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## a New Systern of musical notation;

WITH A COLLECTION OF

PSALIT TUNES, ANTHEMS, ANDCHANTS, SELECTED FROM THE

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DESIGNEDEORTHE
USE OF CIILRCHES, SINGING-SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETIES.

BY J. B. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY T. K. \& P. G. COLLINS.

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J. B. AIKIN,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
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## NOTICE.

This work is published with the full persuasion that the plan upon which it is written needs only to be seen to receive the hearty approbation of the public. The plan of the work, together with some of the reasons for its adoption, is fully stated in the Preface, to which the reader is respectfully referred. Great care has been bestowed upon the selection of the Music. The best tunes and harmonies and all of a rich and devotional character, have been selected from all the sources within the editor's reach. The elementary principles are written in plain language, and accompanied with illustrations.

## PREFACE.

As Sacred Music is one of the mediums through which man expresses his praise and devotion to the Author of his being, it is natural that the Christian community should hold it in high estimation ; and considering the influence of devotional song upon all men, it would be unnatural that any should feel no interest in its promotion. But although people are almost universally pleased with music, few ever become adepts in it. This has led the author to doubt the adequacy of the old theory of writing music to enable the pupil to acquire it with any tolerable degree of ease, accuracy, or expedition. Under this impression, and influenced by a desire to contribute something towards extending a knowledge of the science, he has devoted a few years to an investigation of the principles by which music is written. This investigation has resulted in a thorough conviction that the theory is wrong in many of its principles, and complex in a majority of its methods, -hence he has undertaken to form a system upon a plan almost entirely new.

That books upon Sacred Music have been greatly multiplied within a few years, is obvious to all. Masoss' publications alone have furnished the churches with a great variety of rich devotional music. But the difficulty of acquiring music by the old system renders even these works comparatively useless. And with the experience of the past, it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell, that while the same theory is continued, no effort to extend the boundaries of knowledge in this department of science, however energetic and well directed, will succeed, in any degree adequate to the wishes and expectations of its friends.

The author of the new system has found the old very erroneous in five particulars:

1. In the improper position of the letters on the staff, and the consequent multiplication of the letters and scales one half.
2. In the multiplication of the number of scales one-half, by the introduction of the minor scale.
3. In the use of flats and sharps as a signature, or sign of the key, instead of the word, key, itself.
4. In nine varieties of measure, or modes of time, instead of two.
5. In a uniformity in the shape of the notes.

## I. IN THE LMPROPER POSITION OF THE LETTERS ON THE STAFF.

In the treble, the old theory places $G$ on the second line of the staff; but in the base, it puts $G$ on the fourth space. It has been ascertained by the fixed or stationary sounds on instruments, that the sound called G is about the centre of the compass of the voice. Hence, in the new system, this letter is placed on the third line, or middle of the staff. The error in placing the letters on the staff not only produces great confusion, but doubles the labour of the pupil; for the very letters which he has learned as they are placed on the treble, he is compelled to learn as they are placed on the base. The pupil, then, is virtually compelled to learn fourteen letters instead of seven! By the new system, all the staffs are lettered alike, which greatly simplifies the means of writing and learning music. This uniformity in the position of each of the seven letters presents each part (treble, alto, tenor, and base) in its true place, or proper pitch, and gives a clear view of the combination of sounds in all the parts. Nor is this all,-for the uniformity in lettering the staffs reduces the number of scales of high and low sounds one half.

To a person learning to play upon the organ or the piano-forte, the advantages of a uniformity in lettering the staffs will be incalculable. The labour of the pupil will be comparatively trifling. Every teacher knows that when the pupil has the position of the letters of one staff and their relation to his instrument once fixed in his mind, he is, according to the old theory, immediately perplexed to find that C in the first staff is not C in the base staff, but E ; that the central line of one staff is B , and of another is D ,in short, that the letters on both staffs, and their relation to the instrument, conflict throughout, and all this while the octaves on the instrument are exactly alike. By the new system, when the pupil shall have learned the position of the seven letters on one staff, and their relation to his instrument, he has learned their position on all the staffs.
if. in the multiplication of tie scales one half, by the introduction of tie minor scale.
Triere is no ground for such a distinction as minor scale. It answers no practical purpose whatever in writing music, consequently it should be rejected. The seven scales in the Elementary Principles, with the sharp fourth, fifth, \&c., contain all the sounds, and all the intervals, of any tune that has ever been written. There is no conceivable variety of inusic, bold or cheerful, soft or plaintive, which cannot be written on these seven scales. This distinction should be excluded from the theory, not only because it can answer no practical purpose, but because it introduces two keys into one scale, where in reality there is but one. (See Key, Elementary Principles, page 12.) The theory of two keys makes two scales out of one, and thereby multiplies the number of scales of high and low sounds upon the staff; one half. Nor is this all: for this theory gives a double set of numerals to
the same sounds and syllables. The minor scale is neither more nor less than portions of two octaves of any of the seven scales, with the sharp fourths and fifths-commencing with the sixth (lah) below the key, and ending with the sixth (lah) above it. (In practising on these minor scales the fourths and fifths are sharped in ascending, but not in descending.) Lah is called the minor key, and all the numerals are changed, -lah is called one, see two, doe three, ray four, \&c. In this way two scales are made out of one, and their number multiplied one half.

This error has originated from the fact, that the writers of music found by experience that from this range of sounds they could compose the plaintive strains of music, which they call the minor-keyed tunes. But the soft and plaintive strains of music, and the bold and cheerful strains, are produced by the difference in the combination of sounds, as may be seen by a reference to the tunes, which is the best illustration that can be given. It will be seen also, in the tunes, that the fourths and fifths are sharped in descending as well as in ascending. Hence the pupil should practise on the scale in both ways.

The imaginary minor key forms no part of the new system. Hence the number of scales is not only reduced one half, but the great confusion arising from this double set of numerals to the same sounds and syllables is entirely prevented. Consequently, the pupil, having mastered the seven scales founded upon the seven letters occupying their seven fixed places on the staff, will find his mind no longer confused and his memory burdened with endless distinctions.

Ill. IN THE USE OF FLATS AND SHARPS AS A SIGNATURE, OR SLGN OF THE KEY, INSTEAD OF THE WORD, KEY, ITSELF.
'T'o indicate on what line or space the key-note, doe, is put, the old theory employs flats and sharps at the beginning of the tune. These flats and sharps are thence denominated signatures, or signs of the key. Upon this plan the pupil is compelled to memorize the following facts:

1. If there is one sharp at the beginning of the tune, the key-note, doe, is on G.
2. If there are two sharps, the key is on D.
3. If there are three sharps, the key is on A.
4. If there are four sharps, the key is on E.
5. If there is one flat only, the key is on F.
6. If there are two flats, the key is on B.
7. If there are three flats, the key is on E.
8. If there are four flats, the key is on A.
9. But if there are neither flats nor sharps, the key is on C.

These are the signatures of the major keys. And the sixth of these major scales, which is called lah, is the minor key of each scale, remembering that the numerals are changed; lah is called one, see two, doe three, ray four, \&c.

To relieve the pupil of learning, and the difficulty of retaining the complex method here presented, the author of the new system writes the word, key, itself, on the line or space on which the key-note stands.

These flats and sharps, in the old theory, also show the performer on the instrument what letters are to be played flat or sharp. But in the new system these flats and sharps are placed in the instrumental scales, to which alone they properly belong.

> IV. IN NINE VARIETIES OF MEASURE, OR MODES OF TIME, INSTEAD OF TWO.

To render this point clear, it may be well to define a measure.
A measure is the space between two single bars. Written music is divided into equal portions called measures. Measures are intended to enable singers, and performers on instruments, to preserve a uniformity in the time between the different portions of the same part, and between different parts of the same piece of music.

Varieties of Measure respect the different kinds of measure, and the different kinds of notes with which the measures are filled.
The old theory has nine varieties; but as all music may be written by means of two, the new system has rejected seven of the nine as perplexing and useless. Hence the new system has but two varieties, namely, equal measure and unequal measure.

The equal measures are always filled with two half-notes, $[\rho P]$ or their value. The unequal measures are always filled with three half-notes, $[\rho \rho P$ ] or their value.

Equal measure is performed with two beats, that is, two motions of the hand, or foot, to the measure. Hence it is called equal time.

Unequal measure is performed with three beats, and it is called unequal time, which always gives a half-note, or its value, to the beat, whether in equal or unequal time.

These two varieties are indispensably necessary, from the fact that there is equal and unequal measured verse in poetry. Other varieties are useless, as they do not even aid in defining the time. For this truth the highest authority may be given. Professor Mason says, in his Carmina Sacra, page 7, "The example $\frac{2}{2}[\rho \rho]$ is not necessarily either slower or quicker than $\frac{2}{4}[\rho \rho] ; \frac{3}{2}[\rho \rho \rho]$ is neither slower nor quicker than $\frac{3}{8}[00]$, but they are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear they are alike."

Much time and labour are spent in acquiring a knowledge of the many varieties of measure which are made in the old system. But when the pupil arrives at the practice, he finds that all these varieties, which he has spent so much time to acquire, are of no practical use whatever.

The old theory nas two beats to the measure, three beats, four beats, and sometimes six.
Measures to be performed with two beats have the half-note $\left.\frac{2}{2} \rho \rho \right\rvert\,$ or its value to the beat; also the quarter-note $\left.\frac{2}{4} \right\rvert\, \rho \rho$ or its value to the beat.

Measures to be performed with three beats have the half-note $\frac{3}{2}|\rho \rho \rho|$ or its value to the beat ; the quarter-note $\frac{3}{4}|\rho \rho \rho|$ or its value to the beat; and the eighth-note $\left.\frac{3}{8} \right\rvert\,$ or its value to the beat.

Measures to be performed with four beats, have the half-note $\left.\frac{4}{2} \rho \rho \rho \rho \right\rvert\,$ or its value to the beat; and the quarter-note $\frac{4}{4} \rho \rho \rho \rho$ ) or its value to the beat.

Neasures to be performed with six beats, have the quarter-note $\frac{6}{4}|\rho \rho|$ or its value to the beat; and the eighth-note 8

In these varieties, the pupil has a half-note $(P)$ to the beat; two beats to the half-note $(P)$; one beat to the eighth ( $Q$ ); two
 times two quarters ( $\rho \boldsymbol{\rho})$ ) to the beat.

This variety of notes of different value to the beat, and the four different ways of performing the beats in the measure, render it so very difficult to keep time, and so perplexing to the mind, that the pupil often gives it up in despair, and perhaps never learns to sing or perform on an instrument correctly.

The method of writing music by the new system prevents all the evil, and accomplishes every purpose that can be needed or desired.

## v. in the uniformity in the shape of the notes.

The system of seven syllables used as names for the different notes in the octave, now so deservedly popular in every part of the world, has been adopted in this work. Nothing is more easily demonstrable than the superiority of this to the four-syllable system. For if any thing at all is gained by giving names to the different sounds in the octave, -and of this there can be no question,-it is easy to perceive that the nomenclature which appropriates to each sound in the octave a distinct name, must have the decided advantage over that which requires the same name to be applied to different sounds. On this plan, the association of the name and the sound-which is the great object designed in the use of names-is necessarily complete; and universally, where this system is adopted in singing-schools, the intonation is much sooner formed.

But every singer knows how difficult it is to learn to apply the seven syllables to the notes in all the seven scales with the notes all of one shape. The learner must know whether the note is doe, ray, or fah, by the lines and spaces on the staff. This he must learn in all the seven scales: for example, in the key of C , or in the C scale, doe is on C , ray on D, me on $\mathrm{E}, \& \mathrm{c}$. And in the key of A , doe is on A , ray on B , me on C , \&c. In short, through the seven scales, doe, as well as every other syllable in the octave, is on every line and space on the staff.

It is this which has caused so much confusion in the minds of the pupils, that some very intelligent teachers have undertaken to teach the seven scales without changing the syllables from the C scale. But this produces other serious difficulties; for upon this plan the pupil finds but one scale out of seven which is natural to his voice. If the syllables are not changed with the key, the learner is compelled to sing flats or sharps in every scale except C. But when the syllables are changed with the key, the voice rises and falls naturally in all the seven scales. Hence it is as easy for the pupil to sing in one scale as in another, which may be seen by a reference to the seven scales in the Elementary Principles. It will be seen also, in the scales, that if the syllables are not changed with the key, six of the seven scales will be as unnatural to the roice as they are to the instrument. But to relieve the mind of the learner of all this embarrassment, the new system gives a distinct figure, or form, to every note in the octave. As seven different syllables, or names, are used for the purpose of attaining the seven different sounds in the octave with greater facility, so notes of seven different forms are used for the purpose of obtaining the names immediately and with certainty.

The shape of the note is not incorporated with the science or the principles of music ; the music is the same whether the notes which express it are of one form or of seven forms. The shape of the note is addressed to the memory, not to the judgment of the learner ; and the less the memory is burdened with the means of expression, the more the judgment may be employed upon the sentiments expressed.

The seven figured notes clearly present to the eye not only the key itself, but the name, pitch, and length of every note in the octave, and the exact relation which each bears to the key, in all the seven scales.

The peculiarities above specified embrace the chief characteristics of this work,-whether to them shall be awarded the merit of being improvements, must be submitted to the decision of a liberal and enlightened community.
'The vain design of thrusting before the world useless innovations upon the established principles of science, and of making unnecessary inroads upon the customary mode of instruction, has had no share in getting up this work. With the firm conviction that the old system, as ordinarily presented in the books, might be divested of some of its mysteries and subtleties, and a sincere desire, if possible, to contribute something towards multiplying the number of those-alas! now too few-who shall be prepared to lift up their voices in harmonious strains of praise to H1m before whom "the morning stars sang together," the editor has done what he could, and now earnestly praying that the day may not be far distant when the multitude of those who shall be able to "sing unto the Lord a new song" may be such as "no man can number," he cheerfully leaves the result of his labours in the hands of an impartial public.

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Musical sounds may be considered in reference to their Pitch, Length, and Force. And upon these are founded 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 DIVISION.-Pitcu.

The human voice is capable of producing eight distinct primary sounds.
In rising or falling from any given sound, the voice proceeds by regular gradation or steps.
The distance between two sounds is called an intcrval.
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 primary 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 halfinterval to the fourth-then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by

## QUESTIONS.

What three qualities bclong to every musical sound? Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? What is pitch? What is length? What is force? What department does the first division embrace? How many primary sounds are there? In rising or falling from a given sound, how does the voice proceed? What is an intcrval? Are the intervals o: steos in the voice uniform and equal to one another?
whole-intervals; and from the seventh, the next step is a half-interval, 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:


This character, (O) called a note, represents the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 's, 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 are the greater intervals callcd? What the less? In what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight primary sounds ascending? Is this order natural or artificial? What is an octave? What do notes represent? What interval occurs be tween 1 and 2 ? 2 and 3 ? 3 and 4 , \&c.? What is the distance between 1 and 3? Be tween 1 and 4,1 and 8,3 and $8, \& c$. ?

## 

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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 01 \text { First sound taken. } \\
& 07 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0_{0}^{3} \\
& 0_{1}^{2} \\
& 0
\end{aligned}
$$

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 cither above or below the octare, 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, to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below-and you have a scale of two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are cight sounds and

## Questions.

By what steps does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? Are the intervals the same in aseending and descending? What will be the result if the voice is extended above or below the octave?
seven natural intervals. The voice thus naturally forms, from the first sound taken, two octaves ; and this sound becomes the key or governing sound in the ear and voice.

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

## QUESTIONs.

What is the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice.] How does the voice form a seale of two oetaves? Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificial ? What is the use of the figures $1,2,3, \& c$. ?

The key is always called $\mathbf{1}$, 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 called 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 $\mathbf{5}$, 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 abo the key, 3 will be two whole-intervals, 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 a series of fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

The fixed or stationary sounds could not have been obtained in any other way than 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 voice.

But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds both higher and lower than the compass of the voice extends, instruments 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 human voice embraces about two octaves-but it is by means of instruments alone, that it

## QUESTIONS.

What numeral is always applied to the key? How are the other numbers approprinted? Explain the connection of the octaves? Do you mean by the key a sound of any particular pitch? Whence arises the necessity of having fixed sounds? How are fixed sounds obtained? How are instruments made. May instruments be made higher and lower than the compass of the voice? What is the ordinary compass of the human voice? How is it ascertained what sounds are embraced within its compass? Why study instrumental
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 represent the whole and half-intervals.

The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace which extends from $G$ to $G$.

We are confined to seven letters because there are only eight primary sounds and seven natural intervals.

In the application of these sever letters 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 .

## QUESTIONS.

sounds when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Ans. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a science.]. How are the sounds on instruments named? What is the figure on this page designed to illustrate? Why are only seven letters used? What sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice? What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? Was this arbitrary? Where do the half-intervals occur on instruments?

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, will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives $\mathbf{C}$, 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 $\mathrm{C}, \& \mathrm{c}$.

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of $A$, or $C$, or $G$, we speak 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.

Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers $1,2,3$, \&c., ever appropriated as names to the sounds of instruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or letter by means of an instrument that produees invariably a given pitch? If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D ?

What is necessary in order to write music? What is the staff? Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Beeause the sounds on instruments are thus named.] How many places for notes does the staff furnish? Does the compass of the voice extend above and below the staff? Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? What is the use of added lines? Why is G plaeed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Bceause the sound ealled G on instruments is found to be about the central sound of the compass of the voicc.]
paper, and be known by its own name. For this purpose a staff is used which is composed of five lines and the spaces between them, thus:


The letters or names of the sounds on instruments are thus transferred to the staff; each line and space having its corresponding name, and representing a particular sound. The first line of the staff is C ; the first space is D ; the second line is E, \&c. These five lines with their spaces constituting the most convenient staff, furnish nine places for notes.
The compass of the voice is from Gr second space below the staff, to $G$ second space above it; and when music is thus written, the spaces immediately above and below the staff are used; also the short lines called added lines.

## C SCALE.



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

The note on C, the first or lower line of the staff, represents the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the C scale.
To assist in obtaining with accuracy and fixing in the ear each sound of the 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 Me; 4 is called Fah; 5 is called Sole; 6 is called Lall; and 7 is called See. The same syllable, and the same note, being always applied to the same number of the scale.
Pronuneiation of the syllables.--DoE, should be pronounced as broadly as the word doe, a female deer, or foe, and not as the verb $d o$; nor should it be pronounced dow.

## QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] What is this scale called? What do you understand by the key? What do the numerals What is this scale called? What do you understand by the key? What do the numerals
cnder the staft show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voiee.] In singing the notes

Ray, like the word ray, a bean of light, and not like rea in the verb read, nor like the word rye.

Me, like the pronoun $m e$, when emphatically pronounced.
Fait, as broad as the first syllable in the word $f^{2}$-ther.
Sole, not sul, nor so-il.
Lait, as broad as the first syllable in the word fá-ther.
See, like the verb see, or the word sea, the ocean.
This C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first continuously and then by skips, as $1,3,5,1 ; 1,5 ; 1,5,1 ; 1,1, \& \in$., until the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required or of any note pointed out on the staff. Be careful that the sounds be made full and firm, and that the voice be not permitted carelessly to sing at a note, sliding up or down to the proper sound.

## QUESTIONS

of the seale, why use seven syllables? What names are used? Is the same name or sylof the seale, why use seven sylables? What names are used? Is the same name or sylOn what is Me? On what is Sole? Sing the scale.


This is called the G scale, because the note on G represents 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 upon the staff.

## instrumental.

In this scale $G$ is taken as the key, consequently the voice, which naturally produces the half-intervals between $\mathbf{3}$ and $\mathbf{4}$ and between 7 and $\mathbf{1}$,

## QUESTIONS.

What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? Does the voice rise and fall from $G$ in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? Why take different letters or $G$ in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? Why take different letters or
sounds as the key? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what line or space sounds as the key?
s Sole? Sing the scalc.
Instrumental.-Between what letters do the half-intervals oceur in this seale? Does the
will 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, in order to perform this scale, must be constructed so as to produce an 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 \#. Hence the rule, When G is the key, $F$ must be played sharp in every octave.

## Questions.

mstrument ascend and descend the oetave from $G$ in this scale as it does from $C$ in the $C$ seale? What sound or sounds not introduced in the $C$ scale are required in order to perform the $G$ scale? What letters are performed differently? Why is $F$ played sharp? [Ans. 'To make the instrument eorrespond with tho voice. I What is meant by $F$ \#? What is the rule for performing this scale?


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

## INSTRUMENTAL

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

## QUESTIONS.

What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? Does the voice produce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes $D$ as the key, as when it assumes ©? duce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes $D$ as the key, as when it assumes ?
What name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scale? How otten docs Doe occur in this scale? How often does Fah? Sing the scale?
Instrumental.- Between what letters does the ear require the half-intervals in this scale?

From $G=4$ to $A=5$ is a whole-interval. From $A=5$ to $B=6$ is a wholeinterval. From $\mathrm{B}=6$ to $\mathrm{C}=\overline{7}$ 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 \#, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between $C$ and $D$ called $C \neq$. Then from $B=6$ to $C \neq=7$ is a whole-interval, and from $\mathrm{C} \#=7$ to D is a half-interval, which completes the octave.

Rule. When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp.

## QUESTIONS.

What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this ? What letters are required to be performed differently? Why? [Ans. To make the insirument please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale?

## A SCALE.



This is called the A scale, because the note on A represents the key or governing sound of the scale.
The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the key.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale A is taken as one, or the key; consequently, as may be seen at once, an additional intermediate sound will be required between $G$ and $A$.

## QUESTIONS.

Why is this called the A seale? What do you understand by the key? On what line or space in this seale is Doe? What name do you give the note on the third line? Sing the seale?

Instrumental.-What sounds additional to those neeessary in the C scale are required in

Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be capable of elevating G a half-interval, or of making $G$ \# as well as $F$ and $C$.

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

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

## questions.

this? Where does the ear fequire the half-intervals in this seale? What letters are performed differently? What is the rule for performing the A seale? What is the second rule? Do the numerals, syllables, and notes oceupy the same lines and spaces when tho A seale is performed with three sharps as with four flats? [Ans. They do.]

## $F$ SCALE.



This is called the F scale because the note on F represents the key or governing sound of the scale.
The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is 1. From F to $G$ is a whole-

## QUESTIONS.

What letter is the governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? Does the voice rise and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? Where is Doc in this acale? On what line or space is Sole? Sing the scale.
interval-from $C$ 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 octave.

## QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.-What sound or sounds besides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this? What letter is to be performed differently? When a letter is performed a half-interval lower what is it called? What is the rule for performing this scale?

## $B$ SCALE.



In this scale the note on B represents the key or governing sound ; this is, therefore, called the B scale.
The voice naturally rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

## INSTRUMENTAL

In this scale Bb is taken as the key or governing sound. And to

## QUESTIONS.

On what line or space is Doe in this seale? What letter is on the fourth line and first space below? How many times does Doe occur in this scale? What is the name of the note on the added line above? Sing the scale.
note on the added hine above ?
Instrumental. What is the piteh of the key in this scale? Does the voice aseend or de-
perform this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called $\mathrm{E} b$.
Rule, - When the key or governing sound is $\mathrm{B} b, \mathrm{~B}$ and E must be played flat in every octave.
[Note.-This seale is played with Bb and ED 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.

scend the octave by the same degrees from $B$ b as it does from the key of $C$ ? What sounds different from those in the $C$ seale are required to perform this seale? [Ans. Inter mediate sounds between $A$ and $B$ and between $D$ and $E$.? What letters are performet differently? What is the rule for performing this scale?

## $E$ SCALE.



The note on E in this scale represents the key or governing sound ; this is therefore called the $\mathbf{E}$ scale.
The voice rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

In the preceding seven scales the key or 1 has been on every letter on the staff.

> INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is Eb. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales. A

## QUESTIONS

Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may bc the pitch of the key? In the preceding seven scales has the "key or 1 been on every letter on the staff? Why are only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be uscd on an instrument; which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters as the key? [Ans. It produces a greater variety in the combination of sounds upon the staff.] Why have such a variety of high and low sounds upon the staff? [Ans. They are uscd in composing a great variety of tunes.] Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? What letter is on the second line of the staff and on the first space above? Is the syllable Doe always applied to the key or 1 ? the staff and on the first space above? Is the syllable Doe always applied to the key or t? scale.
must be played flat, but $G$ 步 has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

Rule must be played flat.

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

Rule.—乹When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.
Instruments, in order to perform all the seven scales, 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 scalc? Is any sound different from those already introduced, necessary to perform this scale? Is $A b$ the same as $G$ \# ? Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next above it ? 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.] What letters must be performed differently? What is the rule for performing this scale? Must an instrument be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals in order to perform all the seven scalcs? Can instruments thus made performs the E scale by assuming E as the key? What is the rule? Do the numerals, syllables, and notes occupy the same lines and spaces when the E scale is performed with thrce flats as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

## SECOND DIVISION.-LENGTH of SOUNDS.

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

The length of sounds is indicated by the form of the notes which represent them.

Notes representing five varieties of length are used-each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.


A point (.) adds to a note one half its length.
Thus, a pointed half-note $0 \cdot$ is equal to three quarters 0 or $p$
A pointed quarter 0 is equal to three eighths or 0
It should be observed that these notes of various forms 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

## QUESTIONS

What is the first consideration in regard to sounds? What is the second? Are we now to consider the same high and low sounds as long or short? Does the pitch of a sound affect its length? How is the tength of sounds designated? How many kinds of notes are used ? What are their names? What one note is equal to two halves? What note is equal to two quarters? What note is equal to two quarters and four eighths, \&e.? Have
second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth. the fourth of a secend; and the pointed whole note, six seconds; the pointed 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 pointed 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.

Meusures.-To regulate the time, and to preserve equability 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.

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number or form of the notes.
Measures are divided into smaller portions, called parts of measures. There 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 because two half-notes constitute a measure.


Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked -3

- because three half-notes constitute a measure.
$-2$


## QUESTIONS

notes any positive length? How then? What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a plece of music? How is an idea of the time suggested? What are mcasures? For what are they used? What are bars? How are measures divided? How many kinds of measures are there? What is equat measure? What is unequal measure? Ifow is a quarter note known from an eighth? [Ans. The eighth has one mark on the stem.]

To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made ; this is called beating time.
Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first downward, the second upward.

Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first downward, the second horizontal, or to the breast, the third upward.
Rule.——The downward beat always begins the measure.
Rests.-There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the five different kinds of notes, as follows :


A point adds to a rest one half its length.
A pause ( $)$ is sometimes used. The 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, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected.


Tripletts.-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 dotted lines across the staff.

Thus:


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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


UNEQUAL TIME.


## questions.

What is the use of beating time? How many beats has equal time? How many has unequal? Ir what part of the measure does the land descend in beating time? What are rests? How many are used? For what is the pause used? For what is the staccato used?

## QUESTIONS.

What is the use of a slur? What effect is intended by the figure 3 over or under three notes? When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? What is the use of the double bar? What is the sign of equal time? What of unequal time ?

THIRD DIVISION.-FORCE of sounds.
Musical sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without effecting their pitch or length.

Medium.-A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked $m$.

Piano.-A sound produced by the vocal organs, somewhat restrained, is a soft sound ; it is called piano, and is marked $p$.

Pianissimo.-A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is marked $p p$.

Forte.-A loud sound called forte is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked $f$.

Fortissimo.-A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked $\mathbb{f}$.

Aecent.-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.
3 d . In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is 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 diminished 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 $\rangle$.
Explosive tone.-When a sound is to be struck with very great force. and instantly diminished, it is marked thus $>$.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


## QUESTIONS.

How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? What letter is used to signify medium? What letter is used to signify soft? What letter is used to signify very soft?

QUESTIONS.
What does $f$ signify? What does $f f$ signify? What is the first rule for accent? What is the second rule? What is the third rule? What is an organ sound?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.









In the preceding seven scales, we have already seen that an instrument, in order to perform tunes written from all the seven scales, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.

But this figure in connection with the staff, \&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 staffs 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, therefore, written on the middle of the staff, and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that

[^0]the voice of boys-which corresponds with that of females, and is classed with the alto-undergoes a change before they arrive at maturity, and is 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, trcble, alto, and tenor. The G on the middle line of the base and the 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, seraphina, \&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 staffs. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of written music.

Note.-Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sonnds. For example, tho German flute is based upon D, some of the clarincts upon Bb, and others upon Eb. The church organ, piano forte, and scveral other leading mstruments are constructed or tuned to the sound ealled C. This key, or scale, is therefore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison

CHROMATIC SCALE.


It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between $\mathbf{3}$ and 4 , and between 7 and 1 , are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octaveithas been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate 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 1 , because 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 ling 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 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, $a \boldsymbol{\#}$ is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4 th, \&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 7th, \&c.

䛣A sharp (\#) elevates 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 octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? Why may we not have intermediate sounds between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 1? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of half-intervals.] How are intermediate sounds written on the staff? What character is a sign of elevation? What is the sign of depression? Where a note appears on the staff with a $\#$ prefixed, how is it
$\Longrightarrow$ A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.
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, Rav, Fah, \&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, Me, \&c. 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 instrument 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 piece of music may commence in one key, and during its progress be changed into another key, whicl is callcd modulation. When the change is continued several measures, the syllables should be changed, (see page 268,) but when the change is made for one or two notes only, the 1 thl, or bith, \&c., should be introduced; hence the necessity of singers practising the chromatic scale.
to be sung? How when a $b$ is prefixed? Is it any advantage in singing sharped and flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables? What change is recommended
Instrumental.- When a note appears on the staff with a $\#$ prefixed, how is it to be played? [Ans. The sound is to be raised a half-interval.] When a $b$ how? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] In the key of F the $\overline{\#}$ th is on B , how is the note to be played? [Ans. B natural, or as B is played in the C scale.] In the key of $G$ the $b^{7 \text { th }}$ is on F , how is the note to be played? [Ans. F natural.]

## 

(1) H W UNDRECE. L. MI.
martin luther.

4. We'll crowd thy gates with thank-ful songs, High as the heav'nsour voi - ces raise: And earth with her ten thou-sand tongues Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise. 5. Wide as the world is thy com-mand, Vast as e-ter-ni - ty thy love; Firm as a rock thy truth must stand, When roll-ing years shall cease to mowe.



3. I'll sing thy truth and mer - ey, Lord; I'll sing the won - ders of thy word; Notall the works and names be - low, So much thy power and glo - ry show.


## AERNIELDE. K. 部.



1. The Lord is come-the heavens pro = elaim His birth-the nations learn his name: An unknownstar di-rects the road Of eastern sa-ges to their God.

2. All ye bright armies of the skies, Go, worship where the Saviour lies: Angels and kings be - fore him bow, Those gods on high, and gods be - low.

3. Let $i$ - dols tot - ter to the ground, And their own worship-pers eon-found, Zi - on shall still his glo - ry sing, And earth eonfess her sovereign King.



## WVELIS. H. MI.

HOLLARD.


1. Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time t'insure the great reward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vi-lest sinner may re - turn.

2. Life is the hour that God has given To 'seape from hell and fly to heaven; The day of grace, and mor-tals may Se - cure the blessings of the day.

3. Then what my thoughtsdesign to do, My hands, with all your might pursue; Since no device nor work is found, Nor faith, nor hope, beneath the ground.


## St. PETNERS.

I. Mi.

IIARWOOD.


1. To God, the great, the ev - er-bless'd, Let songs of hon - our be address'd; His merey firm for ev - er stands; Give him the thanks his love demands.

2. Who knows the wonders of thy ways? Who shall ful - fil thy boundless praise? Bless'd are the souls that fear thee still, And pay their du - ty to thy will.

3. Re-member what thy merey did For Ja - eob's race, thy chosen seed: And with the samesalva - tion bless The mean - est sup - pliant of thy grace.

L. II.

4. Sweet peace of conscience, heavenly guest, Come, fix thy man - sion in my breast; Dis - pel my doubts, my fears eon - trol, And heal the an - guish of my soul.

5. Come, smiling hope, and joy sincere, Come, make your eon - stant dwelling here; Still let your presence eheer my heart, Nor sin eom - pel you to de - part.

6. Thou God of hope and peace divine, Oh make these sa - ered pleasures mine; Forgive my sins, my fears re - move, And send the to - kens of thy love.


LINLEX.

7. Loud let the pealing or - gan swell! Breathe forth your soul in raptures high! Angels with men in mu - sie join; Musie's the lan - guage of the sky.


DANVEIES. K. PI.

2. How vast his knowledge! how profound! A depth where all our thoughts are drown'd! The stars he numbers, and their names He gives to
all those heavenly flames.

3. Through each bright world above, be-hold Ten thousand thousand charms un - fold: Earth, air, and migh - ty scas combine, To speak his wis - dom all di - vine.

4. But in redemp-tion, Oh what grace! Its wonders, Oh, what thought can trace! Here wisdom shines for ev-crbright; Praise Him, my soul, with sweet delight.

## 

## stanley.


3. Re - joice, ye servants of the Lord, Spreadwide Jchovah's name a - broad; Oh, praise our God, his power a - dore, From age to age, from shore to shore.


2. He'll shield you with a wall of fire, With flaming zeal your breasts in - spire; Bid raging winds their fury eease, And ealm the savage breast to peace.


## STERRING. L. MI.



## HETBREN. 1. M.




4. There is a stream, whose gentle flow Sup-plies the ci - ty of our God! fife, love, and joy still gli-ding through, And wa-t'ring our di-vine a - bode.



ASEREICLID. K. PI.


## 



1. Lord, when my thoughts delighted rove A-midthe won-ders of thy love, Sweet hopere-vives my droop - ing heart, And bids in-truding fears de - part.

2. Re-pentant sorrow fillsmy heart, But mingling joy al - lays the smart; Oh! may my fu-ture life de - clare The sorrow and the joy sin - cere.

3. Be all my heart and all my days De - voted to my Sa-viour's praise; And let my glad o - be - dience prove llowinuchi owe, how much I love.


## HENDN. L. M.



2. While God in - vites, how bless'd the day! How sweet the gos-pel's charming sound! Come, sin-ners, haste, oh haste a-way, While yet a pardoning God he's found.

3. Soon, borne on time's most ra - pid wing, Shall death command you to the grave; Be - fore his bar your spi - rits bring, And none be found to hear or save.

4. In that lone land of deep de-spair, No Sabbath's heavenly light shall rise; No God re-gard your bit-ter praycr, Nor Sa-viour call you to the skies.

## SEPOEL. K. MI.

Altered from SHOEL.


1. Now shall the trembling mourn-er come, And bind his sheaves, and bear them home; The voice, long broke with sighs, shall sing, Till heaven with hal - le - lu - jahs ring.


2. God of my life, to thee be - long The grate - ful heart, the joy-ful song; Touchdby thy love, each tune - ful chord Re - sounds the good - ness of the Lord.


> 1. Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love, But there's a no-bler rest a - bove; To that our longing souls as - pire, With cheer - ful hope, and strong de - sire.

2. No more fatigue - no more distress, Nor $\sin$, nor death shall reach the place ; No groans shall mingle with the songs Which warble from immortal tongues.
3. No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose ; No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, high, eternal noon.
4. O long expected day, begin ;

Dawn on these realms of wo and sin: Fain would we leave this weary road, And sleep in death, to rest in God.

# WHNCFELSEA. L. MI. 





## EOTHEVELL. L. II.



2. Awake the trumpet's lof-ty sound, To spread your sacred pleasures round; Awake each voice, and strike each string, And to the solemn organ sing, And to the sol - emn organ sing.

3. Let all, whom life and breath inspire. Attend, and join the bliss - ful choir; But chielly ye, who know his word, Adore, and love, and praise the Lord, A - dore, and love. and praisc the Lord.


TVAGETHELD. L. M.

2. Oppress'd with sin, a pain - ful load, Oh come, andspreadyour wocs a-broad: Di - vine com - pas-sion, migh - ty love, will all the pain - ful load re - move.

3. Here mercy's boundless o-cean flows, To cleanse your guilt and heal your woes: Ilere's par - don, life, and end - less peace- Ilow rich the gift ! how free the graee.

4. Lord, we ac-cept, with thank - ful heart, The hope thy gra-cious words impart: We come with trembling, yet re-joice, And bless the kind in - vit - ing voice.

## NHMNODN. H. PI.




1. Jc-sus shall reign where'er the sun Does his suc-ces-sive jour-neys run; His kingdomstretch from shore to shore, Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

2. For him shall endless prayer be made, And prai-ses throng to crown his head; His name, like sweetperfume, shall rise With ev' - ry morn - ing sac-ri - fice.

3. People and realms of ev' - ry tongue Dwell on his love with sweet - est song; And in-fant voi-ces shall pro-claim Their ear - ly bless - ings on his name.

4. Blessings a-bound where'er he reigns; The prisoner leaps to burst his chains; The wea-ry find e = ter-nal rest, And all the sons of want are blest.

## HUTON. L. M.

BURDER.

4. For he's the Lord, su-premely good, His mer - cy is for ev - er sure; Histruth, whichalwaysfirmly stood, To end - less a - ges shall en - dure.

## 


haynes.

3. Awake, my tongue-awake, my lyre,

With morning's earliest dawn arise ; To songs of joy my soul inspire, And swell your music to the skies.
4. With those, who in thy grace abound, 'Tho thee l'll raise my thankful voice ; While every land -the earth aroundshall hear, and in thy name rejoice.
5. Eternal Good, celestial King,

Exalted be thy glorious name; Let hosts in heaven thy praises sing, And saints on earth thy love proclaim.


2. $p$ Hark! what sweetmusic, what a song, < Sounds from the bright celestial throng! $p$ Sweet song, whose melting sounds impart $m f$ Joy to each raptured, listening heart, Joy to each raptured, \&c.


## HENGMAI. H. MI.



CASTHE STREETM. L. MI.




WHITAKER.
Arringed by Heinrich Oelschlagen.

 Re-turn, my soul, and sweet-ly rest, On thy Al-migh-ty Fa-ther's breast, The bounties of his grace a-dore, And count his won-drous mer-cies o'er.





3. Our sins, though num-ber-less, in vain To stop thy flow - ing mer-ey try; Whilst thouo erlook'st the guity stain, And wash - est out the erim-son dye.


## 

H. K. OLIVER.




ATLAT'TLC. K. PI.
GEO. OATES.


1. Come, O my soul, in sa-cred lays,-At-tempt thy great Cre - a-tor's praise: Dut, oh, what tonguc ean speak hisfame! What verse ean reach the lof - ty theme.

2. En-throned a - mid the radiant splieres, He glo-ry like a gar-ment wears; To form a robe of light di - vine, Ten thou - sand suns a - round himshinc.

3. In all our Makcr"s grand designs, Al-migh-ty power, with wis-dom, shines; His works, through all this won-drous frame, De - clare the glo - ry of his Name.

4. Raised on de - vo-tion's lof - ty wing, Do thou, my soul, his glo-ries sing; And let his praise em-ploy thy tongue, Till list' - ning worlds shall join the song.

#  <br> 1. Oh render thanks to God a-bove, The foun-tain of e - ter - nal love; Whose mer-cy firm, througha-ges past, Has stood, and shail for ever last. 


2. Who can his migh-ty deeds ex - press, Not on-ly vast but num - ber-less? What mor-tal el-o-quencecanralse His trib- ute of im - mortal praise?

3. Hap - py are they, and on - ly they, Who from thy judgments ne - ver stray; Whoknow what's right; nor on-ly so, But al - ways prae - tise what they know.

4. Ex-tend to me that favour, Lord, Thou to thy cho.sen dost afford; When thou return'st to set themfree, Let thy sal - va - tion visit me.

## AUGUSTA. L. II.




1. Give thanks to God, he reigns above; Kind are his thoughts, his name is love; His mercy a - ges past have known, And ages long to come shall own, And ages long to come shall own.

2. He feeds and clothes us all the way; lie guides our footstepslest we stray; He guards us with a powerfulhand, And brings us to the heav'nly land, And brings us to the heav'nly land.

3. Oh let the saints with joy re - cord The truth and goodness of the Lord! How grcat his works ! how kind his ways, Let ev'ry tonguc pronounce his pratse, Let ev'ry tonguc pronounce his praise.




4. Otten I feel my sinful heart Prone from my Saviour to de-part; But though 1 have him oft for-got, His loving-kind-ness changes not, His loving-kindness changes not.

## PORTEUGAL. L. 险.


4. Re-turn, my wandring soul, retum, And wipe a-way the fall-ingtear; 'Tis God who says, "No longer mourn;" Tis mercy's voice in - vites thce near.


## FUEREOCGESS. K. RE. <br> D. P. ALDEN.



## 



## EFFINGIANI. L. M.



1. The Lord pro-claims his power a - loud Through ev'-ry o-cean, ev' - ry land; His voice di-vides the wa-t'ry cloud, And light - nings blaze at his com-mand.

2. The Lord sits sovereign on the flood, O'crearth he reigns for ev - cr king; But makes his church his blest a - bode, Where we his aw - ful glo - ries sing.

3. In gen-tler lan-guage, there the Lord The coun-sel of his grace im-parts: A-mid the rag-ing storm, his word Speaks peace and com-fort to our hearts.


QUITO. L. M.


1. Who is this stranger in dis - tress, That travels through this wil-der - ness? Oppress'd with sorrow and with sins, On her be-lov - ed Lord she leans, On her be - lov-ed Lord she leans.


2. This is the church of Christ, our God, And bought with his own precious blood: And her re-quest, and her complaint, Is but the voice of ev'ry saint, Is but the voice of cv'ry saint.



HATRMONY GEOVE. K. PT.
H. K. OLIVER.




1. The heav'ns declare thy glo - ry, Lord; In ev' - ry star thy wis - dom shines; But when our eyes be - hold thy word, We read thy name in fair - er lines,

2. The roll-ing sun, the changing light, And nights and days thy power con - fess; But the blest volume thou hast writ Re - veals thy justice and thy grace.

3. Nor shall thy spreading gos - pel rest, Till through the world thy truth has run; Till Christ has all the na-tions bless'd, That see the light, or feel the sun.
4. Great Sun of Righteousness, a - rise; Bless the dark world with heav'nly light; Thy gos - pel makes the sim - ple wise, Thy laws are pure, thy judgments right.
5. Thy no-blest wonders here we view, In souls renew'd, and sins for - given; Lord, cleanse my sins, my soul re - new, And make thy word my guide to heav'n.

## 



## DUNDEE. C. MI.



STE. ANN: C. M.
DR. CROFT.


[^1]

昰NTEER. C. MI.


2. Oh send thy Spi - rit down, to write Thy law up - on my heart, Nor let my tongue in - dulgo de - ceit, Nor act the li - ar's part.



CANTEN. C. M.

4. Didst thou not raise my faith, $O$ Lord? Then let thy truth ap-pear: Saints shall re - joice in my re - ward, And trust as well as fear.

## H H C CHEHELD. C. TH.

L. MASON.


2. He, Lord of all the worlds on high, Stoops to con-verse with you; And lays his ra-diant glo-ries by, Your friend-ship to pur - suc.



[^2]
C. 獚.
stanley.
65


# PETEIREBOESC. C. PK. 



## CHINA. C. M.





## LUTVEEN. C. MI.

M. Lutier.

2. He spake the word to Abrahara first; Ilis truth ful - fils the grace; The Gentiles make his name their trust, And learn his right - eous = ness.



## LIEHBNCIN. C. 险.




DOUGEASG. C. TIT.


## 




1. Oh render thanks, and bless the Lord, In - voke his sacredname; Acquaint the nations witls his decds, His matchless deeds proclaim, His match - less deeds proclaim.

2. Sing to his praise in lof - ty bymns, His wondrous works rehcarse; Make them the theme of jour dis-course, And sub - ject of your verse, And sub - ject of your verse.

3. Re-joice in his al-migh - ty name, A-lone to be adored; And let theirheartso'erfow with joy, That hum - Lly seek the Lord, That hum - bly seek the Lord.

 5. The wonders that his handshavewrought, Keepthankful-ly in mind; The righteousstatutes of his mouth, And laws to us as-sign'd, And laws to us as-sign'd.

## PATMES. C. NE.



## COHBNMTIGN. C. FI.



TPDUTMN. C. 阻.

4. To this sure re-fuge, Lord, we eome, And here our hope re - hies; $A$ safe de-fence, a peaceful home, When storms of trouble rise, When storms of trou-ble rise.


## ROCEIESTCIR. C. TH.




## PREDFIELID. C. 阬.

WM. MATHER.



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2. Joy to the world-the Sariour reigns, Let men their songs employ:
While fields and floods-rocks, hills, and plains, Repeat the sounding joy.
3. No more let $\sin$ and sorrow grow Nor thorns infest the ground;
He comes to make his blessings flow Far as the curse is found.
4. He rules the world with truth and grace, And makes the nations prove The glories of his righteousness, And wonders of his love.

HOWARID. C. TI.



 4. To right - eous menthe righteous Lord His blessings will ex-tend; And with his fa-vour all his saints, As with a shield, de - fend.


GENEVA. C. M.
JOHN COLE.

2. Unnumber'd comforts on my soul Thy tender care bestow'd,
Before my infant heart conceived From whom those comforts flow'd
3. When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran,
Thy arm, unseen, convey'd me safe, And led me up to man.
4. Ten thousand thousand precious gifts My daily thanks employ ; Nor is the least a cheerful heart, That tastes those gifts with joy.
5. Through every period of my life, Thy goodness I'll pursue;
And after death, in distant worlds, The glorious theme renew:
6. Through all eternity, to thee A joyful song I'll raise:
But oh, eternity's too short To utter all thy praise.


2. See, low be-fore thy throne of grace, A wretched wand'rermourn; Hast thounot bidme seek thy face? Hast thou not said-Re-turn? Hast thou not said-Re - turn?


## 熼DLYORE. C. PE.



3. "Great is the work!"my neighbours cried, Andown'd the pow'r di - vine; "Great is the work!"my heartre - plied, "And be the glo - ry thine."



2. The world be - held the glo-rious change, And did thy hand con-fess; Mytonguebroke out in unkuownstrains, Andsungsur-pris - ing graee.

4. The Lord can clearthe dark-est skies, Can give us day fornight; Make drops of sa-cred sor-row rise 'ro rivers of de - light.



## 




C．险。
S．B．POND．




2. So pilgrims on the scorehing sand, Beneath a burning sky, Long for a cooling stream at land, Long for a cooling stream at land, And they must drink, or die,

4. Not all the blessings of a feast Can please my soul so well, As when thy rich-er grace I taste, As when thy rich-er grace I taste, And in thy presence dwell. 6. Not hife it - self, with all its joys, Can my best passions move, Or rase so high my cheer-fulvoice, Or raise so high my eheer-ful voice, As thy for - giv - ing love.

RAVESSCROFT.


4 Grant us the pow'r of quick'ning grace, To fit our sotils to fly: Then, when we drop this dy - ing flush, We'll rise a - bove the sky.



2. At Sa-lem's courts we must ap-pear, With our as-sem-hled powers, In strong and beauteous or - der ranged, Like her u - ni - ted tow'rs.





## CONWAY. C. M.



2. Come, let us bow be-fore his feet, And ven-ture near the Lord; Nio fie - ry che - rub guards his seat, No fiery eherubguardshisseat, Nor dou-ble flaming sword.

4. To thee ten thousand thanks we bring, Great ad - vo - cate on high, And glo - ry to th'e - ter - nal King, And glo-ry to th' e-tcr-nal hing, Who layshis an-ger by.

## 躇INTHESC. CR.



2. Ilo, all ye hungry, starving souls, That feed upon the wind, And vainly strive witheartlly toys fo fill an empty mind, And vainly strive with earthly toys To fill an empty mind.



[^3]
2. When heav'n, thy glo - rious work on high, lm-ploys my wondring sight, The moon, that night - ly rules the sky, With stars of fee - bler light,

4. O thou, to whom all erea - tures bow, With-in this earth-ly frame, Throughallthe world, how great art thou, How glo-rious is thy name!

## ATHETNGTON. C. 階.



## 



METLIBUEEN. C. PI.


1. Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb-Andshall I fear to own his eause, Or blush to speak hisname? Or blush to speak his name?

2. Must I be ear-ried to the skies On flow - ry beds of casc, While others fought to win the prize, And sailed through bloody seas? And sailed through bloody seas?

3. Are there no foes for me to face? Must I not stem the flood? Is this vile world a friend to grace, To help me on to God? To help me on to God?

4. Sure, Imust fight, if I would reign; Inereaso my courage, Lord; Ill bear the toil. en-dure the pain, sup - port-ed by thy word, Sup - port-ed by thy word.



5. $p$ Buried in sorrow and in $\sin , p$ At hell's dark door we lay; $f$ Dut we a - rise by grace di - vine, To see a heav'n-ly das.


Cold. (To be sung or omitted at pleasure.)


II. B. 0.



1. The Lord himself, the migh-ty Lord, Vouchsafes to be my guide;

2. He does my wandring soul reclaim, And, to his end-less praise, In-struct with humble zeal to walk In his most righteous ways. 4. $p$ I pass the gloomy vale of death, From




C. PI. (Double.)

3. While thee I seek, pro - tect - ing power! Be my vain wish - es stilld; And may this con - sc - cra - ted hour With bet - ter hopes be filld.

4. In each e - vent of Iffe, how clear Thy rul-ing hand I sce! Each blessing to my soul most dear, Be - cause con - ferrid by thee.




5. Come, let us join our cheer-ful songs With angels round the throne; Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one, But all their joys are one.
 2. "Worthy the Lamb that died," they cry, "To be ex - alt - ed thus:" "Worthy the Lamb,"our lips re - ply, "For he was slain for us," "For he was slain for us."

6. Je-sus is worthy to re - ceive Honour and pow'r di - vine; And blessings, more than we can give, Be, Lord, for - ev - er thine, Be, Lord, for - ev - er thine.

7. Let all that dwell a - bove the sky, And air, and carth, and seas, Conspire to lift thy glo - ries high, And speak thy end-less praise, And speak thy end - less praise, 5. The whole cre-ation join in one, To bless the sa-cred name of Him who sits up - on the throne, And to a - dore the Lamb, And to a - dore Uhe Lamb.

A. WILZIAMS.

8. Great is the Lord; and works un-known Are his di - vine em-ploy; But still his saints are neor his throne, His trea - sure and his joy.

9. Heav'n, carth, andsea, con-fess his hand: He bids the va-pours rise: Light-ning and storm, at his com-mand, sweep through the sound - ing skies.

10. All power that gods or kingshave claimd, Is found with him a - lone: But hea-then gods should ne'er be named Where our Je - ho - vah's known. N



11. Should earth againstmy soul en - gage, And hell-ish darts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Sa-tan's rage,

And face
frowning world, And face a frowning world.

3. Letcareslike a wild deluge come, And storms of sorrow fall; May I but safely reach my home, My God, my heav'n, my all, My God, my heav'n, my all, My God, my heav'n, my all.

4. There shallI bathemy weary soul In scas of heav'uly rest, And not a ware of trouble roll

Across my peaceful breast.

## ERECDGE. C. 曾.



C. 게.


## 





Mytorgue, with cheorful
2. To all the list'ning tribes, O Lord, Thy wonders I will tell; And to those nations sing thy praise, That round about us dwell.
3. Because thy mercy's boundless height The highest heaven transcends; And far beyond th' aspiring clouds Thy faithful truth extends.
4. Be thou, O God, exalted high, Above the starry frame; And let the world, with one consent, Confess thy glorious name.
C. MI.


## 





3. Je - sus! the name that calms our fears, That bids our sor-rows cease; 'Tis mu - sic in the sin - ner's ears; 'Tis life, - - and health, and peace.









## HYDEA. C. II.

C. L.


2. Come, let us to lis tem-ple haste, Andseek his fa - vour there, Be-fore his foot-stool humbly bow, And of - fer fervent prayer, And of - fer fer - vent prayer.



[^4]


> 2. "Give me a calm, a thank-ful heart, From ev'ry murmur free; The blessings of thy grace im-part, And make me live to thee. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!
 3. Let the sweet hope that I am thine, My life and death at - tend; Thy presence through my jour-ney shine, And erown my jour-ney's end."

## HiDNTTON. C. 险. (Double.)



\title{





4. To - day at-tend his voice, Nor darepro - voke his rod; Come, like the peo - ple of his choice, And own your gra - cious God.

KNVETRMESS. S. TI.
L. MASON.



## 



[^5]

## HOCKPOR'T. S. M.



2. The sorrows of the mind Be ban - ish'd from this place; Re - li - gion ne - ver was de - sign'd To make our pleasures less.




Coldi. (To be sung or omitted at pleasure.)


$-2$


COFETPIN. G. PI.
E. K. PROUTY.






HBOVHSNDN. S. 限.
L. mason.

4. $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Bu} \text { * thy com-pas-sions, Lord, To end-less years en - dure; And chil-dren's chil-dren ev - er find Thy words of pro - mise sure. } \\ & \mathrm{P}\end{aligned}$







## 



1. Awake, and sing the song Of Moses and the Lamb; Wake, ev'ry heartand ev'ry tongue, To praise the Saviour's name, To praise the Saviour's name, To praise the Saviour's name.

2. Sing of his dying love; Sing of his ris - ing pow'r; Sing how he intereedes a - bove, For us, whose sins he bore, For us, whose sinshe bore, For us, whose sins he bore.

3. Sing, till we feelourheart Ascending with our tongue; Sing, till the love of sin depart, And grace inspire the song, And grace inspire the song, And graee in - spire the song.

 6. Suonshallour raptured tongue Hiscndes praisepro - clam; And swecter voices tune the song Of Moses and the Lamb, Of Moses and the Lamb, Of Mo - ses and the Lamb.


## （HDCRDEN KITLI．S．MI．




๑. Grace first contrived a way To save rebellious man;
And all the steps that grace display, Which drew the wondrous plan.
3. Grace led my roving feet 'To tread the heav'nly road;
And new supplies each hour I meet, While passing on to Crod.
4. Grace all the work shall cromn, Through everlasting days; It lays in heav'n the topmost stone, And well deserves the praise.



TBENONVHLHE. S. MI.
LINLEX.


4. Let dir-fring na-tions join, To cel - e-brate thy fame; Let all the world, O Lord, com-bine To praise thy glo-rious namo. $Q$, to



## HNSTRA胃D. S. MI.


2. When shall the sov'reign grace of my for - giv-ing God, Re - store me from those dan - gerous ways My wan - dring fect have trod?

3. The tu - mult of my thoughts Does but en - large my wo; My spi - rit lan - guish - es, my heart Is des - o late and low:



## VEATCTOLAN. S. DI.

LEACH.


|  |  | mer-cy filld | the | ron | And | wrath | stood | si - lent | by, | When | Christ | as | h | pmr | dons | dover | To | , | 18 | Joom'd | die. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. | Now, | sim-ners. dry | your | tears, | Lert | hope | less | or - row | cease; | J30w | to | the | scep - tre | of | his | lo | And | ke | 10 | of - fer'd | реасе. |
| 6. | L.ord, | wc o-bcy | thy. | call; | We | bay | an | hum-ble | clam | ''o | the | sal | va-tion | thou | hast | brought, | And | love | and | raise thy | name. |



2. Oh wateh, and fight, and pray; The bat - the ne'er give o'er; Re - new it bold - ly ev' - ry day, And help di - vine im - plore.

4. Fight on, my soul, till death Shall bring thee to thy God; He"ll take thee, at thy part - ing breath, Up to his blest a - bode.

IIANDEL.


EADCETES S. MI.



2. Oh bless the Lord, my soul; Nor let his mer - cies lie For - got - ten in un - thank - ful - ness, And with - out prais - es


 5. He fills the poor with good; He gives the sut-f'rers res

PLYMOUTIH DOCK. L. M. (6 Lines.)


ry hu-man pain; He scesmy wants, al - lays my fears, And counts and trea - sures up my tears.

2. If aught should tempt my soul to stray From heav'nly virtue's narrow way, To fly the good I would pursue, Or do the $\sin$ I would not do, Still, he who felt temptation's power Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.
3. When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend Which covers all that was a friend; And from his voice, his hand, his smile, Divides me-for a little while,Thou, Saviour, seest the tears I shed, For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead.
4. And oh, when I have safely pass'd Through every conflict, but the last, Still, still unchanging, watch beside My painful bed,-for thou hast died; Then point to realins of cloudless day, And wipe the latest tear away.




1. A - wake, our souls, a - way, our fears; Let ev' - ry trem-bling thought be gone; A - wake, and run the heavin - ly race, And put a cheerful


2. True, 'tis a strait and thorny road, And mortal spirits tire and faint;
But they forget the mighty God, Who feeds the strength of every saint.
3. The mighty God, whose matchless power Is ever new, and ever young;
And firm endures, while endless years Their everlasting. circles run.
4. From thee, the overflowing spring, Our souls shall drink a full supply;
While such as trust their native strength, Shall melt away, and droop, and die.
5. Swift as an eagle cuts the air,

We'll mount aloft to thine abode : On wings of love our souls shall fly, Nor tire amidst the heavenly road.



1. Let all the earth their voi - ces raise, To sing the choicest psalm of praise; To sing and bless Je - ho - vah's name: Ilis glo - ry let the



2. The heathen know thy glory, Lord,

The wand'ring nations read thy word; In these far climes Jehovah's known: Our worship shall no more be paid 'To gods which mortal hands have made ; Our Maker is our God alone.
3. He framed the globe, he built the sky, He made the shining worlds on high, And reigns complete in glory there ; His beams are majesty and light: His beanties how divinely bright ; His temple how divinely fair!
4. Come the great day, the glorious hour, When earth shall feel his saving power, And barbarous nations fear his name; Then shall the race of men confess The heauty of his holiness,

And in his courts his grace proclaim. From P'arish Psalmody, p. 196.





parts, their pomp and pow'r, And thoughtsall vanish in an hour; Norcan they make their promise good.

ev - er stands se-cure; He savesth'oppress'd, hefeeds the poor; And noneshallfind his pro-mise vain.

4. The Lord hath eyes to give the blind; The Lord supports the sinking mind; He sends the labouring conscience peace He helps the stranger in distress,
The widow and the fatherless,
And grants the pris'ner sweet release.
5. He loves his saints; he knows them well; But turns the wicked down to hell:
Thy God, O Zion, ever reigns
Let ev'ry tongue, let ev'ry age,
In this exalted work engage:
Praise him in everlasting strains.
6. I'll praise him while he lends me breath; And whell my voice is lost in death, Praise shall employ my nobler powers: My days of praise shall ne er be past, While life, and thought, and being last, Or immortality endures.


## KEDV. C. R. PI.




## 136

AEEMEN. C. P. NL.
L. MASON.


1. Oh, could I speak the match - less worth, Oh, could I sound the glo-ries
forth, Which
in my Sa-viour shine! Id soar, and touch the

2. I'd sing the pre-cious blood he spilt, My ran-somfrom the dread-ful guilt of sin and wrath di - vine: I'd sing bis glo-rious



> 4. Well- the de - light - ful day will come, When my dear Lord will bring me home, And I shall see his face: Th



1. My God, thy bound-less love I praise; How bright on high its glo-ries blaze! How sweet - ly bloom be - low ! It streams from thy e - ter - nal throne;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

2. 'Tis love that paints the pur - ple morn, And bids the clouds, in air up - borne, Their ge - nial drops dis - til; In ev' - ry ver - nal beam it glows,

3. But in the gos - pel it ap-pears In sweet-er, fair-er cha - rac - ters, And eharms the ra-vish'd breast; There love im - mor - tal leaves the sky,

4. Then let the love that makes me bless'd, With cheer-ful praise in-spire my breast, And ar - dent gra - ti - tude; And all my thoughts and pas - sions tend


## 138

## ATTHLONE. C. P. M.



1. O thou who hear'st the pray'r of faith, Wilt thou not save a soul from death, That casts it - self on thee? I have no re - fuge

2. Slain in the guilty sinner's stead, Thy spotless righteousness I plead, And thy atoning blood:
Thy righteousness my robe shall be, Thy merit shall avail for me, And bring me near to God.
3. Then save me from eternal death,

The Spirit of adoption breathe, His consolation send:
By him some word of life impart,
And sweetly whisper to my heart"Thy Maker is thy friend."
4. Then will the king of terrors be

A welcome messenger to me,
To bid me come away;
Unclogg'd by earth, or earthly things,
I'll mount, I'll fly, with eager wings,
To everlasting day.



1. Lo! on a nar-row neck of land, 'Twixt two un-lound - ed seas I stand, let how in - sen - si - ble! A point of time, a

2. O God, iny in - most soul con - vert, And deep - ly on my thought - less heart E - ter - nal things im - press; Give me to feel their

3. Before me place, in dread array, The pomp of that tremendous day When thou with clouds shalt come To judge the nations at thy bar: And tell me, Lord, shall I be there, To meet a joyful doom?
4. Be this my one great business here-

With holy trembling, holy fear,
To make my calling sure Thy utmost counsel to fulfil, And suffer all thy righteous will, And to the end endure.
5. Then, Saviour, then my soul receive, Transported from this vale, to live And reign with thee above; Where faith is sweetly lost in sight, And hope in full, supreme delight, And everlasting love.




2. Those that against me rise

Are aliens from the skies;
They hate thy church and kingdom, Lord; They mock thy fearful name; They glory in their shame; Nor heed the wonders of thy word.
3. But, O thou King divine,

My chosen friends are thine;
The men that still my soul sustain
Wilt thou my foes subdue,
And form their hearts anew,
And snatch them from eternal pain.
4. Escaped from every wo, Oh giant me here below
To praise thy name with those I love ; And when beyond the shies
Our souls unbodied rise,
Unite us in the realms above.

#  




3. There David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne
He sits for grace and judgment there; He bids the saint be glad;
He makes the sinner sad;
And humble souls rejoice with fear.
4. May peace attend thy gate,

And joy within thee wait,
To bless the soul of ev'ry guest ;
The man that seeks thy peace,
And wishes thine increase,
A thousand blessings on him rest.
5. My tongue repeats her vows"Peace to this sacred house,"
For here my friends and kindred dwell And since my glorious God Makes thee his bless'd abode,
My soul shall ever love thee well.



1. The Lord Jehovah reigns, And royal state maintains; His head with awful glo-riescrown'd; Array'd in robes of light, Be - girt with sov'reign might, And rays of ma-jes - ty a - round.

2. Up-held by thy commands, The world securely stands, And skies and stars obey thy word: Thy throne was fix'don high, Be - fore the star-ry sky: E - ter - nal is thy king-dom, Lord.

3. In vain the noisy crowd, Like billows fierce and loud, Against thine empirerage and roar; In vain with an-gry spite The sur-ly nations fight, And dash like waves against the shore.

4. Let floods and nations rage, And all their pow'rs cngage; Let swelling tides assault the sky: The terrors of thy frown Shall beat theirmadness down; Thy throne for e-ver stands on high.
5. Thy pro-mi-ses are true, Thy graee is ev - er new: There fix'd, thy church shall ne'er remove: Thysaints, with holy fear, Shallin thy courts appear, And sing thine e - ver - last - ing love.

## 

w. billings.


1. Ye boundless realms of joy, Exalt your Mak - er's name, Ihis praise your songs em - ploy, Above the star - ry frame; Your voices raise, Ye eherubim And se - ra - phim, To sing his praise.


NEDVRUREY．ET．险．




1. Give thanks to God most high, The u-ni-ver-sal Lord, The sov'reignking of kings; And be his grace adored. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall still endure; And ev-er sure A-bides thy word.


2. He sent his on-ly

Son, To save us from our wo, From Sa-tan, sin, and death, And every hurtful
foe. His pow'r and grace Are still the same; A nd let his name Have endless praise

4. Give thanks aloud to God, To God, the heav'nly King; And let the spacious earth His works and glories sing. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall still endure; And ev-er sure Abides thy word.

## 

DARWELL.


2. The thunders of his hand Keep the wide world in awe; His wrath and justice stand To guard his holy law; And where his love resolves to bless, His truth confirms and seals the grace.
3. Through all his ancient works Surprising wisdom shines; Confounds the powers of hell, And breaks their curs'd designs; Strong is his arm, and shall fulfil His great decrees, his sov'reign will.
4. And can this mighty King Of glory condescend?
And will he write his name,
"My father, and my friend?"
I love his name, I love his word!
Join, all my powers, and praise the J.ord.

#  




3. W'ith life he elothes the spring, The earth with summer warms: He spreads th' autumnal feast, And ridesonwintry storms: His gifts divine Thro'all appear, And round the ycar Hisglories shine.







2. Rejoice, the Saviour reigns, The God of truth and love;
When he had purged our stains, He took his seat above. Lift up, \&c.
3. His kingdom cannot fail,

He rulcs o'er earth and heaven;
The keys of death and hell
Are to our Jesus given.
4. He all his foes shall quell,

Shall all our sins destroy,
And every bosom swell
With pure seraphic joy.
Lift up, \&c.
5. Rejoice in glorious hope;

Jesus, the Judge, shall come,
And take his servants up
To their eternal home.
We soon shall hear th' archangel's voice,
The trump of Ged shall sound, Rejoice.

1置. PI.


1. Join all the glorious names, Of wis - dom, love, and power, That evermortalsknew, Or an - gels ever bore: All are too mean Tospeakhis worth, Toomean to set The Saviour forth.

2. Great Prophet of our God, Our tongue shall bless thy name; By thee the joyful news Of our salvation came, - The joyful news Of sins forgiven, Of hell subdued, And peaee with heaven.

3. Jesus, our great High Pricst, Hasshed his blood and died; Our gaily conscience needs No sa - cri - fice beside: His precious blood Did once a-tone, And now it pleads Before the thronc.

4. O thou almigh - ty Lord, Our Conqueror and our King, Thy seeptre and thy sword, Thy reigning grace we sing: Thine is the power; Oh, make us sit in willing bonds Bencath thy feet.

## ZHEUCDN. HI. TM.


2. No long-er now de-lay, Nor vain cxcuses frame; Christbids you come to-day, Though poor, and blind, and lame: All things are ready, sinners, come! For ev'ry trembling soul there's room.

3. Drawn by his dy -ing love, Ye wand'ring sheep, draw ncar! He callsyoufromabove, The Shepherd's voice now hear: Tohim whocver will may come, In Je-sus' armsthere still is room.


## HSCEMER. IIT. MI.




1. Welcome, de-light-ful morn, Thou day of sa - cred rest; I hail thy kind re-turn; Lord, make these moments bless'd. From the low train of mor - tal toys, I

2. Now may the king descend, And fill his throne of grace; Thy sceptre, Lord, extend, While saints address thy face: Let sinners feel thy quick'ning word, And learn to know and fear the Lord.
3. Descend, celestial Dove, With all thy quick'ning powers; Disclose a Saviour's love,
And bless these sacred hours: Then shall my soul new life obtain, Nor Sabbaths be indulged in vain.








4. dol. To thy pas-tures, fair and large, Heav'nly Shcpherd, lcad thy charge; And my couch, with ten - d'rest care, Midst the spring-ing grass pre - parc.

5. When I faint with sum-mer's heat, Thou shalt guide my wea - ry feet To the streans, that, still and slow, Through the ver-dant mea-dows flow.

6. Con-stant, to my la = tcst end, Thou my foot-steps shalt at - tend; And shalt bid thy hal-low'd doom Yield me an e = ter - nal home.


Swift - ly, thus, our fleet-ing days Bear us down life's ra - pid stream; Up-ward, Lord, our spi - rits raise, All be - low is but a dream.


shades of night; Dayspring from on high, be near; Day-slar, in my heart ap - pear.


2. Dark and cheerless is the morn, If thy ljght is hid from me; Joyless is the day's return, Till thy mercy's beams I sce Till they inward light impart, Warmih and gladness to my heart.
3. Visit, then, this soul of mine; Pierce the gloom of sin and grief: Fill me, radiant Sun divine Scatter all my unbelief; More and more thyself display, Shining to the perfect day.


1. Safe-ly through an - o-ther week God has brought us on our way; Let us now a bless-ing seek, Wait - ing in his courts to - day: Day of all the week the

2. While we seek supplies of grace, Throughthedear Redeem-er's name; Show thy re-con - cil - ing face, Take a - way our sin and slame; From our world - ly cares set

3. Here we come thy name to praise; Let us feel thy presence near: May thy glo - ry neetour eyes, While we in thy house ap - pear: Here af - ford us, Lord, a

4. May the gos-pel's joy - ful sound Con-quer sin-ncrs, com-fort saints, Make the fruits of grace a-bound, Bring re-lief from all complaints: Thus let all our Sabbaths

5. Keep me, Saviour, near thy side, Let thy coun-scl be my guide; Never let me from thee rove, Sweetly draw me, Sweetly draw me, Sweetly draw me by thy love.




## 




THEREVIT. 7s. (Double.)

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Sinners, turn. why will ye die? Godyour maker asks you why; ; He the fa-tal cause demands, Asks the work of his own hands; Why, ye thankless creatures, why Will ye cross his love and die? } \\ \text { God who did you being give, Made you with himself to live; }\end{array}\right\}$,

2. Smerss, turn, why will ye die? God your Saviourasks you why; ; Will ye let himdie in vain? Crucify your Lord again! why, ye ransom'd sinners, why Will ye slight his grace and die?
He who did your souls retrieve, Died himself that ye might live:

3. Sinners. turn. why will ye die? God the Spirit asks you why;
Jow his influcnce from above Moves you to embrace his love: $\}$ Wiil ye not his grace receive? Will ye still re-fuse to live ?Why, ye long-songht sinners, why will ye grieve your God and die?






Plenteousgrace with thee is found-Gracc to pardon all iny $\sin$; Let the healing streams a-bound, Makc and keep mepure with - in; Thou of life the foun-tain art,



2. Which of all our friends, to save us, Could or would have shed his blood? But this Saviour died to have us Re - con - ciled in him to God.

3. When he lived on earth a - bas - ed, Friend of $\sin$ - ners was his name; Now, a - bove all glo - ry rais-ed, He re - joic - es in the same.

4. Oh for grace our hearts to soft - en; Teach us, Lord, at length to love; We, a - las, for - get too oft - en What a Friend we have a - bove.

## 



2. Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken Worlds his mighty voice obey'd;
Laws which never can be broken, For their guidance he hath made.
3. Praise the Lord, for he is glorious Never shall his promise fail; God hath made his saints victorious; Sin and death shall not prevail.
4. Praise the God of our salvation ; Hosts on ligh, his power proclaim, Heaven and earth, and all creation, Praise and magnify his name.


2. Let the world despise and leaveme; Thcy have left my Saviour too; Ju-man hearts and looks de-ceive me: Thou art not, like then, un - true;

3. Go, then, earth-ly fame and treasure; Come dis - as - ter, scorn, and pain; hathe thy ser-vice pain is plea-sure, With thy fa - vour loss is gain.


## 



1. Hark! what mean those holy voices, Sweetly sounding thro'the shies? Lo! th'an-ge-lichost re - joic - es; Heav'nly hal - le - lu - jahs rise.

Hear them tell the wondrous

2. "Peace on earth, good-will from heaven, Reaching far as man is found,
Souls redeemed, and sins forgiven," Loud our golden harps shall sound. "Christ is born, the great Anointed, Heaven and earth his praises sing; Oh, receive whom God appointed, For your Prophet, Priest, and King."
. Sinners, learn that song of glory; Hail the heavenly kingdom nigh: spread abroad the wondrous story; Shout in praise to God most high. Haste, ye mortals, to adore him; Learn his name, and taste his joy ; Till in heaven ye sing before him, "Glory be to God most high !"








## NENEVETH. 8s \& 8 s



2. Thou new heaven and earth's Creator In our deepest darkness rise, Scattering all the night of nature Pouring day upon our eyes.
3. Still we wait for thy appearing; Life and joy thy beams impar Chasing all our fears, and cheering Every poor, benighted heart.
4. Come, extend thy wonted favour To our ruin'd, guilty race;
Come, thou blest, exalted Saviour Come, apply thy saving grace.
5. By thine all-atoning merit

Every burden'd soul release;
By the teachings of thy Spirit Guide us into perfect peace.





Praise to God, the great Cre - a - tor, Praise to Godfrom ev'ry tongue; Join, my soul, with ev' - ry creature, Join the u - ni - ver-sal song, Join the u - ni - ver - sal song.



MESSRNA. Ss \& 7s.



LOCKHART.


## VOODP险 8s, 7s \& 4 s.



## 



1. Guide me, $O$ thou great Je - ho - val, Pil-grimthroughthis bar - ren land; $I$ am weak, but thou art migh-ty; Hold me with thy powerful hand:

2. When I tread the verge of Jor-dan, Bid my anx-iousfears sub - side; Bear me throngh the swell-ing eur-rent; Land me safe on Canaan's side:


3. Sinners, will you scorn the message Sent in mercy from above? Ev'ry sentence, oh, how tender, Ev'ry line is full of love: Listen to it; Listen to it; Ev'ry line is full of love.





4. Who hath our report be -liev-ed? Who received the joyful word? Who embraced the news of pardon Offer'd to you by the Lord? Can you slight it? Can you slight it? Offer'd to you by the Lord?
5. Oh, ye angels, hov'ring round us, Waiting spirits, speed your way; Haste ye to the court of heaven; Tidings bear without delay; Rebel sinuers, Re - bel sinners, Glad the messe
6. Oh, ye angels, hov'ring round us, Waitingspirite, speed your way; Haste ye to the court of heaven; Tidings bear without delay; Rebel simers, Re - bel sinners, Glad the message willo - bey.

## THON. $8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~s}$ \&



1. On the mountain's top ap - pear-ing, Lo! the sacred herald stands, $\}$ Mourning captive, God him - self shall loose thy bands. Mourning captive, God himself shall loose thy bands.
Welcome news to Zi - on bear-ing, Zi - on long in hostile lands.

2. Lo! thy sun is risen in glo-ry! God him - self appears thy friend; $\}$ Great deliv'rance Zion's King will sure - ly send. Great deliv'rance Zi - on's king will sure - ly seud.
All thy foes shall flee be-fore thee; Here their boasted triumplis end: $\}$,

3. En - e - mies no more shall trouble, All thy wrongsshall be re-dress'd; $\}$ All thy con-flicts Fnd in an c-ter-nal rest. All thy conflicts End in an e-ter-mal rest.
For thy shame thoushalt have double, In thy Ma-kcr's fa-vour blest;


## 


2. Shepherds, in the field abiding,

Watching o'er your flocks by night, God with man is now residing
Yonder shines the heavenly light
Come and worship-
Worship Christ, the new-born King
3. Saints before the altar bending,

Watching long in hope and fear, Suddenly, the Lord descending,

In his temple shall appear
Come and worship-
Worship Christ, the ncw-born King.
Sinners, bowed in true repentance,
Doom'd for suilt to endless pains,
Dtice now revokes the sentence;
Justice now revoke break your chains:
Mercy calls you, Corshe and wor
Worship Christ, the new-born King.

CALVARE. 8s, 7s \&


1. $p$ Day of judgment-day of wonders! Hark! the trumpet's awful sound, $m$ Louder than a thousand thunders, $f$ Shakes the vast crea-tion round ! $p$ How the summons Will the sinner's heart confound!

2. See the Judge, our nature wearing, Clothedin majes - ty di-vine! Yon wholong for his appearing, Then shall say, "This Godis mine;"Gracious Saviour, Own me in that day for thine.

3. At his call the dead awaken, Rise to lifefrom earth and sca; All the pow'rs of nature, shaken By his looks, prepare to flee: Carcless sinner, What will then become of thee?


WWAYNSVELKE. Ss, 7s \&


2. My Saviour, whom, absent, I love; Whom, not lhaving seen, I a - dore; Whose name is ex - alt - ed a - bove All glo-ry, do - min-ion and pow'r-

3. Dis - solve thou these bonds that de - tain My soulfromher portion in thee; Oh, strike off this a - da-mant chain, And make me e - ter - nal-ly free.



## GALEDA. \&s.



1. How sweet on thy bo - som to rest, When nature's af-fliction is near: The soul that can trust thee is blest; Thy smiles bring my freedom from fear.

2. The Lordhas in kind-nessde-clared That those who will trust in his name Shall in the sharp con - fict be spared, His mercy and love to pro - claim.

3. O Saviour, the pro-miseful-fil; Its comfort impart to my mind; Then calmly I'll bow to thy will, Tothe cup of af - fliction re - sign'd.



4. Thou shep-herd of Is - rael and mine, The joy and de - sire of my heart, For clos - er com - mun - ion I pine, I long to re - side where thou art;


5. 'Tis there with the lambs of thy flock, There on - ly $I$ cov - et to rest; To lie at the foot of the rock, Or rise to be hid in thy breast;




6. This God is the God we a - dore, Our faith-ful, un - change-a - ble Friend. Whose love is as large as his pow'r, And nei - ther knows measure nor end.


7. 'Tis Je-sus, the first and the last, Whose Spi - rit shall gruide us safe home; We'll praise him for all that is past, And trust him for all that's to come.



8. Cre-ate, O God, my pow'rs a - new, Make my whole heart sincere and true; Oh cast me not in wrath a - way: Nor let thy soul-en-liv'n-ing ray Still cease to shine.

9. Re-store thy fa-vour, bliss di - vine! Those heav'nly joys that once were mine; Let thy good spi-rit, kind and free, Up-hold and guide my steps to thee, Thou God of love,


10. Oh cleanse my guilt, and heal my pain; Remove the blood-pol - la - ted stain: Then shall my heart a - dor-ing trace, My Saviour God, the boundless grace That flows from theo,

## URMUND. 8 s © 4 s .




## 



bliss,
Till thou hence re
move me. 4. And when - e'er in death I slum-ber, Let me rise with the wise, Count - ed in their ber.



3. With gentle re-sig-na-tion still, He yielded to his Father's will, In sadGethsema - ne; "Be-hold me here, thineon-ly son; And, Father, let thy will be done."
 4. The Father heard; and angels, there, Sustain'd the Son of God in prayer, In sad Gethsema - ne; He drank the dreadrul cup of pain-Then rose to life and joy a - gain.
5. When storms of sorrow round us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep; To sad Gethsema - ne We'll look, and see the Saviour there, And humbly bow, like him, in pray'r.

## 

SHRUBSOLE.





## PHSSIONARY MYMN. 7s \&


2. What though the spi - cy breez - es Blow soft o'er Cey - lon's isle- Tlough ev' - ry pros-pect pleas - es, And on - ly man is vile?

3. Shall we, whose souls are light - ed With wis - dom from on high- Shall we, to men be - night - cd, The lamp of life de - ny?

4. Waft, waf, ye winds, his sto - ry, And you, ye wa - ters, roll, Till, like a sea of glo - ry, It spreads from pole to pole;






2. Say, have you an arm like God, That you his will oppose? Fear you not that iron rod With which he breaks his foes? Can you stand in that dread day, Which his justice shall proclaim When the earth shall melt away, Like wax before the flame?
3. Ghastly death will quickly come, And dras you to the bar:
Then you'll hear your awful doom, And sink in deep despair;
All your sins will round you crowd, You shall mark their crimson dye, Each for vengeance crying loud, And then-no refuge nigh.



1. Burst, ye eme - rald gates, and bring, To my rap - tured vi - sion, All th'ec - sta - uc joys that spring, Round the bright Ely - si - an:


2. Hark! the thrill-ing sym - pho-nies Seem, me.thinks, to seize us; Join we too the ho - ly lays, Sing of him who saves us;




OLIVETH. $\operatorname{cs}$ \& 4 .


1. My faith looks up to thee, Thou Lamb of Cal-va-ry, Saviour di - vine: Now hear me while I pray; Take all my guitt a - way; Oh let me from this day Be wholly thine.

2. May thy rich grace impart Strength to my fainting heart, My zeal in-spire; As thou hast died for me, Oh may my love to thee, Pure, warm, and changeless be-A liv-ing fire.

3. While life's dark maze I tread, And griefs aroundmespread, Be thou my guide; Bid darkness turn to day, Wipe sorrow's tears a-way, Nor let me ev - er stray From thee a - side.

4. When ends life's transient dream, When death's cold, sullen stream Shall o'er meroll; Bless'd Saviour, then, in love, Fear and distress remove; Oh bear me safe a-bove- A ransom'd soul.



## AMEEEICA. Gs \& As. (national hymn.)


3. Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song: Let mortal tongues awake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong.

4. Our fathers' God, to thee, Author of li - ber-ty, 'To thee we sing; Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by thy might, Great God, our King.

## HCATMN HINDN. Gs \& Hs.

GIARDINI.

3. Come, thou in - ear - nate Word, Gird on thy migh - ty sword; Our pray'rattend; Come, and thy people bless; Come, give thy word surcess; Spirit of ho-li - ness, On us descend.


[^6]wit - ness hear, In this glad hour! Thon, who almighty art, Now rule in ev'-ry heart. And ne'er from us depart, spi - rit of pow' prais - es be, Hence ev-er-morc! His sov'reign ma-jes-ty May we in glo-ry see, And to e-ter-mity Love and a.dore!


2. They who sur - round the throne Cheer-ful - ly join in one, Prais-ing his name; We who have felt his blood Seal-ing our peace with God, Sound his dear

3. Join, all ye ransom'd race, Our Lord and God to bless: Praise ye his name. On him we fix our choice, In him we will rejoice,
shouting with heart and voice, "Worthy the Lamb."
4. Soon we shall reach the place, Where we shall never cease Praising his name;
Then richer songs we'll bring; Hail him our gracious King: And thus for ever sing, "Worthy the Lamb."

BAREINGTON. Gs A 4s. (Pecullar.)
L. MASON.


ROWLEY. 6s A 9s, or Js \& 8s.


1. Come a - way to the skies, My be - lov - ed a - rise, And re - joice in the day thou wast born: On this fes - ti - val day,



204
GYREA.* 6 s HOs.

3. Unwilling kings obeyed,

And sheathed the battle-blade,
And call'd their bloody legions from the field.
In silent awe they wait,
And close the warrior's gate,
Nor know to whom their homage thus they yield.
4. The peaceful conqueror goes,

And triumphs o'er his foes,
His weapons drawn from armories above.
Behold the vanquish'd sit,
Submissive at his feet,
And strife and hate are changed to peace and love.
The 2d, 3d, and 4 th stanzas added by M. G. O. Dwight, Missionary in Constantinople.
*By omitting the slurs, tas tune wil answer for the hymn "The God of Abraham praise."-Methodist Hymn Book, Hy, 236.





## FORTCUGUESE HEYMN. 11 s .



. I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb ; Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God, A way from yon heaven, that blissful abode Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns?
4. Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet While anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul

2. Delay not, delay noi-why longer abuse

The love and compassion of Jesus thy God?
A fountain is open'd, how canst thou refuse
To wash and be cleansed in his pardoning blood?
3. Delay not, delay not, oh sinner, to come, For mercy still lingers, and calls thee to-day:
Her voice is not heard in the vale of the tomb;
IIer message, unheeded, will soon pass away.

1. Delay not, delay not-the Spirit of Grace, Long grieved and resisted, may take its sad flight,
And loave thee in darkness to finish thy race,
'ro sink in the vale of eternity's night.
2. Delay not, delay not-the hour is at hand-

The earth shall dissolve, and the heavens shall fade ;
The dead, small and great, in the judgment shall stand;
What power, then, oh sinner! shall lend thee its aid?


2. Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining; Low lies his head, with the beasts of the stall; Angels adore him, in slumbers recliningMaker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
3. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine ?
4. Vainly we offer each ample oblation ;

Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
Riclser, by far, is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
5. Brightest and best of the sons of the morningDawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid Star of the East, the horizon adorning-
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

## HEONS. 10 s \& $\mathbf{1} 1 \mathrm{~s}$.








## FEREANDIANA. 10s \& i



3. "Sal - va-tion to God, who sits on the throne," Let all cry a - loud, and honour the Son: The praises of Je - sus the angels proclaim, Fall down on their faces, and worship the Lamb.

4. Then let us a-dore, and give him his right, All glory and pow'r, and wisdom and might, All honour and blessing, with angels a-bove, And thanks never ceasing, for in-fi-nite love.


And all ats days be vo - cal with his name; The Lord is good, his mer-cy nev-cr end-ing; His bless-ings in per - pet-ual show'rs de-scend-ing.


And while e - ter - ni - ty its course shall run, llis good-ness, in per - pet-ual show'rs, de-scend-ing, Ex - alt in songs and rap-tures nev-er end - ing.



[^7]
2. What though th' embattled legions Of earth and hell combine?
3. Yes, thou shalt reign for ever, Thou Lord, and King of kings ! Thy light, thy love, thy favour, Each ransom'd captive sings : The isles for thee are waiting, The deserts learn thy praise, The hills and valleys greeting, The song responsive raise.




2. Let earth and all its van-i-ties be gone, Move from my sight, and leave my soul a-lone; Its flatiring, fad - ing glories I de - spise, And to im - mor-tal beauties turn my eyes.


## SAUANA䣫 TOs.


3. See barbarous nations at thy gates attend, Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend; see thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings, While ev'ry land its joyous tribute brings.

4. The seas shall waste, the skies to smolse decay, Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away; But, fix'd his word, his saving power remains; Thy realm shall last, thy own Messiah reigns,

## LUCAS. Js, 6s \& 11 s.


2. Our life is a dream; Our time, as a stream, Glides swift-ly a - way, And the fu - gi - tive moment re - fu - ses to stay: The ar-row is

3. Oh that each, in the day Of his com-ing, 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

will Let us glad-ly ful-fil, And our ta-lentsim-prove, By the pa-tience of hope, and the la - bour of love, By the pa-tience of hope, and the la - bour of love.

flown, The moment is gone, The mil-len-ni-al year Rushes on to our view, and e - ter - ni - ty's here, Rushes on to our view, and e - ter - ni - ty's here.

Lork May receive the glad word, "Well and faith-ful - ly done, En-ter in - to my joy, and sit down on my throne, En-ter in - to my joy, and sit down on my throne."


## 





## 






## HAE'TOM. SSE Is.


2. Re-store thy fa-vour, bliss di - vine! Thoseheav'nlyjoysthatonce weremine; Let thy good Spi-rit, kind and free, Up-hold andguide my stepstothee, Thou God of love.

4. Oh cleanse my guilt, and heal my pain; Re-movethe blood-pol-lu - ted stain; Then sha 2 F


2. Jesus, hall! whose glory brightens All above, and gives it worth; \} When we think of love like thine, Lord, we own it love di-vine. Halle - lu - jah! Halle - lu - jah! Halle-lu-jah! A - men.





$$
\text { OSfeciolid. 8s, } 7 \mathrm{~s} \text { \& } 4 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }
$$



1. Hear, $O$ sin-ner! mer-cy hails you, Now with sweetest voice she ealls, \} Hear, O simer, IPear, $O$ sin-ner, 'Tis the voice of mer-ey ealls, Tis the voice of mer-ey ealls.
Bids you haste to seek the Sa-viour, tire the hand of jus-tice falls; $\}$,




This life's a dream, an emp - ty show, But the bright worid to which I go, Hath joys sub-stan - tial and.. sin - cerc: When shall I wake, and find me there;


When shall I wake, and find me there? My flesh shall slumber in the ground, Till the last trumpet's joyful sound, Then burst the chains, with sweet surprise, And inmy Saviour's image rise.


## 228

HLELVOIS. L. TH.


## 



[^8]


There is a Calm for those who Wecp.


1. There is a calm for those who wecp, A rest for wea-ry pil-grims found: They soft - ly lie, and sweet - ly
2. The slecp, Low in the ground, Low in the ground.
storm that wrecks the win-ter sky No more dis-turbs their deep re - pose, Than sum-mer evening's lat - est sigh, Thatshuts the rose, That shuts the rose.

3. Thou traveller in the vale of tears, To realms of ev - er - last - ing light, Through time's dark wil-der - ness of years Pursue thy flight, Pur-sue thy flight.
4. What-e'er thy lot- wher-e'er thou be- Con-fess thy fol - ly-kiss the rod; And in thy chastening sor - rows sec The hand of God, The hand of God.

5. Though long of winds and waves the sport, Con-demn'd in wretch-ed - ness to roam, Thon soon shatt reaeh a shelt' - ring port, A qui-ct home, A qui - et home



## 



The

2. From the third heaven, where God resides, That holy, happy plaee The new Jerusalem comes down Adorn'd with shining grace.
3. Attending angels shout for joy, And the bright armies sing"Mortals, behold the saered seat Of your deseending King.
4. "The God of glory down to men Men the dear objeets of his love And he their gracious God.
5. "His own kind hand shall wipe the tears From every weeping eye;
And pains and groans and griefs and fears And death itself shall die.
6. How long, dear Saviour, oh how long Shall this bright hour delay? Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day.

2. This life's a dream-an empty show; But the bright world to which I go Hath joys substantial and sincere: When shall I wake, and find me there?
3. Oh glorious hour! oh bless'd abode I shall be near and like my God; And flesh and sin no more control 'The sacred pleasures of my soul.
4. My flesh shall slumber in the ground 'T'ill the last trumpet's joyful sound; 'Then burst the chains, with sweet surprise, And in my Saviour's image rise.

## HARTMHELS. Ss \& 7s.



## HOUHETHLE. S. 便.







Koy of C- Blow ye the trumpet, blow- The glad-ly solemn sound; Let all the na-tions know, To earth's re-motest bound-

2. Exalt the Lamb of God,

The sin-atoning Lamb,
Through all the lands proclaim. The year, \&c,
3. Ye who have sold for naught The heritage above,
Receive it back unbought
The gift of Jesus' love. The year, \&c.
4. Ye slaves of $\sin$ and hell, Your liberty reeeive, And safe in Jesus dwell.
And blest in Jesus livo. The year, \&e.
5. The gospel trumpet hear, The news of pard'ning grace Ye happy souls draw near;
Behold your Saviour's face. The year, \&c
6. Jesus, our great High-Triest,
lias full atonement made;
Ye weary spirits, rest;
Ye mourning souls, be glad.
The year, \&ec.


1. Thy gra-cious pre-sence, O my God, My ev' = ry wish con-tains: With this, be - neath af - flic - tion's load, My heart no more com - plains;

2. Oh hap-py scenes of purc de-light, Wherethy full beams im - part Un - cloud-ed beau - ty to the sight, And rap - ture to the heart;

3. Lord, shall these breathings of my heart As - pire in vain to thee? Con - firm my hope that where thou art I shall for - ev - er be;



4. "Prostrate I'll lic before his throne, And there my guilt confess;
l'll tell him I'm a wretch undone, Without his sovereign grace.
5. "I'll to the gracious King approach, Whose sceptre pardon gives; Perhaps he may command my touchAnd then the suppliant lives.
6. "Perhaps he will admit my plea, Perhaps will hcar my prajer. But if I perish, I will pray, And perish only there.
7. "I can but perish if I go, I ain resolved to try,
For if I stay away, I know I must for ever dic."


## EREDEON. 11 s.



1. Thou sweet glid - ing Ke - dron, by
thy sil-ver streams
Our Sa - viour at
mid-night, when moon - light's pale beams Shone bright on the wa-ters, would

2. How damp were the va-pours that fell on his head! How hard was his pil-low, how hum - ble his bed! The an - gels, as - ton - ish'd, grewv

3. Come, saints, and a
dore him; come, bow at his
$-\triangle$
feet!
Oh, give him the
glo - ry, the praise that
; Let joy - ful ho - sa

- san-nas un


1. I would not live alway; I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way, The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here, Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
2. I would not live alway; no-welcome the tomb, Since Jesus liath lain there, I dread not its gloom: 'There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise To lail him in triumph uiescending the skies.
3. Who, who would live nlway, away from his God; A way from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns:
4. Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet; While the anthems of rapure nneensingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul


DUNHAP'G CIREEK. C. TV.



1. Weep not for the saint that as-cends To par-take of the joys of the sky; Weep not for the se - raph that bends with the wor - ship-ping cho - rus on high.

2. Weep not for the spi - rit now crownd With the sar-land to mar-tyr-dom given; Oh, weep not for him: he has found Itis re - ward and his re-fuge in heav's.

3. But weep for their sor-rows who stand And lament o'er the dead by his grave; Who sigh when they muse on the land Of their home far a - way oer the wave.

4. And weep for the na-tions that dwell Where the light of the truth nev-er shone, Where anthems of peace nev-er swell, And the love of the Lord is un-known.

## 




mer - cy there's room, And feel in the pre - sence of Je - sus at home


bil-lows may foam All, all will be peace when I'm with thee at home.

thee would I come, Re-joic - ing in hope of my glo - ri - ous home.
twat at thy throne, And find, e - ven now, a sweet fore - taste of home.
rise from the tomb, With glo - ri - fied millions to praise thee at home.
2 H



## Hesten, singren, to be wise. [Hymn.]



HMBLET. C. 险.


When the Spark of Eife is vianimg. [Hma.]



TREBLE VoICE.



## GRENAN.





3. Once on the raging seas I rode-

The storm was loud, the night was dark;
The ocean yawned-and rudely blowed
The wind that tossed my foundering bark.
4. Deep horror then my vitals froze;

Death-struck, I ceased the tide to stem,
When suddenly a star arose,
It was the Star of Bethlehem.
5. It was my guide, ny light, my all

It bade my dark forebodings cease ;
And through the storm, and danger's thrall, It led me to the port of peace.
6. Now safely moored-my perils o'er,

I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
For ever and for evermore,
The Star-the Star of Bethlehem.

The Chariot! the Chariot! its Whecls roll in Hire. [Hyns.]
J. williams. $\mathbb{Z} \boldsymbol{I}$



1. How tedious and tasteless the hours When Jesus no longer I see!
Sweet prospects, sweet birds, and sweet flowers, Have all lost their sweetness to me.
2. His name yields the richest perfume, And sweeter than music his voice:
His' presence disperses my gloom, And makes all within me rejoice.
3. Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine, And thou art my sun and my song, Say, why do I languish and pine, And why are my winters so long?
4. Oh drive these dark clouds from my sky, Thy soul-cheering presence restore,
Or take me up to thee on high,
Where winter and clouds are no more.









## COPLE, YE SINVEES.





 On the bloody tree behold him; There he groans, and blecds, and dies:







A.nd trust

of thy
God:
Thy God'
$s$ thy
Sa - viour-glo - rious word! Oh hear,
be - licve, and bless
the Lord
BASE.



To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Ghost, One God whom we a - dore, Be glo-ry, as it was, is now, And shall be ev-er - more, And shall be ev-er - more,



To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Ghost, One God whom we a - dore, Be glo-ry, as it was, is now, And shall be ev-er - more,



II will arise, and go to ny y Father. [Sentence.]






 Ear

2. When will love freely flow,

Pure as life's river?
When will sweet friendship glow, Changeless for ever?
Where joys eelestial thrill,
Where bliss each heart shall fill,
And fears of parting chill
Never-no, never.
3. Up to that world of light Take us, dear Saviour;
May we all there unite,
Happy for ever:
Where kindred spirits dwell,
There may our musie swell,
And time our joys dispel
Never-no, never.
4. Soon shall we meet againMeet ne'er to sever;
Soon will peace wreathe her ehain Round us for ever.
Our hearts will then repose
Seeure from worldly woes;
Our songs of praise shall close
Never-no, never.

EBe joyful in God, all ye lands of the eardh. [Thanksgiving Hym.]
L. MASON.


1. Be joy - ful in God, all ye lauds of the earth, Olı serve himwithgladness and fear: Exult in his presence with mu - sic and mirth, Withlove and devotiondraw near. 2. Jehovah is



Hail mys - te-rious, glo-rious sci-ence, Hail mys - tc-rious, glo-rious sci-ence, Hailmys - te rious, glo-rious sci-ence, Whieh to dis - cord bids de - fi - ance,



| 1--1-1-1-1-1-\|-|-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1 |  |  |  |  |
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## 262

## 



And leadus not in-to temp-ta-tion, but de-liv-erusfrom evil; for thine is the kinglom, and the power, and the glo-ry: for-ev-er and ev - er. $\Lambda$ - men.
E-aty

## Poor, wilderd, weepins 耳iteart!


2. Come, trembling, timid soul, Why this delaying? Thunders that o'er thee roll Fall on thee straying
Turn from destruction's ways,
Turn to the throne of grace,
There, seek thy Father's face, Weeping and praying.
3. "Hence guilty fear and doubt, Leave me for ever !
Lord, wilt thou cast me out? Never-oh, never!
From unbelief of mind,
From thoughts to sin inclined,
From flesh and hell combined, Thou wilt deliver."


 2. Lovely is the dawn Of each ris - ing day, Loveli - est the morn Of the Sabbath day; Then our in - fant thoughts are full Of the pre - eious Sabbath-school!
 3. To our hap-py ears Blessed news is brought, Tidings of the work Love divine haswrought; Gracious news and mer - ei - ful; How we love the Sabbatl-scliool!
 1. Swectly fadesthe light Of each pass - ing day; Peaceful is the night Of the Sabbath-day; Then our hearts with praise are full For the pre - cious Sabbath-school!

There is a Fonntain filled with rionod. [Hyms.]
L. Mason.


1. There is a fountain fill'd with blood, Drawn from Inmmanuel's veins: And sinners plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains, Lose all their guilts stains.
 2. The dying thief rejoiced to sec That fountam in his day; And therc may I , though vile as he, Wash all my sins away, Wash all my sins a-way.

2. Dear, dying Lamb! thy precious blood Shall never lose its power, Till all the ransom:d church of God Be saved to sin no more, Be saved to sin no morc.


Ficr since by faith I saw the stream, Thy flowing wounds supply, Redeeming love has been my theme, And shall be till I die, And shall be till 1 dic.
. And when this feeble, stamm'ring tongue Lies silent in the grave; Then, in in nobler, sweeter song, l'll sing thy power to save, [omit - - - - - I Ill sing thy power $\prec 0$ save.


2. Strong were thy foes, but the arm that sub-dued them, And scatter'd their le-gions, was migh-ti - er far; They fled like the elaff from the scourge that pursued them,

3. Daughter of Zi - on, the power that hath saved thee Ex-toll'd with the harp and the timbrel slould be; Shout! for the foe is destroy'd that enslaved thee,


2 L

## PAR'MNG MYMN.



1. How plea-sant thus to dwell be - low, In fel-low - ship of love; \} The good shall meet a - bove, . . . The good shall meet a - bove;
And though we part, 'tis bliss to know The good shall meet a - bove.

2. Yes, happy thought! when we are free From earthly grief and pain,
In heaven we shall each other see,
And never part again.
Oh! that will be joyful! \&c.
3. The children who have loved the Lord

Shall hail their teachers there;
And teachers gain the rieh reward
Of all their toil and care.
Oh! that will be joyful! \&c.
4. Then let us each, in strength divine, Still walk in wisdom's ways;
That we, with those we love, may join In never-ending praise.

Oh! that will be joyful! \&c.



The Lord is great. [Hyun.]


1. The Lord is great! ye hosts of heav'n, a - dore him, And ye who tread this earthly ball; In ho-ly songs re-joice aloud be - fore him, And shout his praise whomade you all.

2. The Lord is great! his ma-jes-ty how glorious! Resound his praise from shore to shore; O'er sin, and death, and hell, now made victorious, He rules and reigns for ev-er-more.

3. The Lord is great! his mer-cy how a - bound-ing! Ye an-gels, strike your golden chords! Oh praise our God! with voice and liarp resounding, The King of kings, and Lord of lords.



Lif up yonr stafely Feads, ye Boors.


Chorus.




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[^9]FUNERAK ANTREGM. [REv. xiv. 13.]



I heard a great voice from heav'n, saying, un - to mc, Write, from henceforth, write, \&c. write, from henceforth, blessed arc the dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest,









Holy Loid God of Sabaotha [Sentence.]



The carlh is the Kord's non the fulsess theperor: [Anthem-Chanting style. Psalm 24.]



1. The earth is the Lord's and the ful-ness there-of; The world and they that dwell there-in. 2. For he hath founded it up - on the seas, And es-tab-lishd it up-




登




















 -


284

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
| Oreatoonoomo |  |










Instrumental.








## $288$








Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!




Reyond the starny Skies. [Hymn.]














4. Break from histhrone, Il - Ius - trious morn; At-tend, $O$ earth, his sove - reign word; Re-store thy trust, a glo- rious form




## SANCTUS ANE IHOSAYNA.




Ho - san - na, ho - san - na, ho - san - na in the high - est, Ho - san - na in the high - est, in the high - - est, Ho - san - na in the highest, in the


Ho = san - na, ho - san - na, Ho - san - na in the high-est, in the high . . est, Ho san-na in the high- - .


Ho - san-na, ho - san - na, ho - san - na in the high - est, Ho - san - na in the high-est, in the high - est, Ho - san-na in the highest, in the



## 296




With the harp and the voice of a pralin.



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |







 Lend, lend Jour wings; I mount, I Al




## 304

'直 will phoise the Eoroll.' [anthem.]


## Praise God, from whom all iPlessings flow. [Doxology.]








# EAS'RTEANCEEEA. 



## $312$



#   then I rose! then first hu - man - i - ty, tri-umph-ant, pass'd the crystal ports of light, and seized e - ter - nal youth. Man, all im-mor-tal 


then I rose:



## Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. [Temperance Hymn.]







 Lo! the cause, the cause, the cause of etempirance calls a-

loud, the cause, the cause,
the cause of temp'rance calls a - loud, calls a - loud, calls a - loud.



## $816$















 $f$



## The Lord descended fiom above.

 1. The Lord de - scend-ed from a - bove, And bow'd the heav'nsmosthigh; And un - der - neath his feet he cast The darkness of the sky.





## $320$





2. Oh how fair

Smiles | does nature bear To God!
She glows with his praises, Glory raises:
In his bright abode All is fair.
3. Mid the spheres

Praise \| through circling years Is sung,
To God the Creator
King of nature :
Oh praise him my tongue Endless years.







## 3 B6



#  

 When I . . . . . . . thy joys shall see, When







$330$









 5. Wide, wide, as the wort, is thy command, hast as e-ter-mity, e-ter-ni-ty thy love, Firm as a rock thy that h shall s stand, when roll - ing fees














336


What are haughty monarchs now? Low be-fore Je - ho-vah bow. Pride of princes, strength of kings, To the dust Jehovah brings; Praise him, praise him, ex - ult-ing nations praise.



When the Lord shall build up Rion. [Anthem.]




[^10]
## DISNISSEQN.

340


 ＊••••田



## 342






## SEN'ECNCL



| $\text { Key of } \mathrm{E}-6$ | - | - | - |  | $0=8$ | $0=$ |
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|  | $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $-2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Key of $\mathrm{E}-2$ - |  | $\triangle$ | - - - - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 1. We praise thee, $O$ God; we acknowledge thee to | be the | Lord. | All the earth doth worship thee, the con-- | $\underset{\mathrm{ii}}{\mathrm{Fa}}$ - ther |  | lasting. 2. |
|  |  | Christ. | Thou art the everlasting $\sin$ - |  |  |  |
| 11. When thou hadst overcome the - | sharpness of | death, | thou didst open the kingdonm of heaven io - | all be- | liev - - | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ers. } \\ \text { ers. } \\ \text { ers. } & 12 .\end{array}$ |
| We believe that thou shalt eome to - - | be our | Judge | We therefore pray thee, help thy servants, whom thouhast redeemed Govern them, and lift | h thy | us | ${ }_{\text {blood. }} 14$. |
| 17. Vouehsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Key of E




HRENEDIC, ANEMA VHEA.
norris.



## JURILA'IE DEO.





期ENE胃ICTUS.





## CANTAT空 DOVINO.




To-day the Saviour calls. [Chant.]
gregorian.


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RECOMMENDATIONS.
M. : B. Aikin,
M.y dear sir:-I have curefully perused, and I may say studicd, your new system of musical nutation in the. Christian Minstrel. I am not sufficiently a practical tusician to be able to form a indgment of the value of the cullection of tunes conlained in the book. But of one thing I wist perfectly certain. You have simplified the method by which an understanding of the theory of music is conveyed to ohe mind in a remarkable degree. Of all the scier a to which my attention has been directed, music is the most complicated and uninteliog le in the ordinary modes of instruction. If I had enjoyed the advantages of your fomek twenty-five ycars agn, it would have saved me some monihs of perplexing study. The incpression that peculiar innsical talent is necessary to comprehend the principles of music, has kept thousands from all serious attempts to become acquainted with the science. Your sy . $m$ is canable, I am confident, of conveying to uninstructed minds such a knowledge, in a tew days, as would require scveral months in the usual mote of instruction. At a time when there are so many pretonders to improvements in every branch of science, very few at which du not prove to be nure pretenders, you will, of course, meet with difficulties in intruduring your book, but the truth is mighty and must ultimately prevail.

With great respect, I remain yours, truly, Joel Parker, D. D.,
Philndelphín. June 25, 184is.
Pastor of the cilinton street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. J. B A.eny,
Dur sir : - [ have an ear and soul for music ; but of the science I am no master. Your selection of musical airs for public worship I dec.m excellent. In hearing one of your lectures on your improventents, I learned more of the science of music than I could ever bef re acquire. I shall not despair of understanding the science if I can get time thoroughly to study your "Elements of Music." With the sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Parker I fully concar.

Ezra Styies Fly, D. D.,
Philadalphia, July 9th, 18 f6.
Pustor of the First Presbyteriun Church, Northern Liberties.

Mr. J. B. Aikin,
Dear sir:-The Christian Minstrel should command the attention of the musical public. In your work, the science of innsic is so simplified as in vender a practical knowledge of it easily attainatile. The difficulty of mastering and practically applying the common system of motation is so great that few persons whose time is limited suckecd in overcoming it. You have done a good service to the church and to the communit, y removing the mysticisın which hap been litherto nnnecessarily thrown arrond a scie.an whose humanizing iufluences can hardly be over-estimated. You have propus. ired mue, and made i. . ...es.sible to the mass. Prejudice will doubiless look on your in 1. "nents with jaunateu proa; but your system must succed. I am satisficd ih you an onen un the " 1 mi.trig-blocks out of the way of the people," and henceforth he
$\qquad$ T'ruly your fricnd,

From the Ch istian Olserver.
To simplify whatever is complex, is on" of the great purposes to which the genius of the age is applied. The rnsults of this process may be seen in most of the text-bouks in our
schools, and in every scicntific manual. In the work before ws, we have an illustration of this process in the science of music. As we are not proparcd, from personal knowledge, to speak of its merits, we subjoin the estimate of another.
The Rev. Dr. Newton, oi Mississippi, in a recent letter to the Editor, says:-"I have examined the work in manuscript, and do not hesitate to say, that the changes made by Mr. Aikin in the mode of writing music, and of presenting the whole subject, must, as soon as they are examined and appreciated, throw all previous publications into the shade. The system is founded in nature-it is simple, and in fact the only consistent intelligible system that has ever been devised."

From the Presbyterian.
Thrs is an attempt to simplify the science of music, and render it more easy of acquisition. The author, in his preface, says that he has found the old system very erroneous in five particulars, in all of which he has made improvenients. Ilis reasons for thcse changes are then given in a very elear and cxplicit manner, and, in coujunction with his Introduction to the science, leave no doubt that he is acquainted with the subject of which he treats. His system is one that ought not to be passed uver without examination. The Preface and Elementary Principles demonstrate that he is a man of an acute and discriminating mind ; and if he has obviated some of the difficulties to the arquirement of music, caused by the common notation, he has dure a good service to the community. The collection comprises about fonr hundred pieces, which seem to have been selected with great eare. To thuse acquainted with the old nota ish, the new offers no ditliculties; indecd, it will save the most practised singer some though:.

From the Mississippi Baptist.
We have received of our friend J. B. Aurrs, by the hand of Dr. Upson, a copy of his new collection of church music. Many of our readers had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with. Mr. Aimin, while he was in our state, and earl tesilify to his sticress as a teacher of music. Mr. A. has made a laborious, and as we conceive, a most successful effort to simplify the rudiments of music, so as to bring them readily wi:lin the comprehension of scholars generally. It is a well known fact, that among the hundreds that have offered their services as teachers, not one in twenty could take a tune they were not acquainted with, and sing it in the round notes. Nearly all were in eonfusion in regard to time, and almost totally ignorant respecting the transposition of the scale. The two keys that have been so stre. wously contended for, have always presented an insurmountable difficulty, to say nothing of other impediments that have sadly tended to retard the advancement of this highly useful and delightul science. It is casy to see low many of these difficnlics are removed, frow the following considerations:

1. By correcting the pusition of the letters on the staff half the scales are dispensed with.
2. By discarding the imaginary minor scale, there is but one to be learned.
3. The use of flats and sharpis as signature's 16 determine the keys is laid aside.
4. Instead of nine varieties of time, he employs hut two.
5. The chape of every note in the scale indicates its name.

Let I one conden!o these changes until they have given them a firir exnnenation. Prejudice and personal interest will probably raise a war against shis worh; but even should its use be somewhat limited ihcreby, it will. suc:ced and prove o distinguished aid :o the cause of sacred music.


[^0]:    Questions.-Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided? Why is the
    letter G placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male letter $G$ plaeed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the retation of the male
    voice to that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the ehange is an octave lower.] voice to that of the female? [Ans. 'The male voice after the ehange is an octa
    Docs an instrument require three octaves to play two octaves of written music?

[^1]:    4. F - ter - ni - ty, with all its years, Stands present in thy view; To thee there's no-thing old ap-pears-Great God, there's no-thing new. 5. Our lives through va-rious seenes are drawn? And vex'd with tri-fling cares; While thine e e ter-nal thoughts move on thine tul - dis - turbd af - tairs.
    5. Great God, how in fi - nite art thou? What worth-less worms are we! Let the whole raes of creu-tures bow, And pay their praise :c thee.
[^2]:    4. What ob - ject, Lord, my sonl should move, If once com-pared with thee? What beau-ty should com mand my love, Like what in Christ I see?
[^3]:    4. Ho. ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and dic: Here jou may quench your raging thirst, With springs that neverdry, Here youmay queneh jour raging thirst, With springs that never dry
    5. Rivers of love and merey here In a rich ocean join; sal - va-tion in abundance flows, like floods of milk and wine, salvation in abundance flows, like floods of nuik and wine.
    ©. The happy gates of gospel grace Stand open night and day : Lord, we are come to seck supplies, And drive our wants away, Lord, we are come to seek supplies, And drive our wants away.
[^4]:    4. Oh! may our chil - dren ev-er haste To scek their fa - thers'God, Nor e'er for-sake the hap-py path Their fathers'feet have trod, Their fa - thers' feet have trod.
    O
[^5]:    4. On have our fa-thers told, Our eyes have oft. on seen, llow well our God se - curcs the fold Where his ownsheep have been In ev' - ry new dis - tress We'll to his house re - par; We'll think up-oll his wondrous grace, And seck de-liv' - rance there
[^6]:    4. Come, ho-ly Com - fort - er, Thy sacred
    5. To thee, great One in Threc, The highest
[^7]:    * A new collection of Psalms and Ifymns for the use of the Baptist Churches

[^8]:    
    

[^9]:     without the sight;" and let this line be sung slow and sott.

[^10]:    Nore.-Repeat the Semi-chorus, "Oh pray for the peace," \&c., and the Chorus, "Peace be within thy walls," and close with the Amen

