose names in Life's fair book do stand."
6. 0 come, ye blessed of my Father, The purchase of my dying love, Wecelve the crowns of life and glory, For you, dear souls, who have continued With me in all temptations bore, I have provided for you a kingdom, To reign with me for evermore.
7. There arn fowing fountains of living waters: No sickn**s, pain, nor death to fear; No sorrow, ighing, no fears nor dying Shall ever have admittance there; But how will sinners stand and tremble, When justice calls them to the bar; Those that reject his offer'd mercy, Their everlasting doum to hear.

2. I pass'd near a garden: there fell on my ear A voice of deep anguish from one that was there; The tones of his agony melted my heart, While earnestly pleading the lost sinner's part.
3. In offering to heaven his strong, matchless prayer He spake of the torments the sinner must bear; His life, as a ransom, he offer'd to give, That sinners, redeemed, in glory might live.
4. So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayers, That down o'er his bosom roll'd sweat, blood, and tear I wept to behold him, and asked his name, He answer'd,-"'Tis Jesus: from heav'n I came.
5. "I am thy Redeemer,-for th . I must die: The cup is most painful, bu: :annot pass by ; Thy sins, like a mountain, ze laid upon me And all this deep anguish. suffer for thee!'
6. I heard, with attention, the tale of his wo, While tears, like a fimntain of waters did flow: The cause of his sorrow to hear him repeat, Affected my heart, and I fell at his feet.
7. I trembled with horror, and loudly did cry-
"Lord, save, or I perish! O save, or I die !"
He smiled when he saw me, and said to me-"Live! Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive."
8. How sweet was that language! it made me rejoice! His smiles, O how pleasant! how cheering his voice! I ran from the garden to spread it abroad: I shouted, "Salvation! O, glory to God!
9. I'm now on my juurney to mansions above My soul full of glory, of peace, light, and love! I think of the garden, the prayer, and the tears, And that loving stranger, who banish'd my fears.
10. The day of bright glory is rolling around,

When Gabriel, descending, the trumpet shall sound ; My soul then in raptures of glory will rise, To gaze on that Stranger with unclouded eyee.

HOSANTA.


1. Thy wor -thi-ness is all our song, 0 Lamb of God! for thou wast slain; And by thy blood brought'st us to God, Out of each na - tion, tribe, and tongue; To our God mad'st us

. Kings und priests, And we shall reign up - on the earth. Ho-san-na! Ho - san-na! Ho-san-na to the Lamb of God! Glo-ry, Glo-ry let us sing! Grateful honours to our King.

2. Salvation to our God, who shines In face of Jesus on the throne ! The only just and merciml! Saivation to the worthy Lamb,
With loud voice all the church ascribes:
Armer: may angels round the throne.
3. To him who loved us, and has wash'd Us from our sins in his own blood. And who has made us kings and priests To his own Father and his God,
The glory and dominion be
To him eternally: Armen!



4. Fair is the face of morn; Why should your eye-lids keep Closed when the night is gone? Wake from your sleep! Oh! who would slumber in his bed When

"Feed my Lambs."

darkness from his couch has fled; And when the lark ascends on high, warbling songs of joy.

5. "Feed my lambs!" -how condescending ; How compassionate the grace

6. Who, without that word of bleseng, Could our dark estate have told?


Norm.-For Da Cano, repeat the first four line


Of the Saviour, just ascending, Thus to bless our infant race! Richest treasure, dearest token, From his stores of love to give; Kept from age to age unbroken, Till its bounty we receive.




## GOD IS LOVE.


2. Round yon pine-lad mountajn Flows a golden nood:
I ear the pourkling fountain Whisper " Gudt is gond!"
3. See the streamlet bounding Through the vale and wood, Hear its ripples sounding, Murmur " God is good!'
4. Musie now is ringing 'I'hrough the shady grove,
Feather'd songsters singing, Warble "God is iove!"
5. Wake my heart, and springing Spread thy wings abroad.
Soaring still and sıngıng, God is ever good


I nad not pow'r to ask his name, Whither he went, or whence he came; Yet there was something in his eye That won my love, I knew not why.

2. Once, when my scanty meal was spread, He entered; not a word he spake; Just perishing for mant of bread, I gave him all; he bless'd it, brake,
And ate, but gnve me part again: And ate, but gave me part again:
Mine was an angel's portion then; And while I fed with eager haste, The crust was manna to my taste.
e. I spied him where a fountain burst Near from the rock; his strength was gone The heodless water mock'd his thirst; Le beard it, Eav it isurrying on.

I ran and raised the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drained my cup Dipp'd, and returned it running o'er. Idrantz and never thirsted more
4. 'Twas night: the floods were out; it blew A wintry hurricane aloof; heard his voice abroad, and flew To lid him welcome to my roof. I warm'd, I clowed, I cheer'd my guest; Laid bim on mine own couch to rest; Then made the earth my bed, and seem'd In Eden's garden while I drean'd.

F Stripp'd, wounded, beaten nigh to death, I found him by the highwny side; I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath, I roused his pulse, brought back hi
Revived his spirit, and supplied Wine, oil, refreshment; ho was heal ${ }^{3}$ d. I had, myself, a wound conceal'd; I had, myself, a wound conceald; And peace bound up my broken heart.

6 In prison I sew him next, condemn'd
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tonguos I stemm'd,
Aud honour'd lim 'mia shame and geom.

My friendship's utmost zeal to try He ask'd if I for him would die. The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
7. Then, in a moment, to my view The stranger started from disguise; The tokens in bis hands I knew ; My Saviour s.ond before my eyes! He spake, and my poor naue ne named "Of me thou hast not been ashamed; These deeds shall thy memorial be;


1. What's this that steals, that steals upon my frame! Is it death? Is it death? That soon will quench, will quench this vital flame? Is it death? Is it death?

2. Weep not, my friends my friends, weep not forme, All is well-All is well. My sins are par - don'd, pardon'd, I am free, All is well-All is well.

3. Tune, tune your harps, your harps, ye sainte in glory, All is well-All is well.
I will rehearse, rehearse the pleasing story, All is well-All is well:
Bright angels are from glory come, They're round my bed, they're in my room, They wait to wati my spirit home, All is well-al! is well.
4. Hark! hark! my Lord, my Lord and Master calls me, All is well-all is well.
I soon shall see, shall see his face in glory, All is well-all is well.
Farewell, dear friends, adieu. adieu!
I can no longer stay with you,
My glitt'ring crown appears in view. All is well- All is well.
5. Hail, hail, all hail! all hail ! ye blood-wasn'd throng; Saved by grace-Saved by grace. I've come to join, to join your rapturous song. Saved by grace-Saved by grace. All, all is peace and joy divine, And heaven and glory now are mine: All hallelujah to the Lamb, All is well-A.ll is we.l.

## 



1. Je - ru - sa - lem ! my hap - py home! Name ev - er dear to me!
When shall my la - bours have an end, $\quad$ In joy, and peace, and thee? $\}$ We're marching, \&c.

2. Oh when, thou ci - ty of my God, Shall I thy courts as - cend; $\}$ We're marching through Im-man-uel's ground, We soon shall hear the
Where con-gre - ga - tions ne'or break up, And Sab - baths have no end. $\}$.

3. fe-ru-sa-lem!my hap-py home! My soul still pants for thee; $\}$ We're marching, \&c.


SKota,-Sow, one voree on each part. Tutrt, in full chorus.


## WELTON. 6s \& 5 s .



1. If life's pleasures charm thee, Give them not thy heart; Lest the gift ensnare thee, From thy God to part. Lest the gift ensnare thee, From thy God to part.

2. When earth's prospects fail thee, Let it not dis-tress : Bet-ter comforts wait thee, Christ will free-ly bless. Better comforts wait thee, Christ will free-ly bless.
3. Let not death a-larm thee, Shrink not from his blow; For the conflict arm thee, Triumph o'er the foe. For the conflict arm thee, Triumph o'er the foe.


## 思48

"Eriends of Freedom, swofl the song. 9

2. Shrmk not when the foe appears;

Spurr the coward's guilty fears,
Hear the shrieks, behold the tears, Of ruin'd families !
Rnise the cry in every spot,
"Houch not, taste siot, handle not;" Who would be a drunken sot, The worst of maseries!
3. Give the aching bosom rest,

Carry joy to every breast ; Make the wretched drunkard blest By living soberly
Raise the glorious watchword high, "Touch not, taste not, till you die!"
Let the echo reacn the sky,
And earth keep jubilee.
4. God of mercy, hear us plead

For thy help we intercede:
See how many bosoms bleed
And heal them speedily.
Hasten, Lord, the happy day,
Wher, beneath thy gentle ray
Temperance all the world shall swas. And reign triumphantly.

2. The sword the crested warrior wields, Is not the sword for me;
While marching over tented fields, To death or victory ;


But there's a sword that pierces deep, And often makes the sinner weep,

And to the Saviour flee;
0 that's the sword for me!

## 量IDING PLACE. L. MA.

3. The fame that's gain'd by men of blood, Is not the fame for me;
By drenching earth in gory flood, of friend and enemy;

But ( 0 , the fame, the glory bright, The Christian soldier has in sight, As onward marches he; 0 that's the fame for me.
4. The wreath that binds the victor's brow, Is not the wreath for me;
For, to receive it who would bow, Save that through pride it be; But there's a wreath,-a shining crown For him, who gains (O great renown!) O'er sin the victory;
O that's the wreath for me!

2. Against the God that built the sxy,

I fought with hands uplifted high; Despised the mansions of his grace, Too proud to seek a hiding-place.

3. Enwrapt in dark, Egyptian night, And fond of darkness more than iight, Madly I ran the sinful race, Secure without a hiding-place.
4. But lo! th' eternal counsel ran, "Almighty love, arrest the man!" I felt the arrows of distress, And found I had no hiding-place.

5. But lo! a heav'nly voice I heard, And mercy's angel soon apuear'd, Who led me on a gentle pace, 'L'o Jesus Chriet, my hiding-place.

## SONNET.


sonnet sings, "Vain world, adieu! Vain world, a-dieu!" And loud her love-ly sonnet sings, "Vain world, a. dieu!"

2. With cheerful hope her eyes explore Each landmark on the distant shore, The trees of life, the pastures green, The golden streets, the crystal stream;

Again for joy she claps her wings And loud her lovely sonnet singe, "I'm going home."
3. The nearer still she draws to land, More eager still her powers expand; With steady helm, and free-bent sail, Her anchor drops within the vail.
"Now safely moor'd, no storms I fear, My God, my Christ, my heaven are here, And all the joys of Paradise
In loveliness and beauty rise.
'Tis now the soul, with folded wing
Her thrilling notes of joy shall sing,
"Glory to God!'

And now tor joy she tolds her wings And her celestial sonnet sings, "I'm safe at home.

## Precious Rible, what atreasure. 8 s d 7 s .



## Far, lar at sea.


2. Star of Hope, gleam on the billow, Bless the soul that sighs for thee ; Bless the sailor's lonely pillow

Far, far at sea.
Bless the saikor's lonely pillow,
Far, far at sea.
3. Star of Faith, when winds are mocking All his toil, he flips to thee; Save him, on the billows rocking, Far, far at sea. Save him, on the billows rocking, Far, far at sea.
4. Star Divine! O'safely guide him, Bring the wand'rer home to thee: Sore temptations long have tried him,
Far, far at sea.

Sore temptations long liave tried hum, Far, far at sea.





Praise the Lord. [Thanksgiving Hymn.] Words transquted from the German.





3. Praise the Lordl Praise the Lord, atd may his blessing Guide us in the way of truth: Koep our feet from patha of error

Make us holy in our youth. 3. Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord, atd may his blessing Guide us in the way of truth: Koep our feet from paths of error,
4. Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord, $y \theta$ hosts of heaven; An gels, sing your sweet - est lays All things ut-ter forth his glory;

Sound a-loud Je - ho - vah's praise.

 4. But a bright - er day is nigh, When Je - sus shall col-lect his sa - ved, When Je - sus shall col - lect his sa - ved;


"Hark, ye mortals! hear the trumpet." [Ashfield.]


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Rolling a - ges, Roll-ing a - ges, Roll . . . . . a ing
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[^3]
2. Her pastors love to live at ease ;

They covet wealth and honour;
And while they seek such things as these They bring reproach upon her.
Such worthless objects they pursue, Warmly and undiverted,
The church they lead and ruin, too Her glory is departen?
3. Her private members walk no more As Jesus Christ has taught them: Riches and fashion they adoreWith these the world has bought them. The Christian name they still retain, Absurdly and false-hearted;
And while they in the church remain, Her glory is departed.
4. And has religion left the church, Without a trace behind her?
Where stall I go, where shall I search, That I once more may find her? Adieu! ye proud, ye light and gay! I'll seek the broken-hearted,
Who weep, when they of Zion say, Her glory is departed.
5. Some few, like good Elijah stand, While thousands have revolted; In earnest for the heavenly land, They never yet have halted.
With such, religion doth remain. For they are not perverted;
Oh ! may they all inrough them regan The glory that s departed.


1. There is a happy land, Far, far a - way,
Where saints in glory stand, Bright, bright as day. $\}$ Oh how they sweetly sing, Worthy is our Lord and King, Loud let his praises ring For-ev-er - more.

2. Come to that happy land, Come, come a - way ; ? Why will you doubting stand, Why still de - lay? $\}$

Oh, then to glo - ry run, Be a crown and kingdom won, And bright a-bove the sun Reign ev - er - more.

3. Bright, in that happy land, Beams ev'ry eye;
Kedt by a Father's hand, Love cannot die.

There we shall happy be,
When from sin and sorrow free,
Lord, we shall reign with thee, Blest evermore.
"Come, sinners, to the gospel feast."



#  

THOMAS CLARKE.
863

2. Let others hug their chains, For sin and Satan plead, And say, from sin's remains They never can be freed: Rejoice in hope, rejoice with me; We shall from all our sins be free.
3. In God we put our trust ;

If we our sins confess,
Faithful is he, and just,
From all unrighteousness To cleanse us all, both you and me: We shall from all our sins be free
4. Surely in us the hope

Of glory shall appear;
Sinners, your heads lift up,
And see redemption near;
Again, I say, rejolce with me: We shall from all our sins be free.

[^4]264

## DEVOTION.


Shake off dull sloth, and ear-ly rise, To pay thy morning

off dull sloth, and ear-ly rise, To pay thy morning sa - cri-fice, thy morning sa - cri - fice.
Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart, And with the angels bear .

ear - ly rise. Shake off dull sloth, and early rise, To pay thy morning sa - cri - fice.

Wake, and lift up thyself, mv heart, And with the
sa - cri-fice. Shake off dull sloth, and ear-ly rise, To pay thy morning sa - cri - fice.
Walce, and lift up thyself, my heart. And with the angels

off dull sloth, and ear-ly rise, To pay thy morn . . ing sa . - - cri . fice. Wake, and litt up thyselt, my neart, And winn tue an-géls bear . . . .




## UNITY. $6 s$ \& ${ }^{\text {sen }}$. (peculiar.)











their di-vi-nest forms; Ourthoughts are lost in rev'rend awe! We love and we a . dore! The highest an - gel ne - ver saw So much of God be-fore.



VHTALSPA战
Woras of POPE.




-


draws my breath, Tell me, \&c.







 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key of $6 \div-$ |






$28 \%$







Ev'ry island, sea and mountain, Heav'n and earth shall flee away ; All who hate him must, ashamed, Hear the trump proclaim the day, Come to judgment, Come to judgment,


928

$$
\text { . . . . . lars of the vaults of heaven, Breaks upold marble, the repose of princes; See the graves open, and the dead arising, Flames all around them. } 3
$$

- cries of the guilty wretches, Lively bright horror and amazing anguish Stare thro' their eyelids; while the living worm Lies gnawing within them.


Down to hell, there's no redemption, Ev'ry Christless soul must go, Down to hell, depart, depart, depart, ye cursed, in-to ev - er - last-ing flames.


Down to hell, there's no redemption, Ev'ry Christless soul must go, Down to hell, depart, depart, depart, ye cursed, in-to ev-er - last-ing flames.


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1. Oh come, come away, from labour now reposing, Let anxious care awhile forbear, Oh come, come away. Oh come, our sacred joys renew, And Christ will welcome yon,

2. From toil, and the cares on which the day is closing The hour of eve brings sweet reprieve, Oh come, come away.
Oh come where God will smile on thee, And in our hearts will rapture be, And time pass happily,
Oh come, come away.
3. While tuned to God's love, the angel harps are ringing To sound his praise through endless days, Oh come, come away. In answering snngs of sympathy We'll sing in tuneful harmony, From earth's temptations free, Oh come, come away.

4. The bright day is gone, the moon and atars appearing, With silver light illume the night, Oh corne, come away.
Come, join your prayers with ours, address Kind Heav'n ou meeting here to blesw With peace-hope-happiness-

Oh come, come away.

## THE BETTER LAND.



1. I hear thee speak of the better land, Thou callest its children a happy band; Mother, oh, where is that radiant shore? Shall we not seek it, and


Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise, And the date grows ripe under sunny skies; Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas, Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze, And strange, bright birds on their starry wing號 Not there! not there!

Is it far away in some region old, Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold; And the burnitg rays of the rubres shine, And the diamond lights up the sucret mine, Is it there, sweet Not there! not there!
Eye bath not seen it, my gentue hoy, Ear hath not heard its sung of joy; Dreaus cannot picture a world so fair, Time may not breathe on its fadeless bloom Fiar beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb 'Tis there! ${ }^{\text {This thery!-Mrs. Hemame }}$


When fighting'sdone, es - cort - ed, His kingdomthen to share, With glo-ry in my soull

4. I feel that Jesus loves me, But why, I do not know ; To him I'm so unfaithful In all I have to do. I grieve to see my failings, Yet he doth all forgive,
Which makes me love him dearly, And strive, by faith, to live, With glory in my soul !
5. From him I have my orders ; And while I do obey, I find his Holy Spirit Illuminates my way: The way is so delightsome, 1 mean to travel on,
Till I am call'd to heaven,
To receive my starry crown. With glary in my sou.

6 I soon shall reach fair Canann, And on that happy shore, Beyond the reach of sorrow, Shall reign for evermore;
There walk the golden pavements, And blood-wash'd garments wear And, to complete my raptures, King Jesus will be there! With glory in my soul.
7. My song I now have ended, Though 'tis against my will: I long to have the promise, And sing what I can feel;
I long to see the time, when, Immortal I shall be,
And sing and praise my saviour To all eternitv'

With glory in my aöu:

## Head of the church triumphant.



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w B. BIRADBURY.
280


1. Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, ci-ty of our God; He, whose word can ne'er be broken, Chose thee for his own abode. Lord, thy church is still thy dwelling


Still is precious in thy sight, Ju-dah's temple far ex-celling, Beaming with the gospel's light. Hal-le-hujah! Hal-le - lu - jah ! Hal - le - lu - jah! A - men !

2. On the Rock of ages founded, What can shake her sure repose Wulu salvation's wail surrounded She can smile at all ber foes. 19

See the streams of living waters Springing from eternal love, Weit supply her sons and daugners, And all fear of want remove.

3 Round her habitation hov'ring, See the cloud and fire appear, For a glory and a covering, Ghowing that the Lord is near

Glorious rinings of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our God;
He, whose word can we'er be braken, Chose thee for his uwn abode.

 The Lord, the Sovereign, sends his sum-mons forth, Calls the south na-tions and a-wakes the north; From eas to west the sove-reign or-ders spread, Through









## $2 y$

HANI OF THE HTMETT. IRS \& 11 s .














Canaan a - bove, 'tia the land of the bleat. Where the weary repose, all their troubles at rest, 'lis the Canaan a - love, 'this the land of tho bleat.


## $\because 294$

## 



Now is Christ ris - en from the dead, and be-come the first fruits of them that slept.


Hal-le-1u-jan!


he burst the bars of death, and triumph'd o'er the grave! Then, then,


## $296$











## JUBILEE. L. TI.



3. Slaves, that have borne the hea - vy chain Of sin and hell's ty - ran - nic reign,
T'o lib-er - ty as - sert your claim, And urge the great Re - deem - er's name.

3. Slaves, that have borne
the
as
hea - vy chain Of sin and hell's ty - ran - nic reign, sert your claim, And urge the great Re - deem - er's name.
4. The rich in-her-itance of heav'n, Your joy, your boast, is



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H2021


[^0]:    QUESTIONS.
    Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided? Whv is the letter $G$ placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male voice to

[^1]:    $\bar{P}$ The summer rays wita ngour snune, To raise the corn and cheer the vine, To raise dce

[^2]:    That Freedom calls her own!

[^3]:    will joy, 1 will ioy is the Guci, tae gou of may sal-va-tion

[^4]:    We shall trom all our sins be free.

