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CHANGEL WILLS FIRE

A NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL NOTATION;

WITH A COLLECTION OF

PSALM TUNES, ANTHEMS, AND CHANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE

Most Popular Works in Europe and America.

DESIGNED FOR THE

USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING-SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETIES.

BY J. B. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY T. K. & P. G. COLLINS.
1847.

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON & CO.

PRINTED BY T. K. & P. G. COLLINS.

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by

J. B. AIKIN,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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. Masons' 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 IMPROPER 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.

II. IN THE MULTIPLICATION OF THE SCALES ONE HALF, BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MINOR SCALE.

There 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 music, 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.

III. IN THE USE OF FLATS AND SHARPS AS A SIGNATURE, OR SIGN OF THE KEY, INSTEAD OF THE WORD, KEY, ITSELF.

To 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.
- 1. If there is one flat only, the key is on F.
- 2. If there are two flats, the key is on B.
- 3. If there are three flats, the key is on E.
- 4. If there are four flats, the key is on A.
- 5. 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, $[P \ P]$ or their value. The unequal measures are always filled with three half-notes, $[P \ P]$ 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 $\frac{3}{2}[P]$ is not necessarily either slower or quicker than $\frac{3}{4}[P]$; $\frac{3}{2}[P]$ 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 has two beats to the measure, three beats, four beats, and sometimes six.

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

In these varieties, the pupil has a half-note (ρ) to the beat; two beats to the half-note (ρ); one beat to the eighth (ρ); two eighths (ρ) to the beat; four eighths (ρ) to the beat; one beat to the quarter (ρ); two beats to the quarter (ρ); and sometimes two quarters (ρ) 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.

10 PREFACE.

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 E, &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 voice 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 HIM 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.—PITCH.

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 interval.

The intervals throughout the whole variety of pitch, are always uniform,

though not equal to one another.

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

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 half-interval to the fourth—then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by

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, (\bigcirc) called a note, represents the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole-intervals—from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8, are half-intervals.

QUESTIONS.

What three qualities belong 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 interval? Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another?

QUESTIONS.

What are the greater intervals called? 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 between 1 and 2? 2 and 3? 3 and 4, &c.? What is the distance between 1 and 3? Between 1 and 4, 1 and 8, 3 and 8, &c.?

11

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken a half-interval—then three whole-intervals in succession—then another half-interval—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:

0.1 First sound taken.
7
6
6
0.5
0.3
0.2
0.1

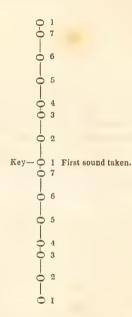
Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds, and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.

If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take any sound, and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave—then descend the octave, by the same steps, 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 eight sounds and

QUESTIONS.

By what steps does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? Are the intervals the same in ascending 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 scale of two octaves? 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 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 5, or any other number in the scale, a particular sound except-with reference to the key. Whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, 3 will be two 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.

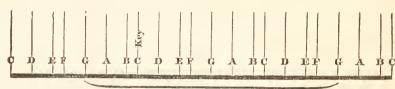
Instruments are constructed and tuned so as to please the ear; and of course are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice.

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

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.



Compass of the voice.

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 seven 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.

What numeral is always applied to the key? How are the other numbers appropriated? 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

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 C, and the sound D is required—D is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a half-interval below C, &c.

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

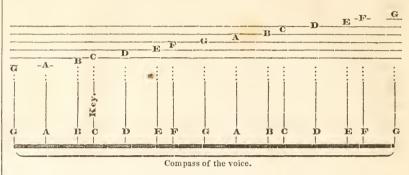
In order to write these sounds, a scale of letters corresponding with the letters on the instrument must be constructed, and so arranged as to indicate the pitch of any sound intended to be represented—so that upon this scale each sound upon the instrument shall have its own fixed position upon the

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 produces invariably a given pitch? If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D?

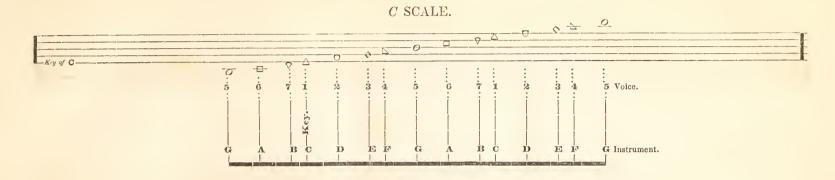
What is necessary in order to write music? What is the staff? Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because the sounds on instruments are thus named.] How many places for notes does the staff furnish? Does the compass of the voice extend above and below the staff? Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? What is the use of added lines? Why is G placed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Because the sound called G on instruments is found to be about the central sound of the compass of the voice.]

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 G 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.



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 Lah; and 7 is called See. The same syllable, and the same note, being always applied to the same number of the scale.

Pronunciation of the syllables.—Doe, should be pronounced as broadly as the word doe, a female deer, or foe, and not as the verb do; 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 under the staff show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voice.] In singing the notes

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

ME, like the pronoun me, when emphatically pronounced.

FAH, as broad as the first syllable in the word f_a^2 -ther.

Sole, not sul, nor so-il.

Lah, as broad as the first syllable in the word $f\tilde{a}$ -ther.

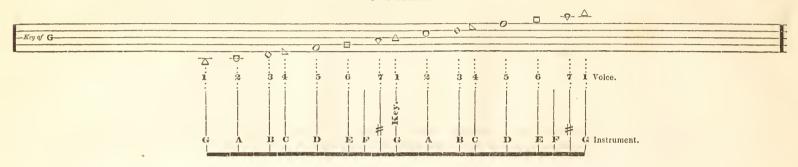
SEE, like the verb see, or the word sea, the ocean.

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, &c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required or of any note pointed out on the staff. 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 syllable always given to the same number? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what is Me? On what is Sole? Sing the scale.

G 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

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 3 and 4 and between 7 and 1,

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.

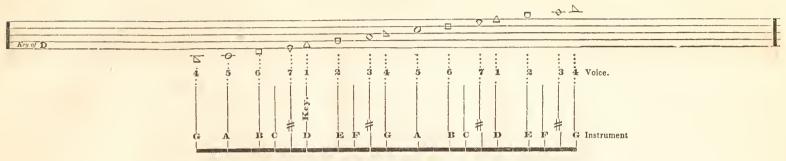
What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? Does the voice rise and fall from G in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? Why take different letters or sounds as the key? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what line or space is Sole? Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale? Does the

QUESTIONS.

Instrument ascend and descend the octave from G in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? 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 correspond with the voice.] What is meant by F#? What is the rule for performing this scale?

D SCALE.



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 D=1 to E=2 is a whole-interval on the instrument. From E=2 to F #=3 is a whole-interval. From F #=3 to 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 C? What name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scale? How often does 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?

This is called the D scale, because the note on D represents the key or the | From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From A=5 to B=6 is a wholeinterval. From B=6 to C=7 is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

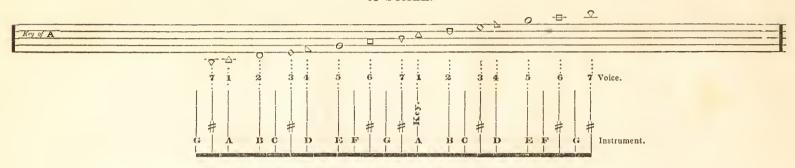
> Instruments therefore, in order to perform this scale, must, in addition to being capable of making F#, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between C and D called C#. Then from B=6 to C#=7 is a whole-interval, and from C#=7 to D is a half-interval, which completes the octave.

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 instrument please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale?

A SCALE.



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 scale?

Instrumental.—What sounds additional to those necessary in the C scale are required in

This is called the A scale, because the note on A represents the key or | 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.

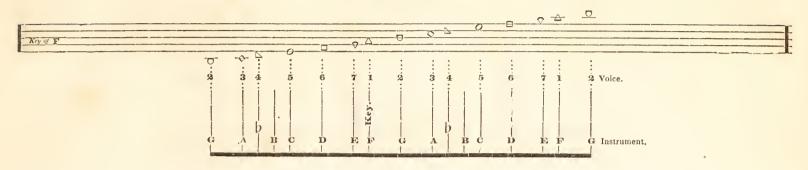
This scale may be performed by assuming A b as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

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

QUESTIONS.

this? Where does the ear require the half-intervals in this scale? 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 occupy the same lines and spaces when the A scale 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 Doe in this scale? On what line or space is Sole? Sing the scale.

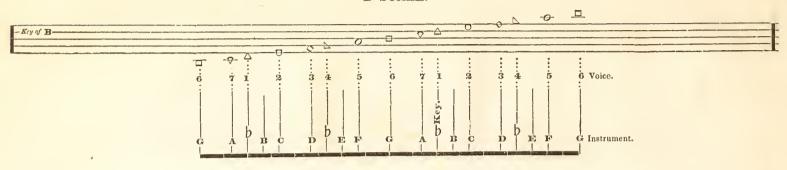
interval—from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore have an intermediate sound between A and B, called B flat—marked thus b.

Rule.— When F is the key, B must be played flat in every 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 scale? 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.

Instrumental.—What is the pitch of the key in this scale? Does the voice ascend or de-

perform this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called E b.

Rule. When the key or governing sound is Bb, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

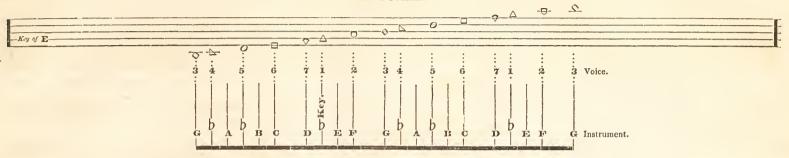
[Note.—This scale is played with Bb and Eb as a convenience to the instrumental performer.

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.

seend 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 scale are required to perform this scale? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between A and B and between D and E.] What letters are performed 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 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 be 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 used 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 used 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? What syllable is always applied to 3? What to 5? What to 7? What to 2? Sing the scale.

must be played flat, but G# has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

Rule.— When the key or governing sound is Eb,—B, E, and A must be played flat.

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

Rule.— When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp. Instruments, in order to perform 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 scale? Is any sound different from those already introduced, necessary to perform this scale? Is Ab 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 B, D and E, 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 scales? Can instruments thus made perform 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 three flats as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

SECOND DIVISION.—LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

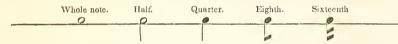
THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

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.

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 length of sounds designated? How many kinds of notes are used? What are their names? What one note is equal to two quarters? What note is equal to two quarters? What note is equal to two quarters and four eighths, &c.? Have

second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth, the fourth of a second; 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.

Measures.—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

because three half-notes constitute a measure.

QUESTIONS.

notes any positive length? How then? What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? How is an idea of the time suggested? What are measures? For what are they used? What are bars? How are measures divided? How many kinds of measures are there? What is equal 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.

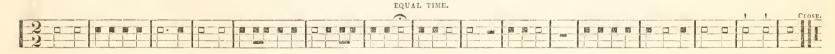
Tripletts.—When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.

Thus equal to or equal to

Repeat.—A passage to be repeated is embraced between two dotted lines across the staff.

) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



UNEQUAL TIME.



QUESTIONS.

rests? How many are used? For what is the pause used? For what is the staccato used? | double bar? What is the sign of equal time? What of unequal time?

QUESTIONS.

What is the use of beating time? How many beats has equal time? How many has unequal? In what part of the measure does the hand descend in beating time? What are notes? When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? What is the use of the

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 pp.

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 ff.

Accent.—General rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must be accented.

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d. In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

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 dimin-

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 ____.

Pressure tone.—A very sudden swell is marked thus ...

Explosive tone.—When a sound is to be struck with very great force, and instantly diminished, it is marked thus >.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

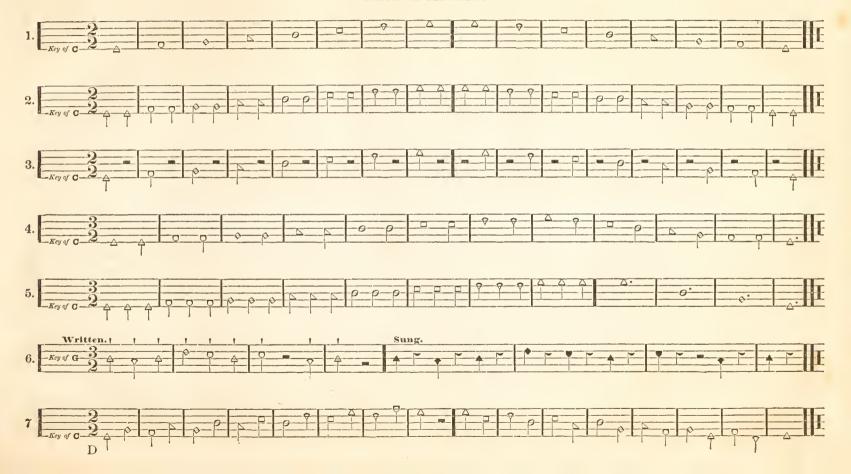


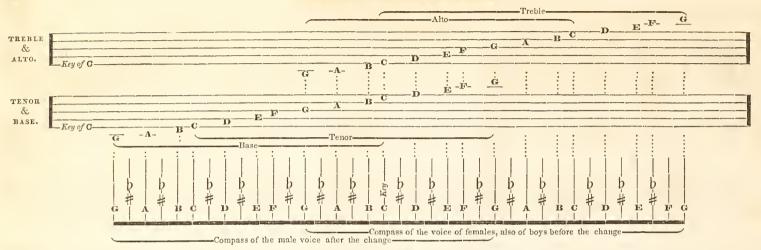
QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

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

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, treble, 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 sounds. For example, the German flute is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon Bb, and others upon Eb. The church organ, piano forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C. This key, or scale, is therefore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison.

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 voice to that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the change is an octave lower.] Does an instrument require three octaves to play two octaves of written music?

CHROMATIC SCALE.

					F			-		F	#	7				b-9-	F	b D		L .						
E'm	of Cl 0		-0-	#0	-0-		#5	-0-	70										-0-	0-0-	Z	-0-	-b-o-		-b-0-	
Acy																									b 2	
	Doe	Dee	Ray	Ree	Me	Fah	Fee	Sole	See	Lah	Lee	See	Doe	Doe	See	Say	Lah	Lay	Sole	Say	Fah	Me	May	Ray	Raw	Doe.

It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between 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 octave it has 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 line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a half-interval, 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 # is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, &c.

If it is proposed to depress the upper sound, a b, (the sign of depression,) is used, and the sound is called a flat 3d, a flat 7th, &c.

IPA 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

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, Ray, 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, which is called 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 #4th, or b7th, &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 #ith 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 b7th is on F, how is the note to be played? [Ans. F natural.]



Christian Minstrell.

OLD HUNDRED. L.M.

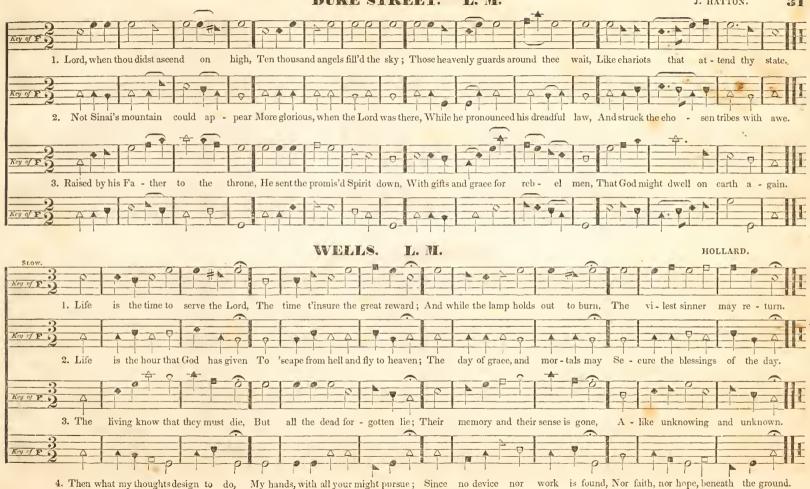
MARTIN LUTHER.

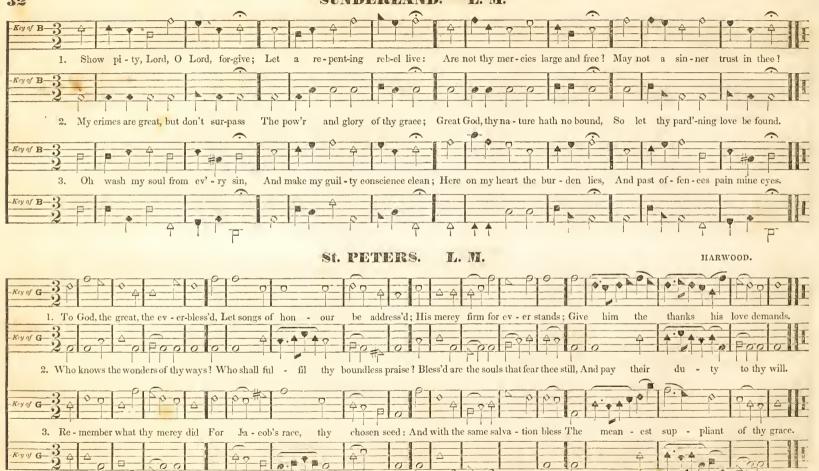


4. We'll crowd thy gates with thank-ful songs, High as the heav'ns our voi - ces raise: And earth with her ten thou-sand tongues Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise.

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 move.

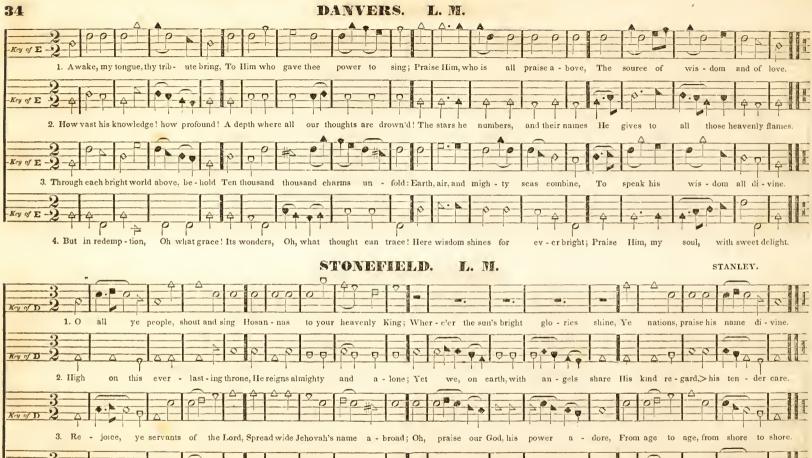
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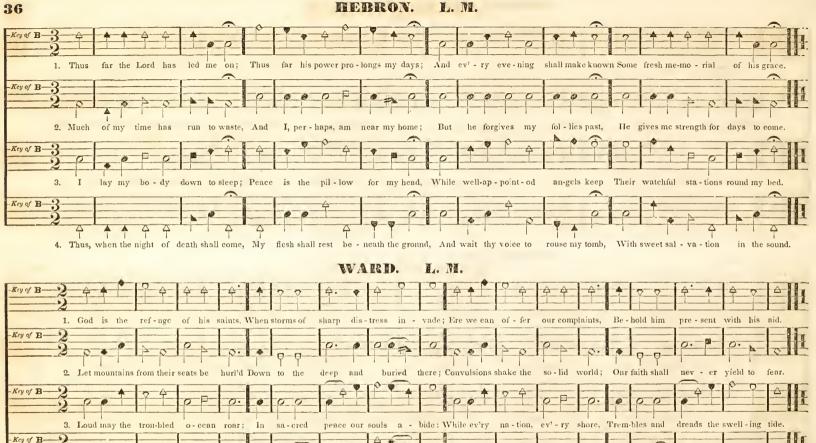










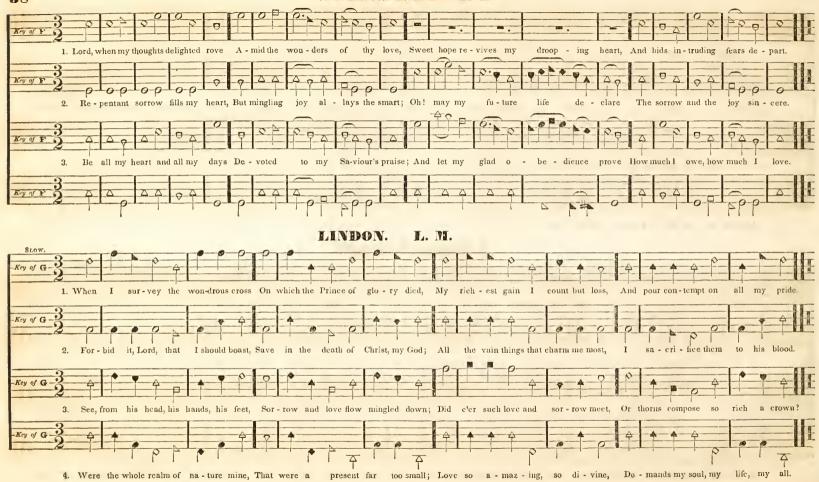


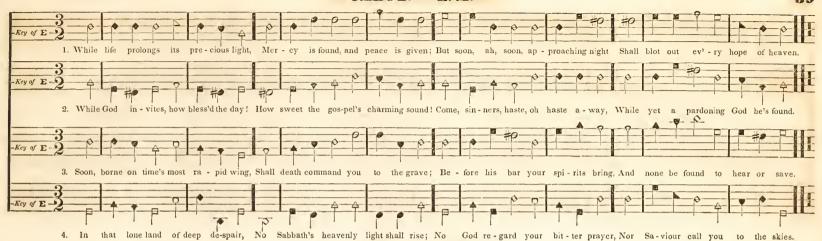
flow Sup-plies the ci - ty of our God! Life, love, and joy still gli-ding through, And wa-tring our di-vine a - bode. 4. There is a stream, whose gentle word, Sup-ports our faith, our fear eon - trols; Sweet peace thy promis - es at - ford, And give new strength to aint ing souls 5. That sa-sred stream, thine ho - ly



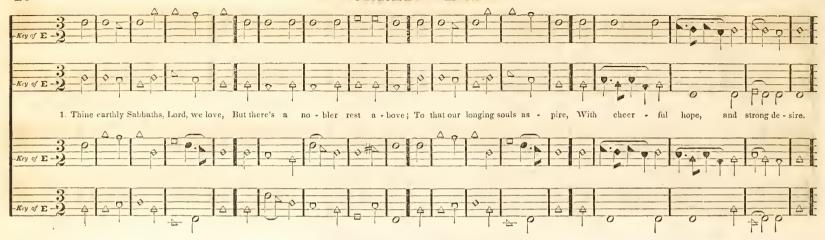






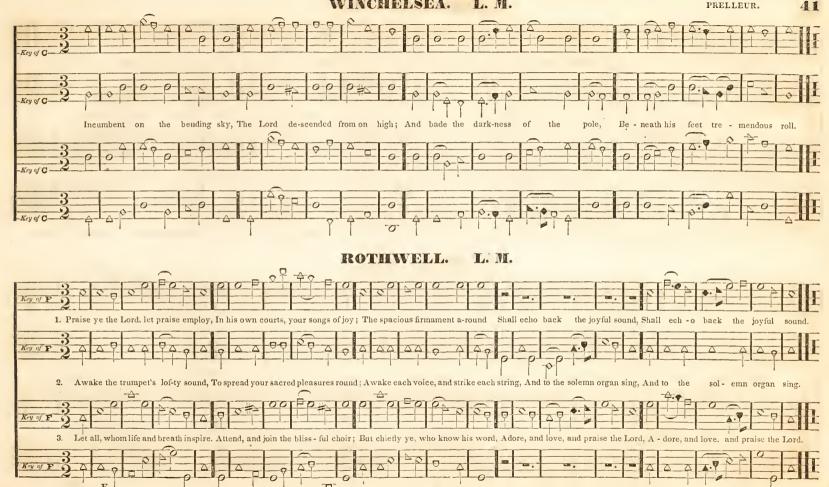




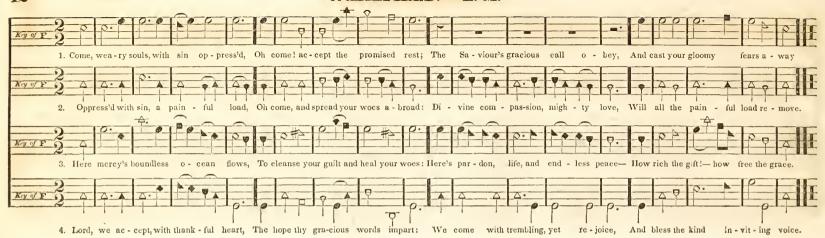




- 2. No more fatigue—no more distress,
 Nor sin, nor death shall reach the place;
 No groans shall mingle with the songs
 Which warble from immortal tongues.
- 3. No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose; No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, high, eternal noon.
- 4.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

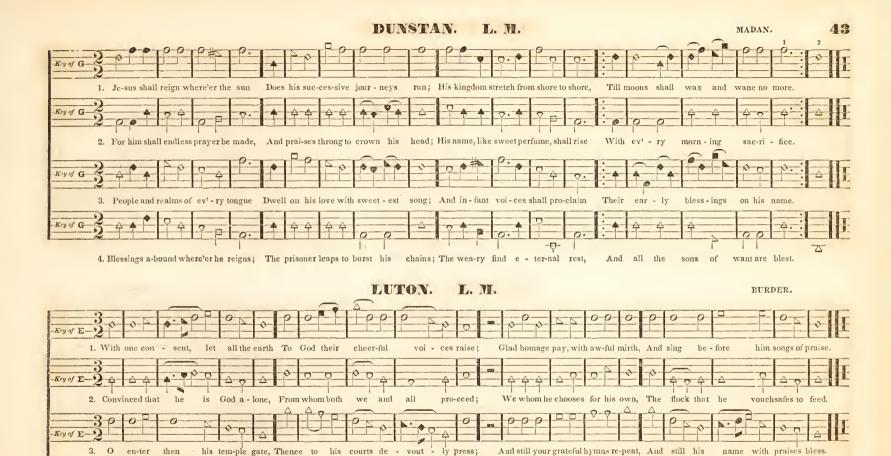


WAKEFIELD. L. M.



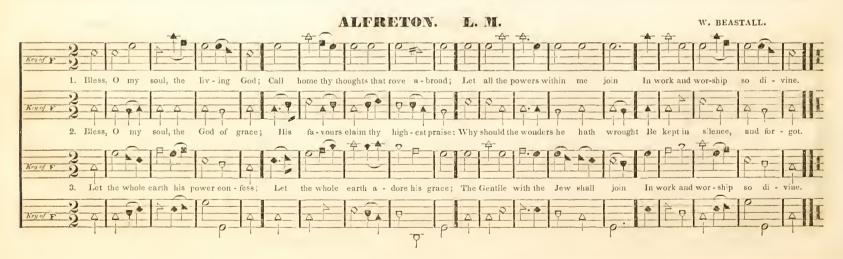
MENDON. E. M.





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

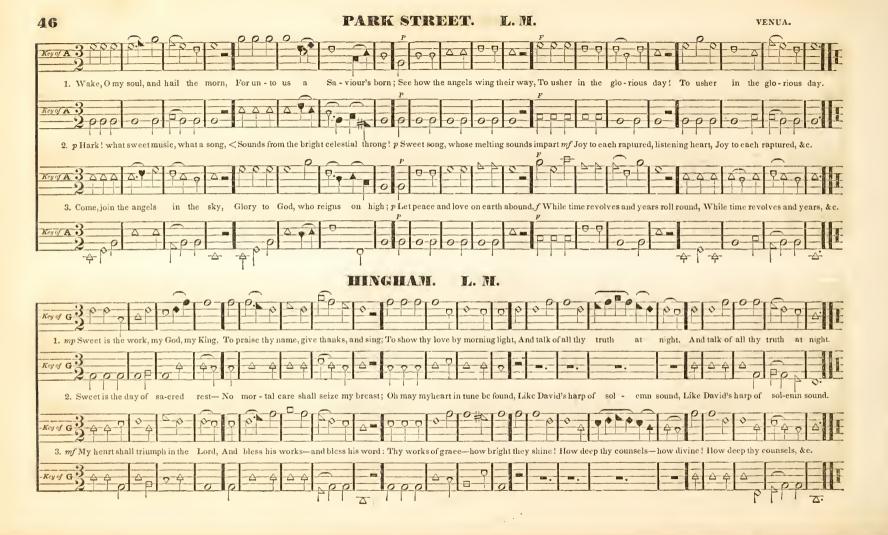








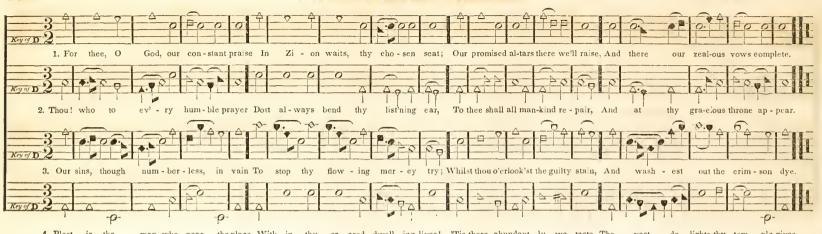
- 3. Awake, my tongue—awake, my lyre,
 With morning's earliest dawn arise;
 To songs of joy my soul inspire,
 And swell your music to the skies.
- 4. With those, who in thy grace abound,
 To thee I'll raise my thankful voice;
 While every land—the earth around—
 Shall hear, and in thy name rejoice.
- Eternal God, celestial King,
 Exalted be thy glorious name;
 Let hosts in heaven thy praises sing,
 And saints on earth thy love proclaim.



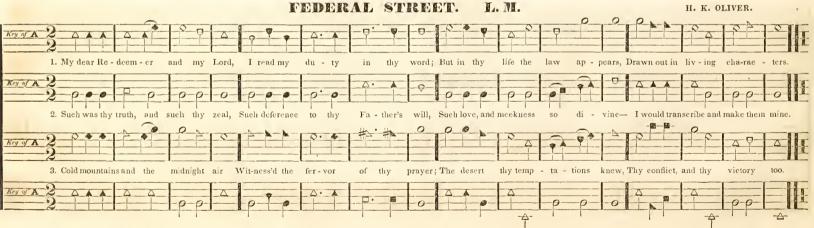




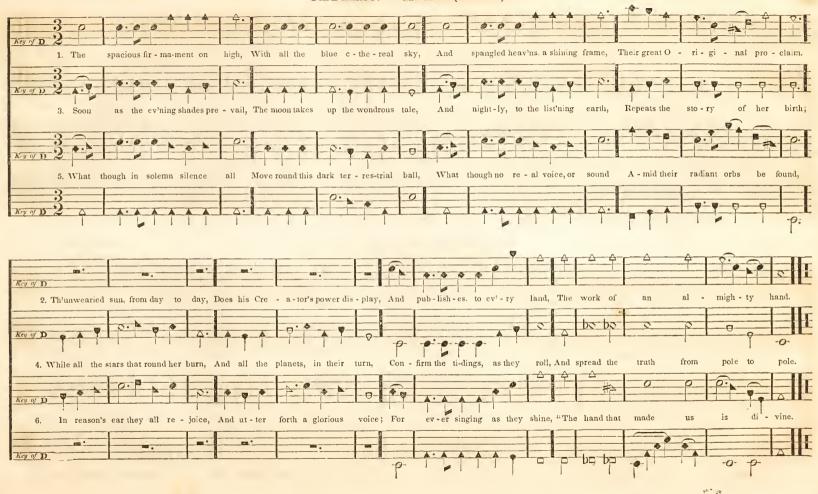




4. Blest is the man, who, near the place, With - in thy sa - cred dwell - ing lives! 'Tis there abundant - ly we taste The vast de - lights thy tem - ple gives.

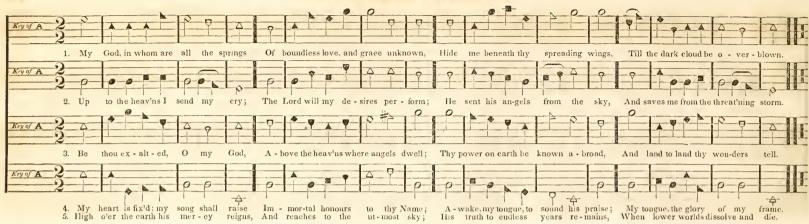


4. Be thou my pat - tern; make me bear More of thy gra-cious im - age here; Then God, the Judge, shall own my name Among the followers of the Lamb





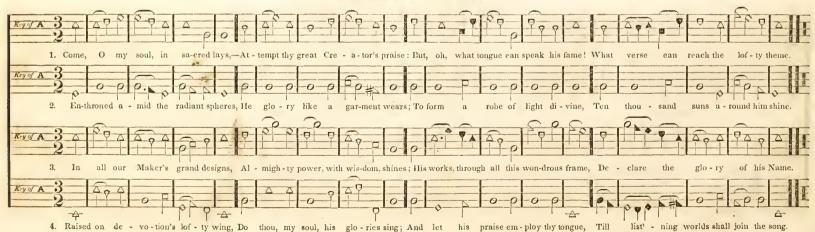


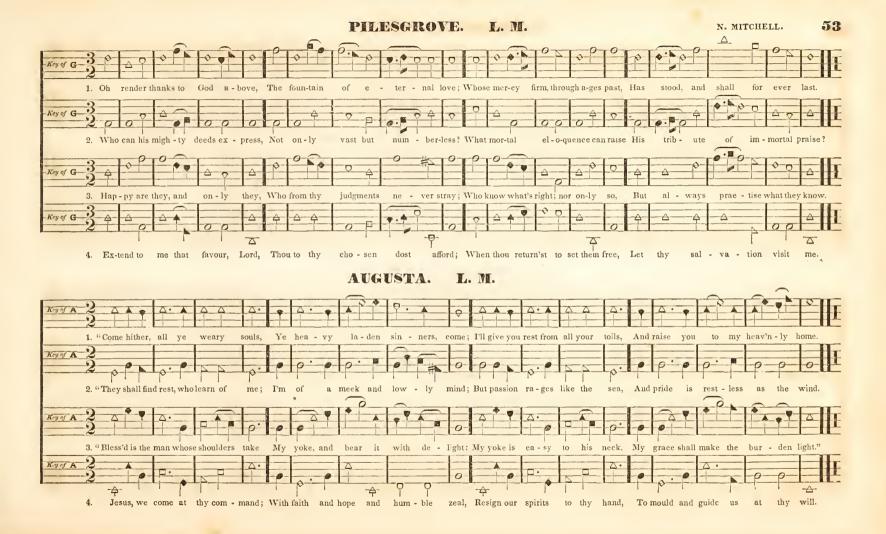


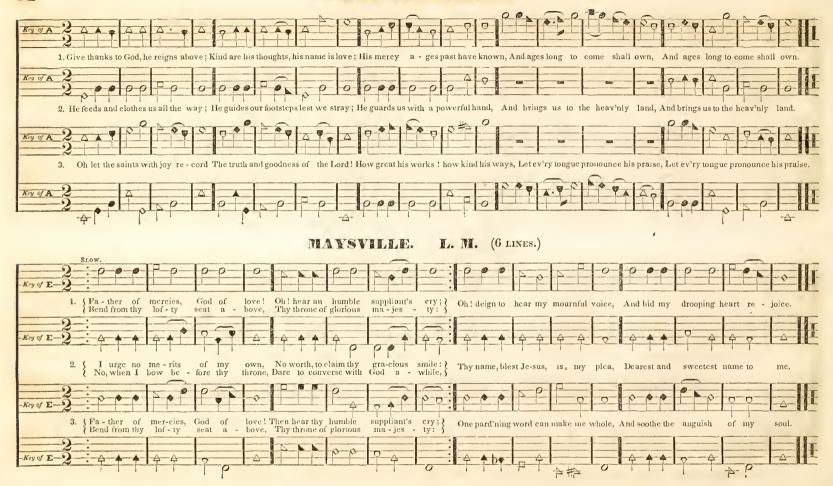
ATLANTIC.

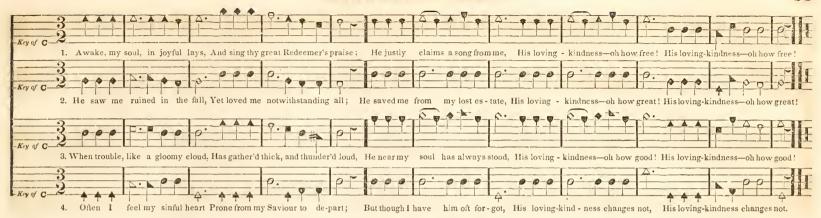
H. M.

GEO. OATES.



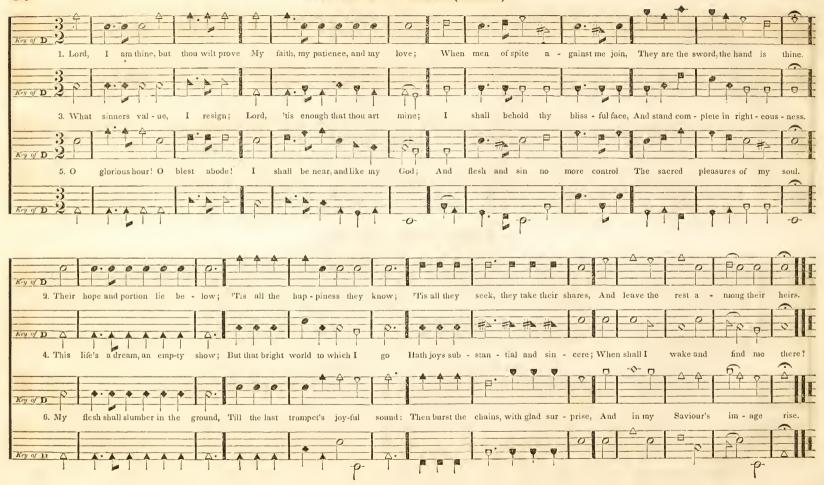




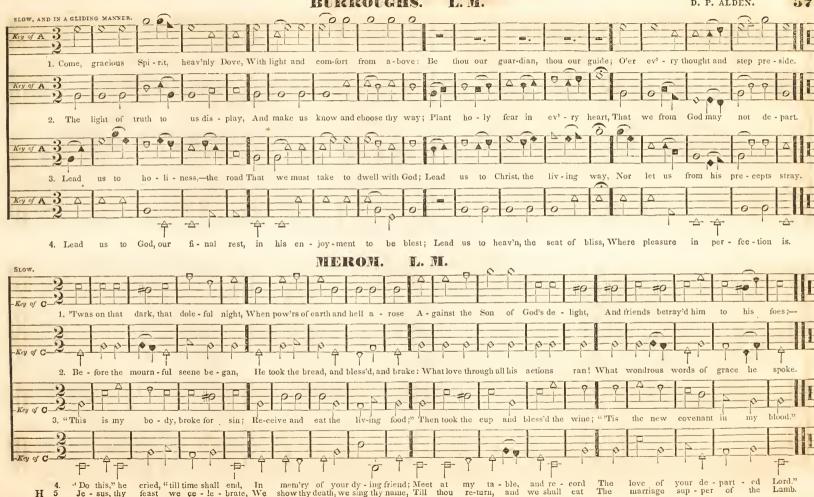


PORTUGAL. L. M.



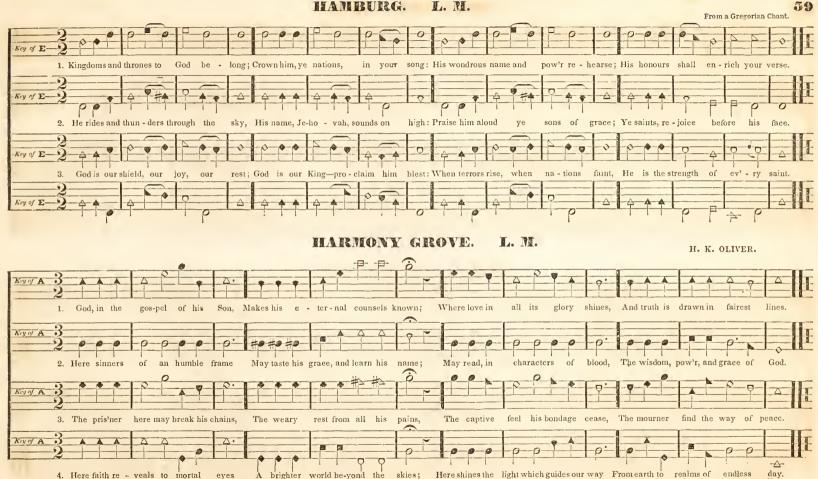












word;

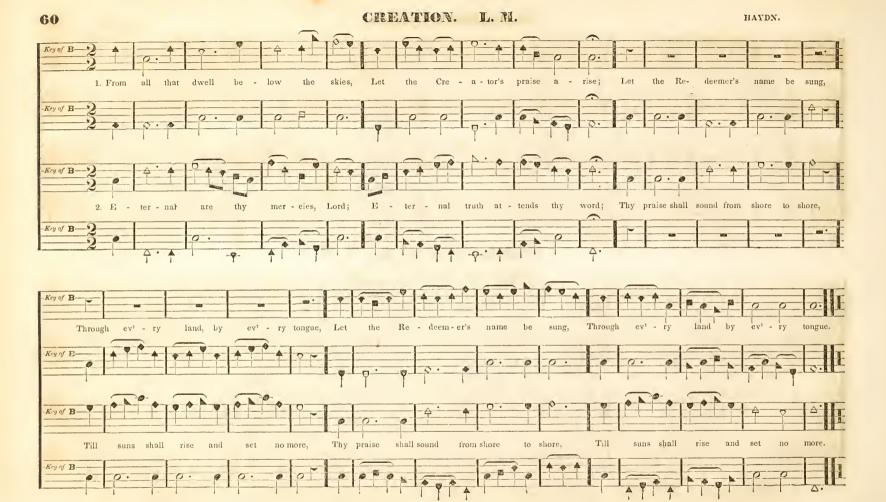
To read and mark thy ho - ly

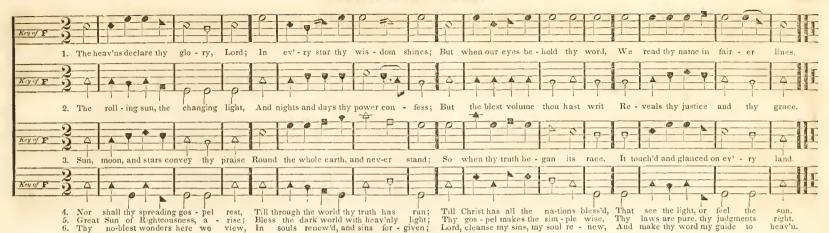
5. Oh grant us grace, Al - mighty

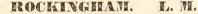
Lord,

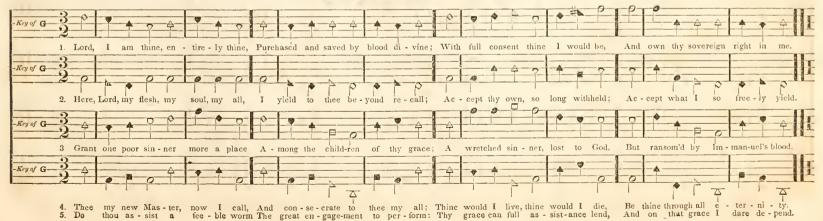
Its truth with meekness to re - ceive, And by its

live

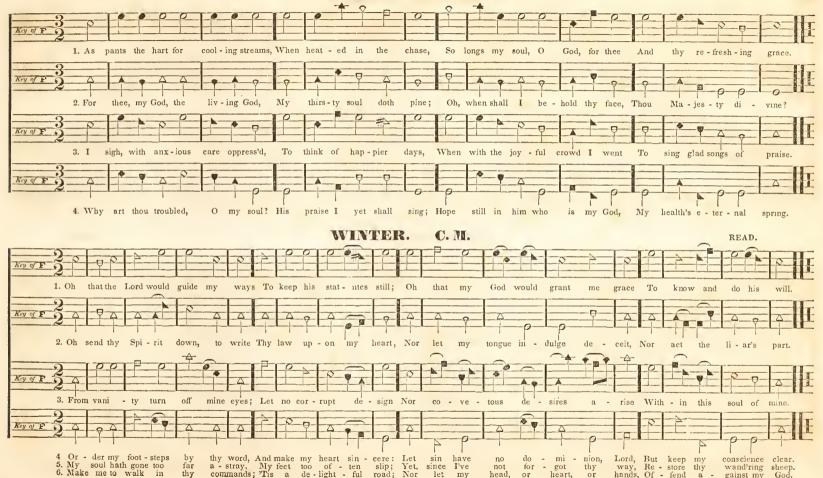


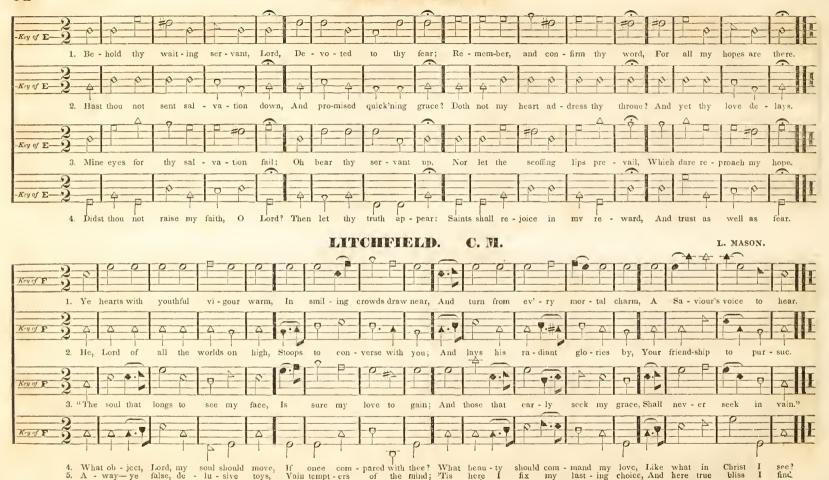


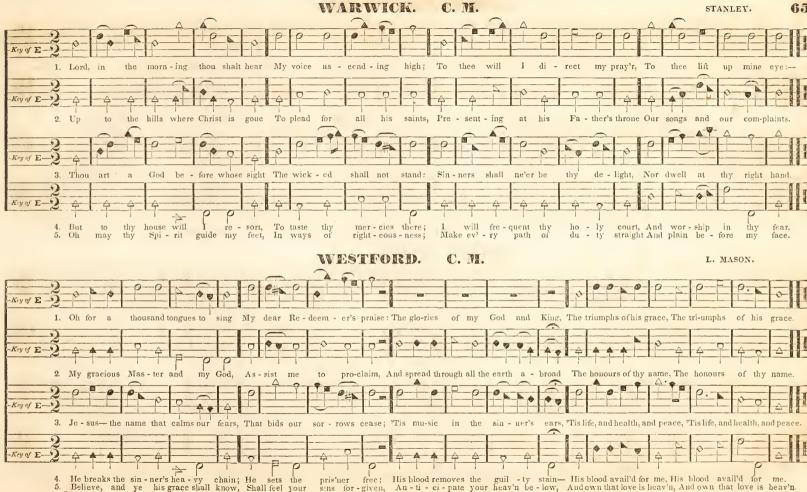










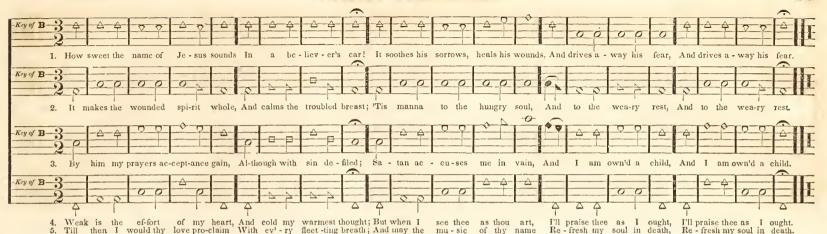




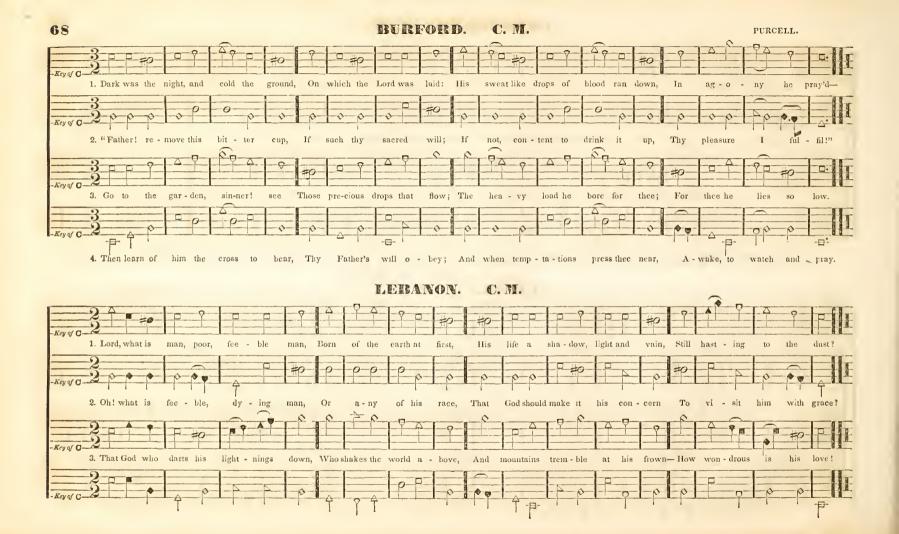




5. Thence he a - rose, as - cend - ed high, And show'd our feet the way: Up to the Lord our flesh shall fly, At the great ris - ing













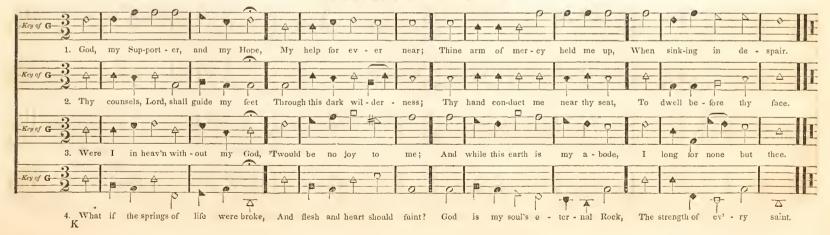






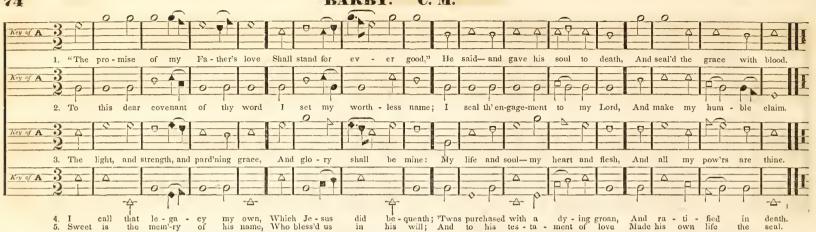


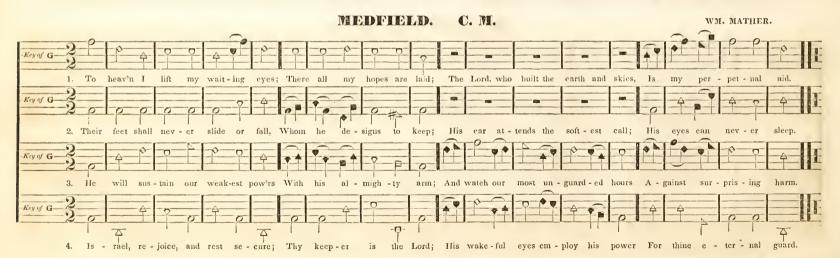
ROCHESTER. C. M.





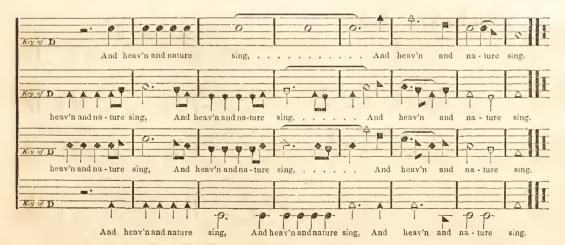




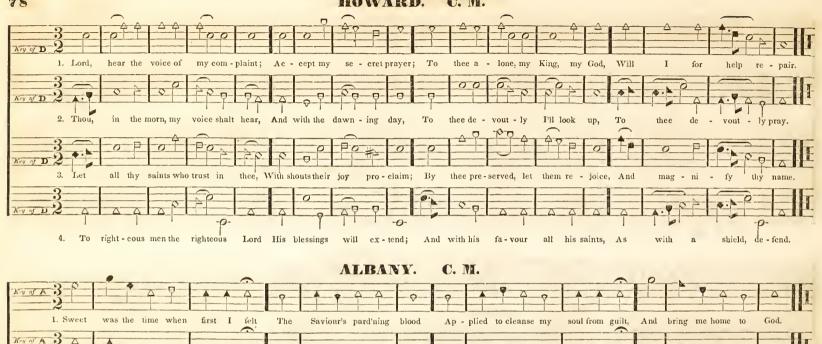


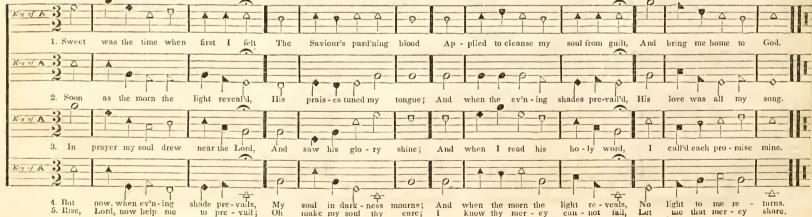






- Joy to the world—the Saviour reigns,
 Let men their songs employ:
 While fields and floods—rocks, hills, and plains,
 Repeat the sounding joy.
- No more let sin and sorrow grow,
 Nor thorns infest the ground;
 He comes to make his blessings flow,
 Far as the curse is found.
- 4. He rules the world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

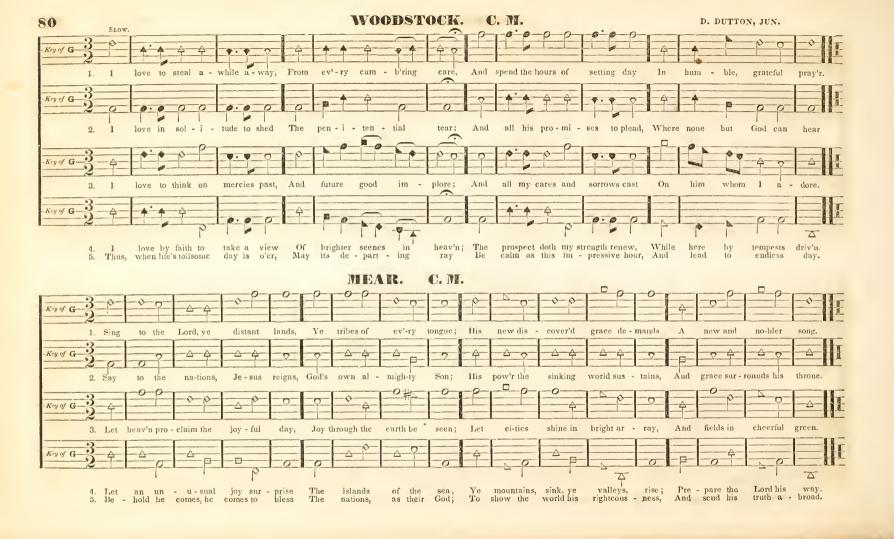


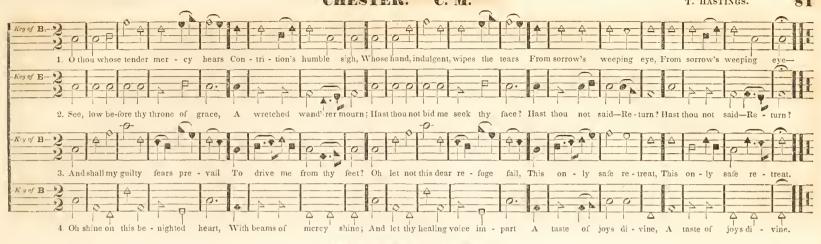


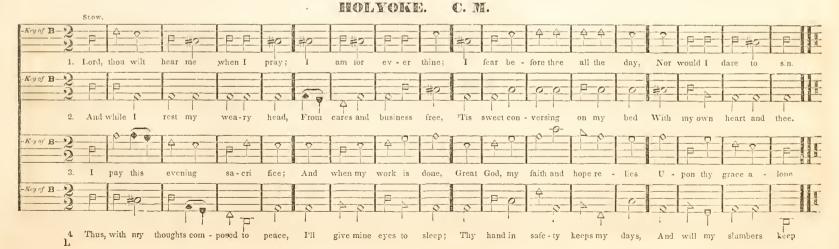




- 2. Unnumber'd comforts on my soul
 Thy tender care bestow'd,
 Before my infant heart conceived
 From whom those comforts flow'd.
- 3. When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran,
 Thy arm, unseen, convey'd me safe,
 And led me up to man.
- Ten thousand thousand precious gifts
 My 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.
- Through all eternity, to thee
 A joyful song I'll raise:
 But oh, eternity's too short
 To utter all thy praise.



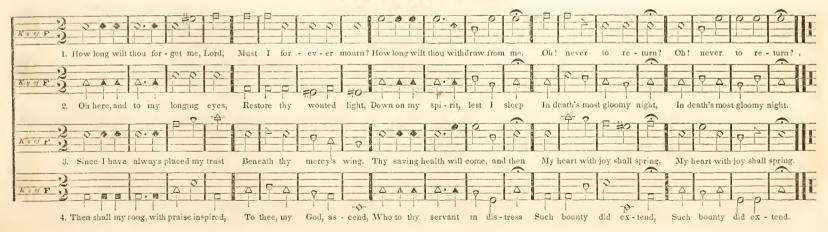




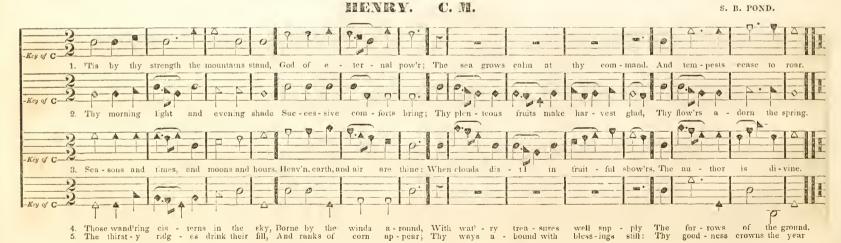


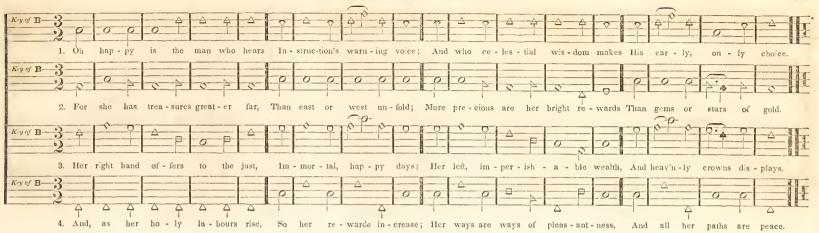


EASTPORT. C. M.

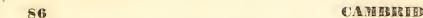






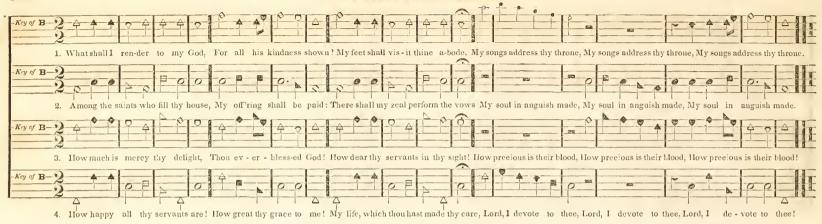


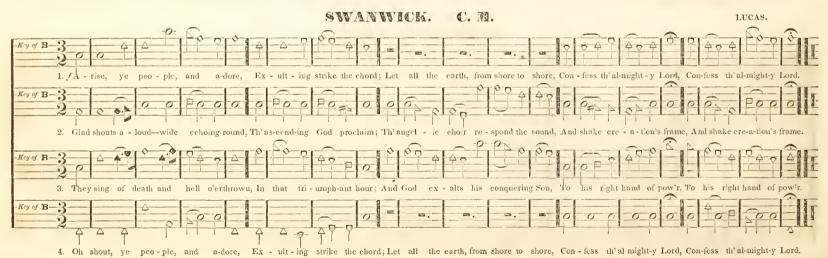




Na.

DR. RANDALL.

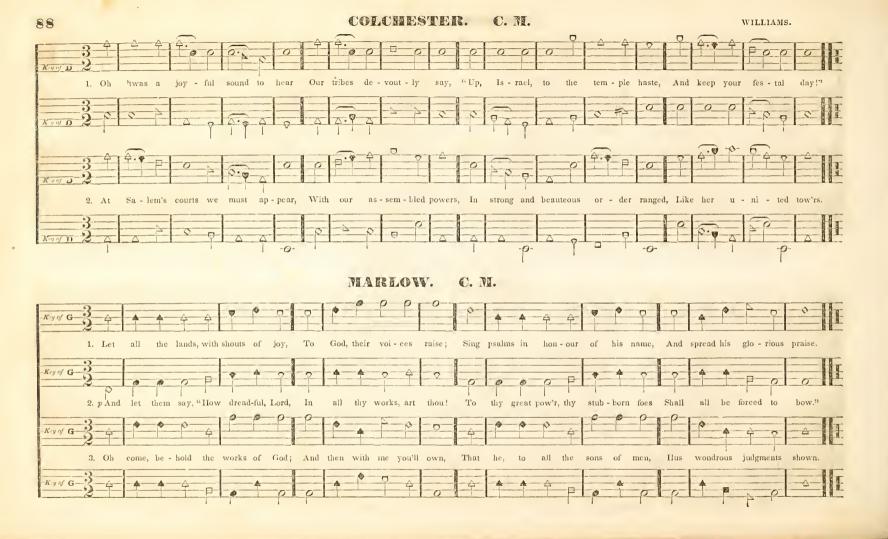


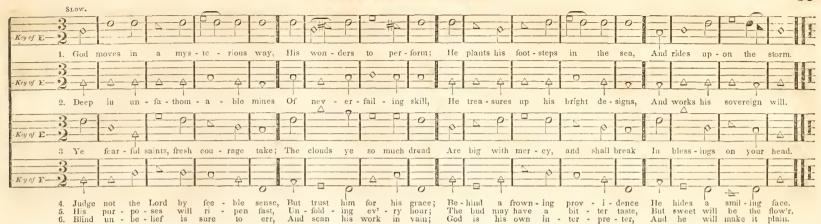




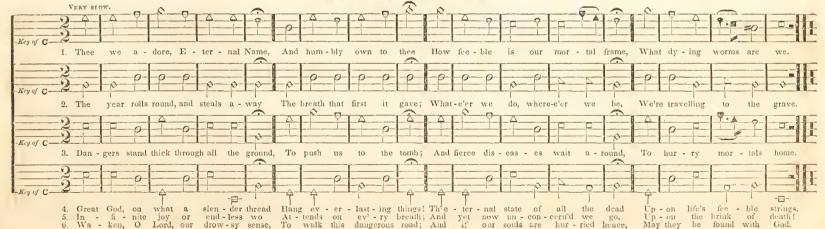
6. Thus, till my last ex - pir - ing day, I'll bless my God and King; Thus will I lift my hands to pray, Thus will I lift my hands to pray, And tune my lips to sing,

BANGOE. C. M. RAVENSCROFT. WITH SOLEMNITY. 1. Hark! from the tombs a dole - ful sound! My ears at - tend the cry- "Ye liv - ing men, come view the ground Where you must short-ly Must lie 2. "Prin - ces, this clay must be your bed, In spite all your tow'rs; The tall, the wise, the rev'rend head. 3. Great God, is this our cer-tain doom, And are we still se - cure, Still walk - ing downward to our tomb, And yet 4 Grant us the pow'r of souls to fly: Then, when we drop this dy - ing flesh, quick'ning grace,









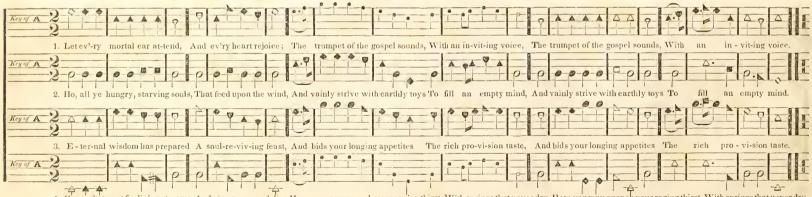


CONWAY. C. M.



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-ter-nal King, Who lays his an-ger by.

RINDGE. C. M.



- 4. Ho. ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and die: Here you may quench your raging thirst, With springs that never dry, Here you may quench your raging thirst, With springs that never dry.

 5. Rivers of love and mercy 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 milk and wine.
- 6. The happy gates of gospel grace Stand open night and day: Lord, we are come to seek supplies, And drive our wants away, Lord, we are come to seek supplies, And drive our wants away.

praise.





The high - est heav'ns, in which he reigns, Shall give him no - bler

5. Ho - san - na in the high - est strains The church on earth can raise;

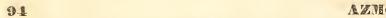






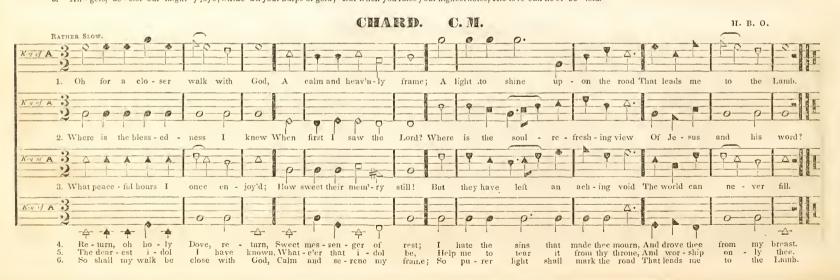
CODA. (TO BE SUNG OR OMITTED AT PLEASURE.)





C. NE. Arranged from GLASER. SLOW AND SOFT. 1. Plunged in a gulf of dark des-pair, We wretehed sinners lay, Without one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimm'ring day. Coda, to be sung after the last verse. Ky of A 2. With pitying eyes the Prince of grace Bc-held our helpless grief; He saw-and oh, a - maz-ing love! He ran to our re - licf. Halle - luiah! Halle-lu-iah! Halle-lu - jah! 3. Down from the shin-ing seats a-bove, With joy-ful haste he fled, En-ter'd the grave in mor-tal flesh, And dwelt among the dead. Coda.

Oh, for this love let rocks and hills Their last-ing si-lence break; And all harmonious human tongues The Saviour's praises speak. 5. An - gels, as - sist our might - y joys; Strike all your harps of gold; But when you raise your highest notes, His love can ne'er be told.







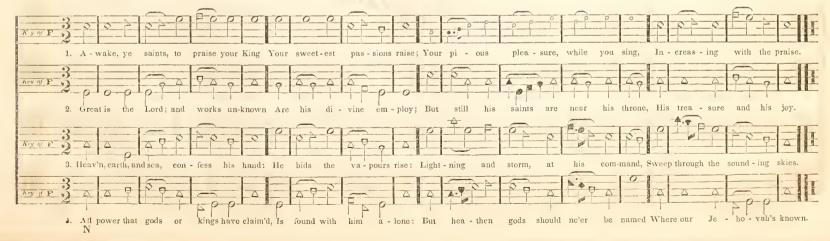


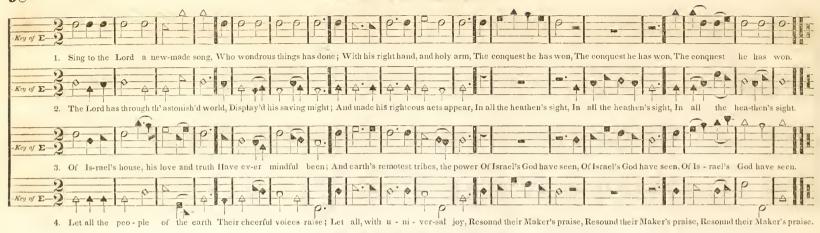








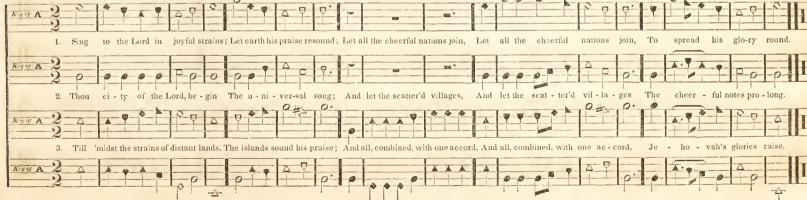




CHELMSFORD. C. M.









ARUNDEL. C. M.



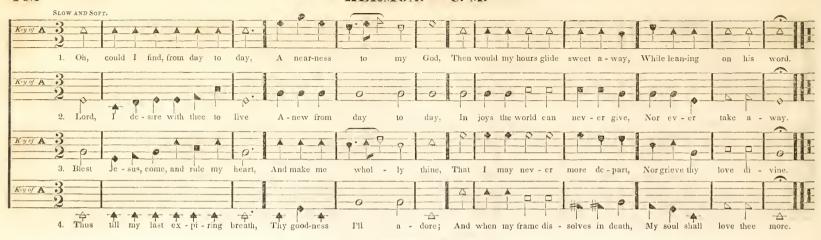




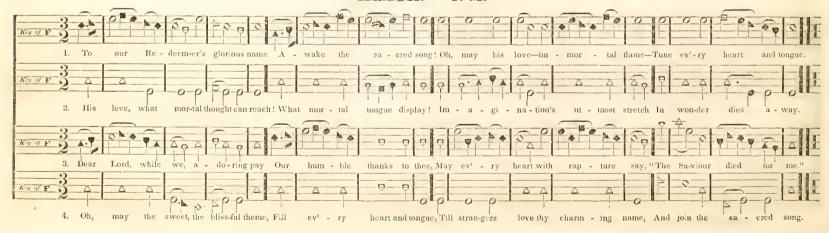
- To all the list'ning tribes, O Lord,
 Thy wonders I will tell;
 And to those nations sing thy praise,
 That round about us dwell.
- 3. Because thy mercy's boundless height
 The highest heaven transcends;
 And far beyond th' aspiring clouds
 Thy faithful truth extends.
- 4. Be thou, O God, exalted high,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



ENERGINON. C. M.



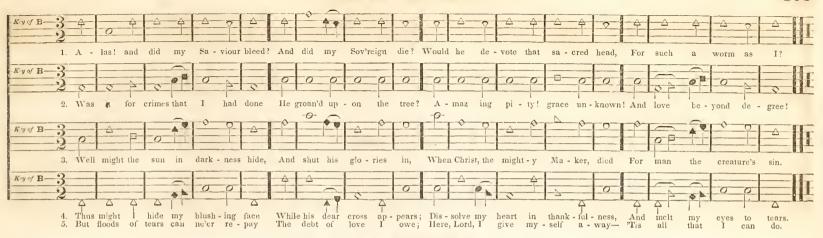
BUEATES. C. N.





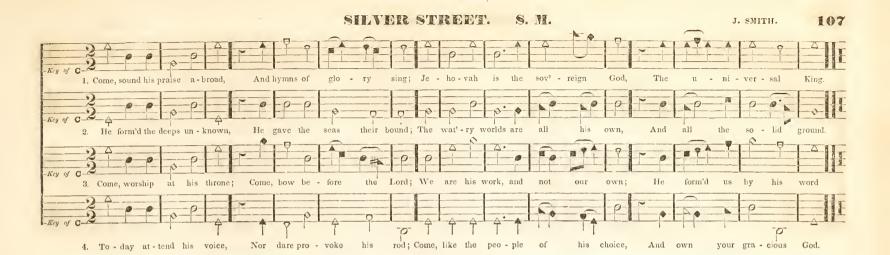


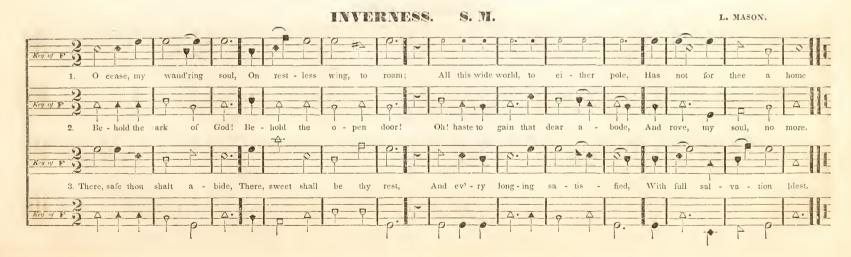


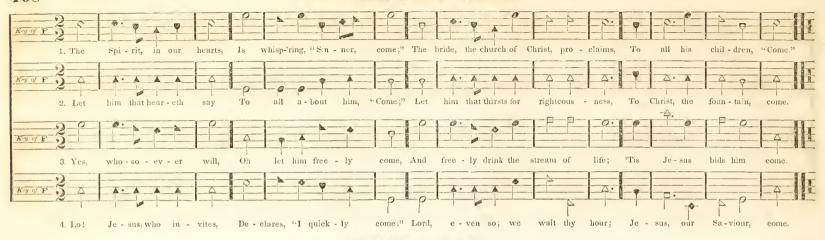




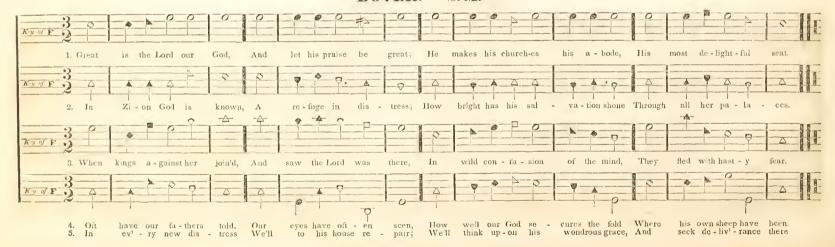




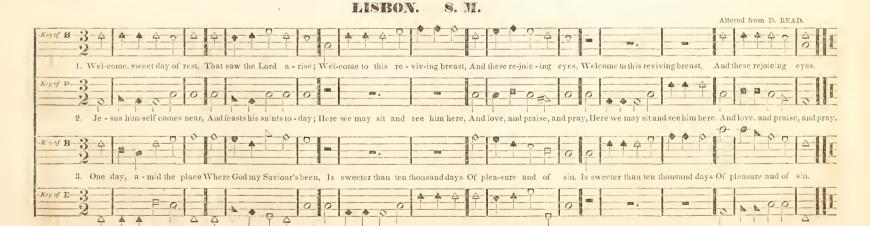




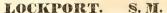
EDOVEER. S. M.







4. My will-ing soul would stay In such a frame as this, Till call'd to rise, and soar a-way To e-ver-lasting bliss, Till call'd to rise, and soar away To e-ver-lasting bliss.



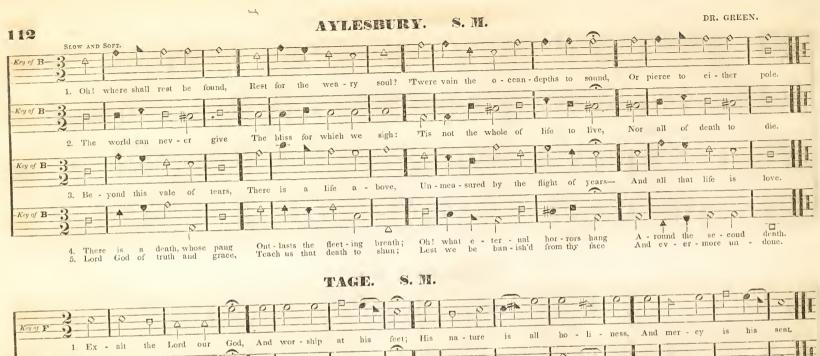


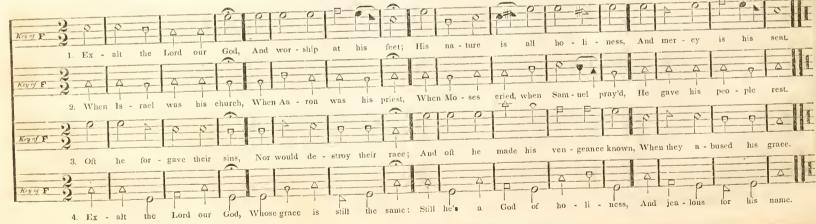
CODA. (To BE SUNG OR OMITTED AT PLEASURE.)

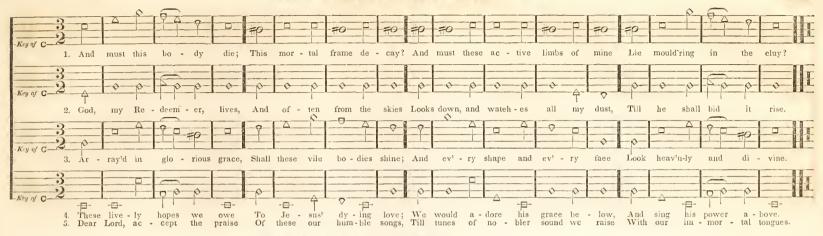












BOYLSTON. S. M.

L. MASON.





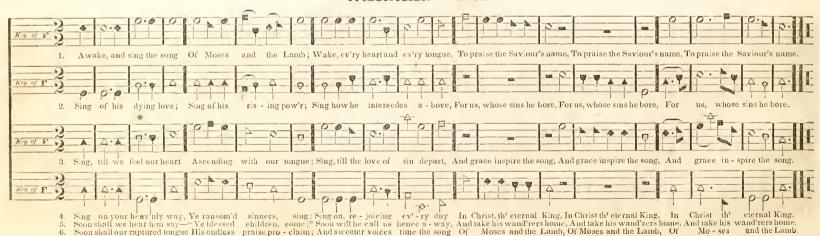


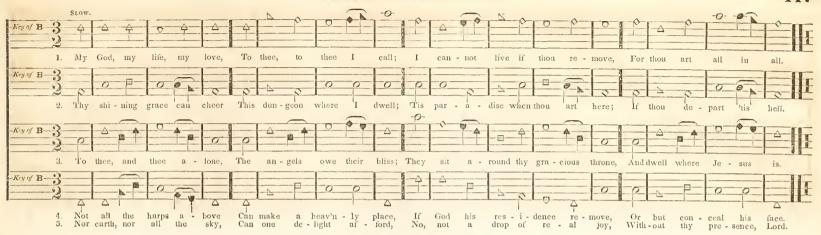
BOXFORD. S. M.





WARRENER. S. M.





GOLDEN HILL. S. N.

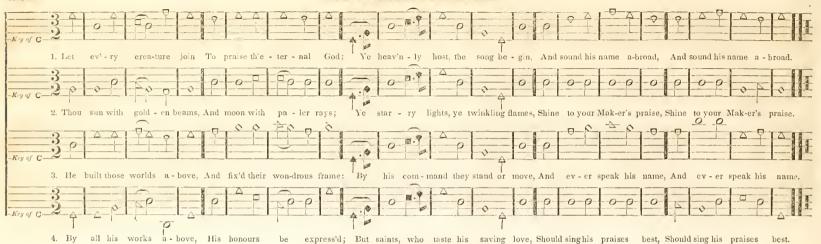








- Grace first contrived a way
 To save rebellious man;
 And all the steps that grace display,
 Which drew the wondrous plan.
- 3. Grace led my roving feet
 To tread the heav'nly road;
 And new supplies each hour I meet,
 While passing on to God.
- Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days;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



EUPATOR. S. M.



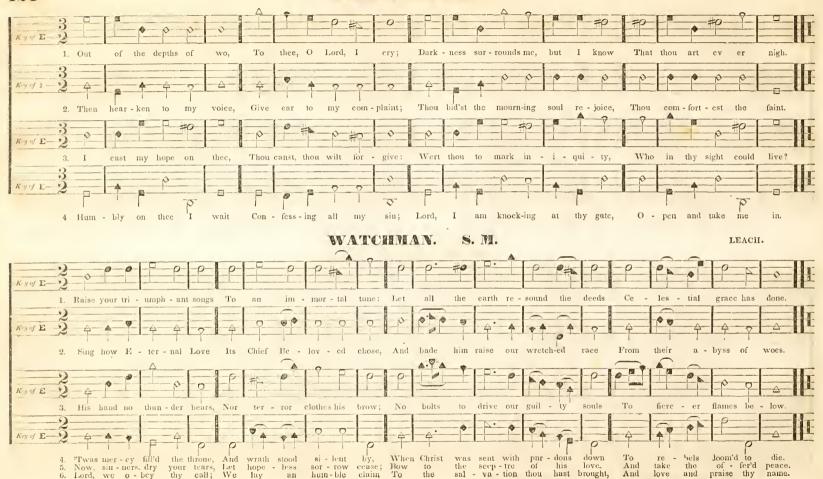




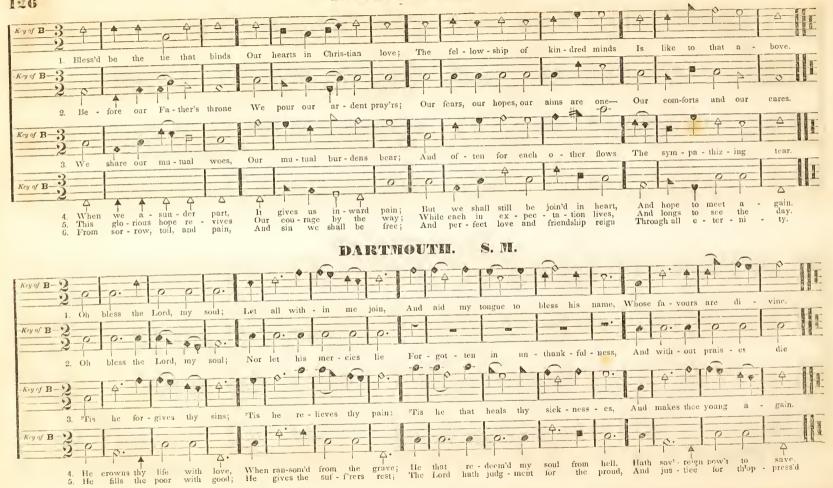




6. Lord, we o - bey thy call; We lay



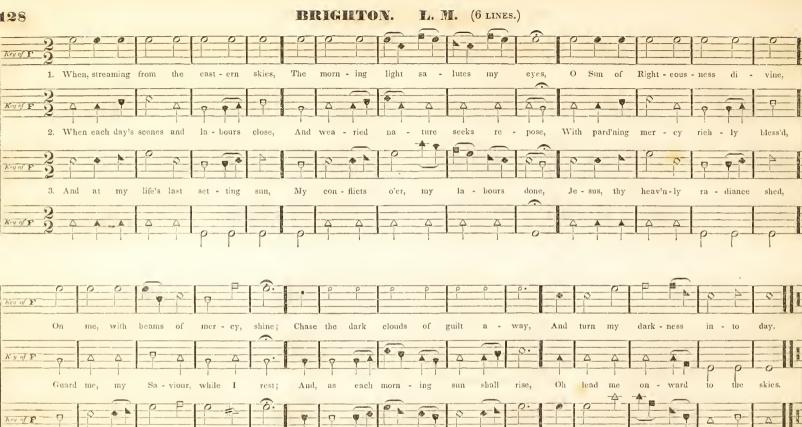








- 2. If aught should tempt my soul to stray From heav'nly virtue's narrow way, To fly the good I would pursue, Or do the sin I would not do, Still, he who felt temptation's power Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.
- 3. When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend Which covers all that was a friend; And 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 realms of cloudless day, And wipe the latest tear away.



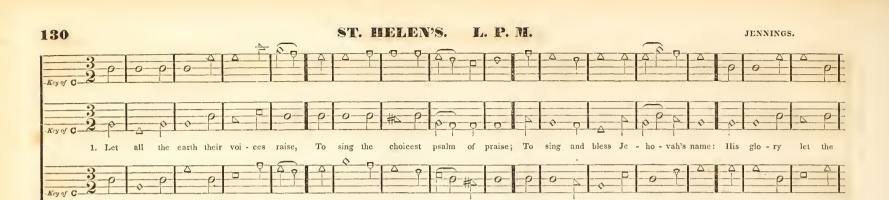
To cheer and bless my dy - ing bed; And from death's gloom my spi - rit raise, To see thy face, and sing thy praise.

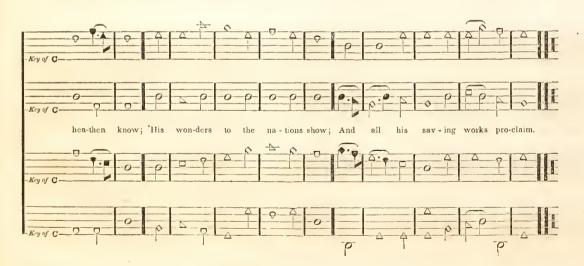






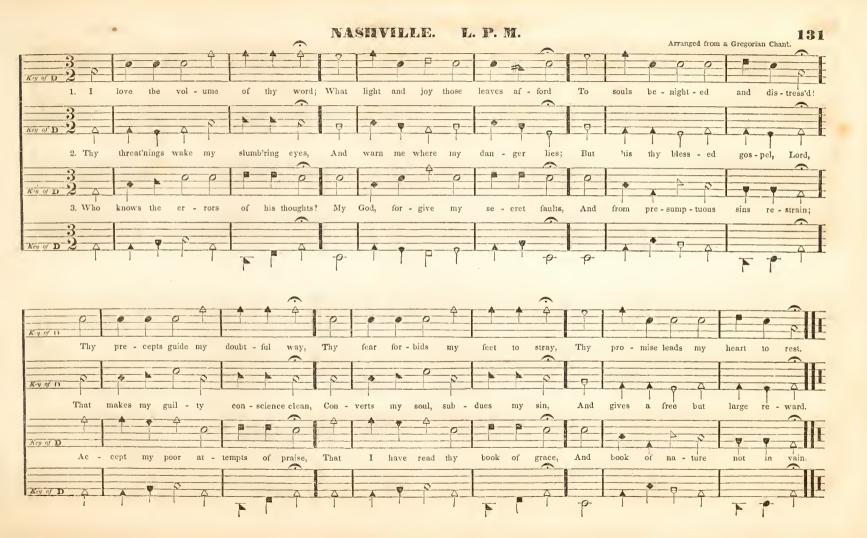
- 2. True, 'tis a strait and thorny road, And mortal spirits tire and faint; But they forget the mighty God, Who feeds the strength of every saint.
- 3. The mighty God, whose matchless power Is ever new, and ever young; And firm endures, while endless years Their everlasting circles run.
- 4. From thee, 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.





- . 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 beauties 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 beauty of his holiness, And in his courts his grace proclaim.

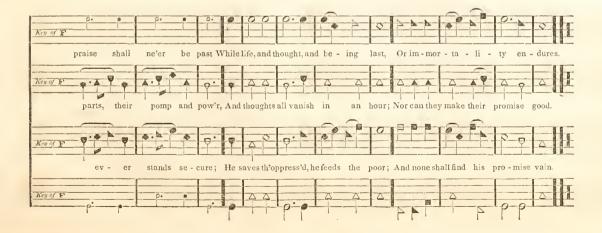
From Parish Psalmody, p. 196.











- 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 when 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.





- 3. Ye deeps, with roaring billows rise
 To join the thunders of the skies,

 f Praise him, who bids you roll;

 p His praise in softer notes declare,

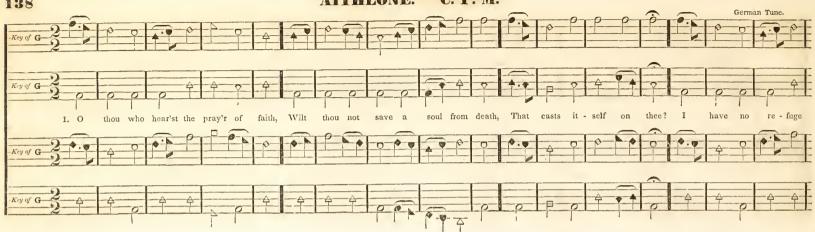
 Each whispering breeze of yielding air,
 And breathe it to the soul.
- Wake, all ye soaring throng, and sing,
 Ye feather'd warblers of the spring,
 Harmonious anthems raise
 To him who shaped your finer mould,
 Who tipped your glittering wings with gold,
 And tuned your voice to praise.
- 5.f Let man, by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own image made, His breath in praise employ; Spread wide his Maker's name around, Till heaven shall echo back the sound, In songs of holy joy.





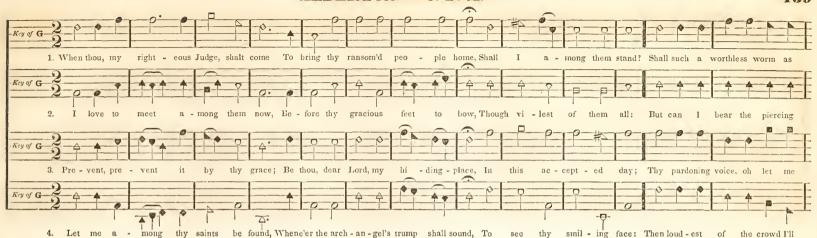


C. P. M. AITHLONE.





- 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.







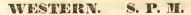


- 3. Before me place, in dread array,
 The pomp of that tremendous day
 When thou with clouds shalt come
 To judge the nations at thy bar;
 And tell me, Lord, shall I be there,
 To meet a joyful doom?
- 4. Be this my one great business here—
 With holy trembling, holy fear,
 To make my calling sure;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





- 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 grant me here below
 To praise thy name with those I love;
 And when beyond the skies
 Our souls unbodied rise,
 Unite us in the realms above.

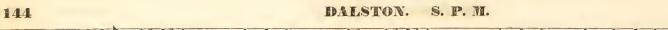


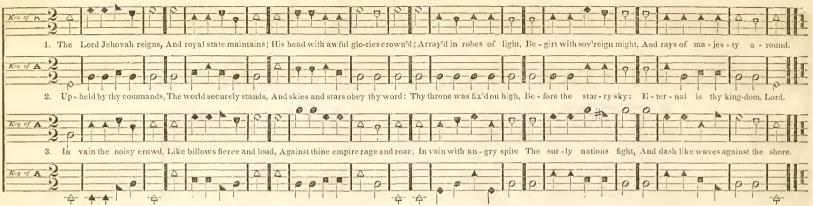




- There David's greater Son
 Has fix'd his royal throne;
 He sits for grace and judgment there;
 He bids the saint be glad;
 He makes the sinner sad;
 And humble souls rejoice with fear.
- 4. May peace attend thy gate,
 And joy within thee wait,
 To bless the soul of ev'ry guest;
 The man that seeks 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.







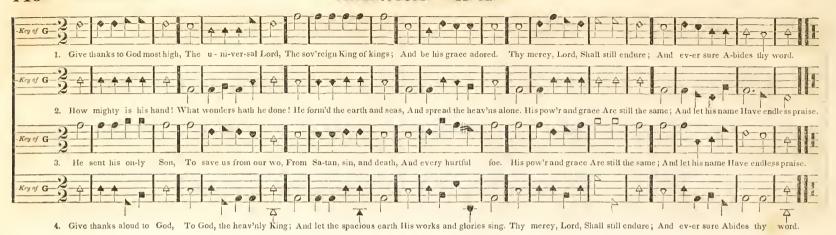
A. WILLIAMS.

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

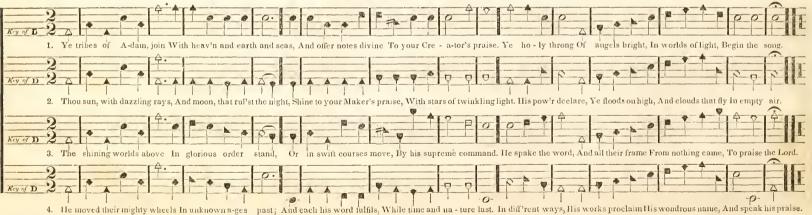








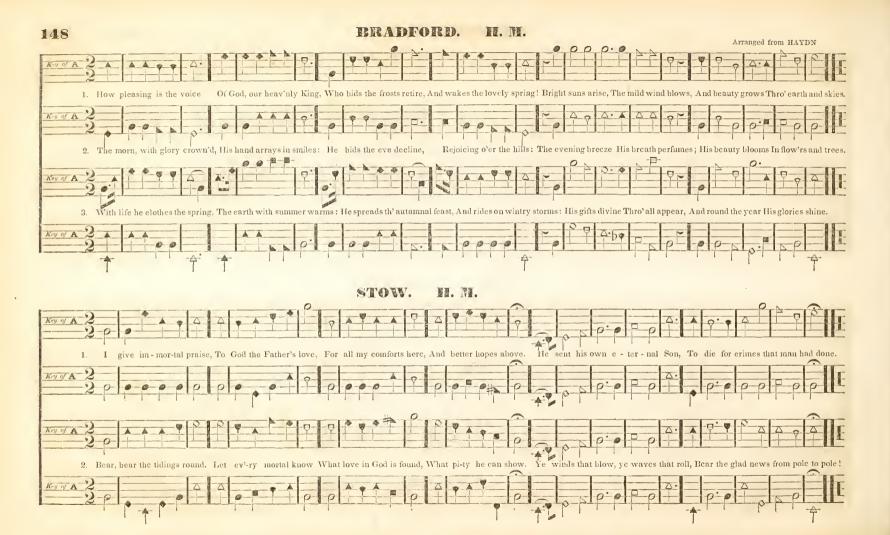
DARWELL.







- 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 Lord.







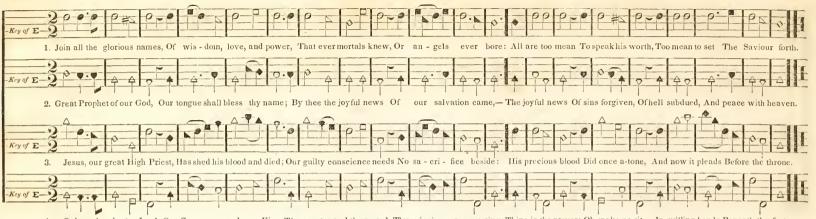
- Rejoice, the Saviour reigns,
 The God of truth and love;
 When he had purged our stains,
 He took his seat above. Lift up, &c.
- 3. His kingdom cannot fail,

 He rules o'er earth and heaven;

 The keys of death and hell

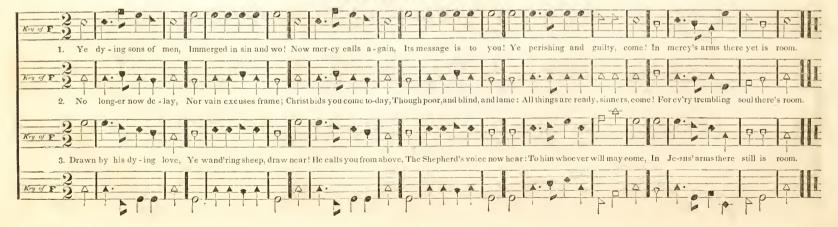
 Are to our Jesus given.

 Lift up, &c.
- 4. He all his foes shall quell,
 Shall all our sins destroy,
 And every bosom swell
 With pure seraphic joy.
 Lift up, &c.
- 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 God shall sound, Rejoice.



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 Beneath thy feet.



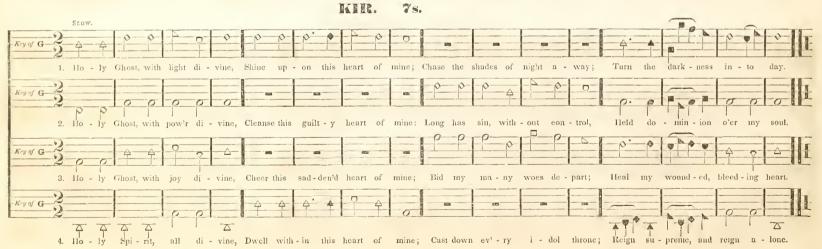


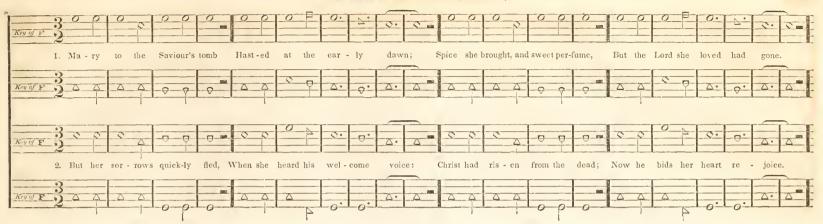


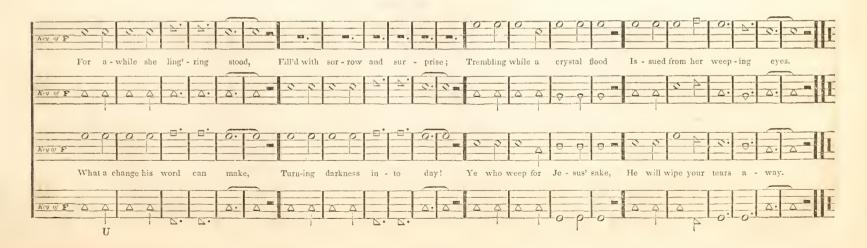


- Now may the king descend,
 And fill his throne of grace;
 Thy sceptre, Lord, extend,
 While saints address thy face:
 Let sinners feel thy quick'ning word,
 And learn to know and fear the Lord.
- 3. Descend, celestial Dove,
 With all thy quick'ning powers;
 Disclose a Saviour's love,
 And bless these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







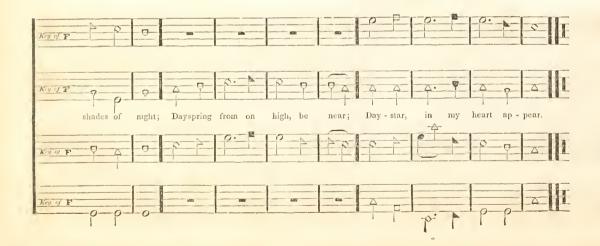










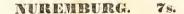


- Dark and cheerless is the morn,
 If thy light is hid from me;
 Joyless is the day's return,
 Till thy mercy's beams I see;
 Till they inward light impart,
 Warmth and gladness to my heart.
- 3. Visit, then, this soul of mine;
 Pierce the gloom of sin and grief;
 Fill me, radiant Sun divine;
 Scatter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

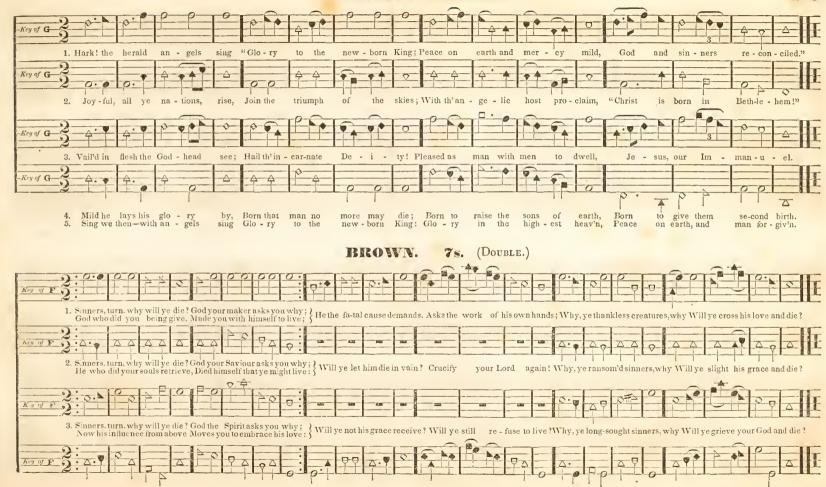


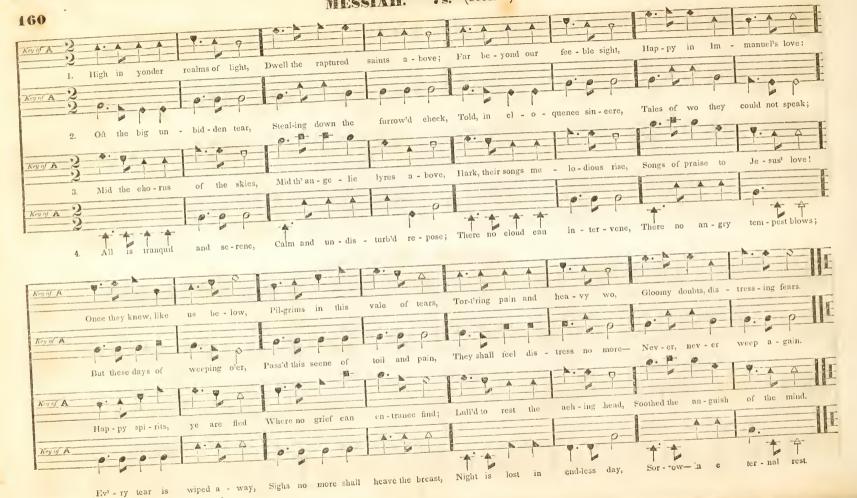




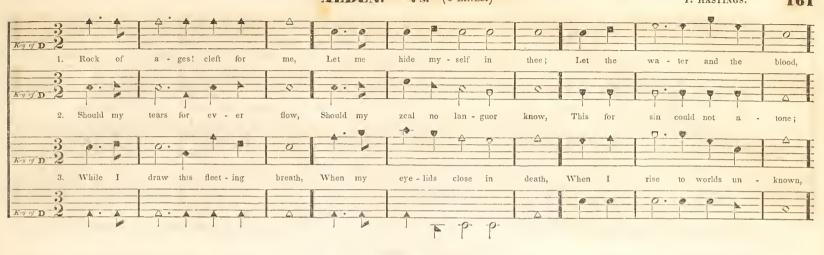


















4. Plenteous grace with thee is found-Grace to pardon all my sin; Let the healing streams a - bound, Make and keep me pure with - in; Thou of life the foun - tain art,







Sun - - -



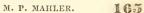
Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken;
 Worlds his mighty voice obey'd;
 Laws which never can be broken,
 For their guidance he hath made.

Praise

him,

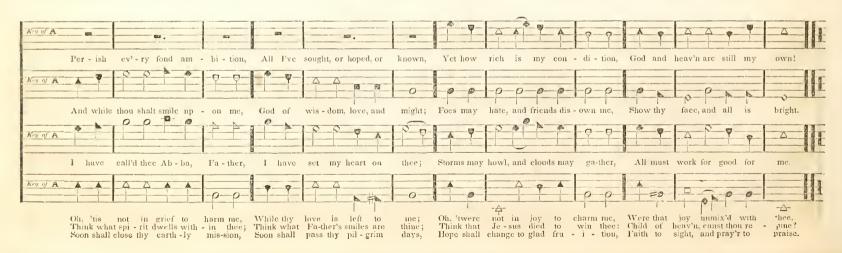
and moon, re-joice be-fore him;

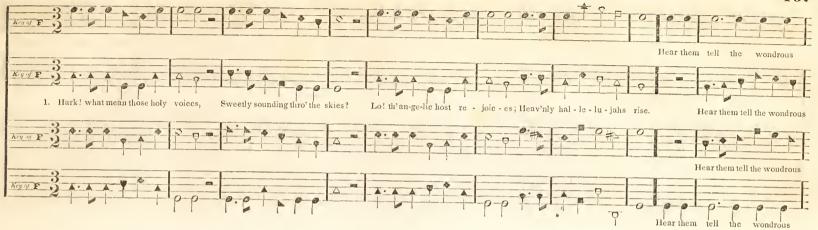
- Praise the Lord, for he is glorious;
 Never shall his promise fail;
 God hath made his saints victorious;
 Sin and death shall not prevail.
- Praise the God of our salvation;
 Hosts on high, his power proclaim,
 Heaven and earth, and all creation,
 Praise and magnify his name.

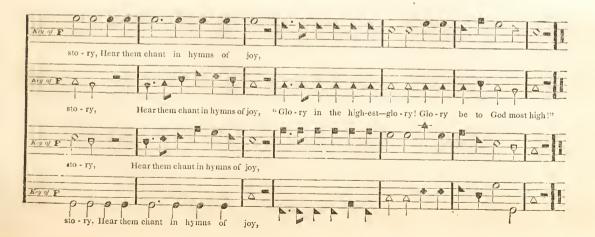






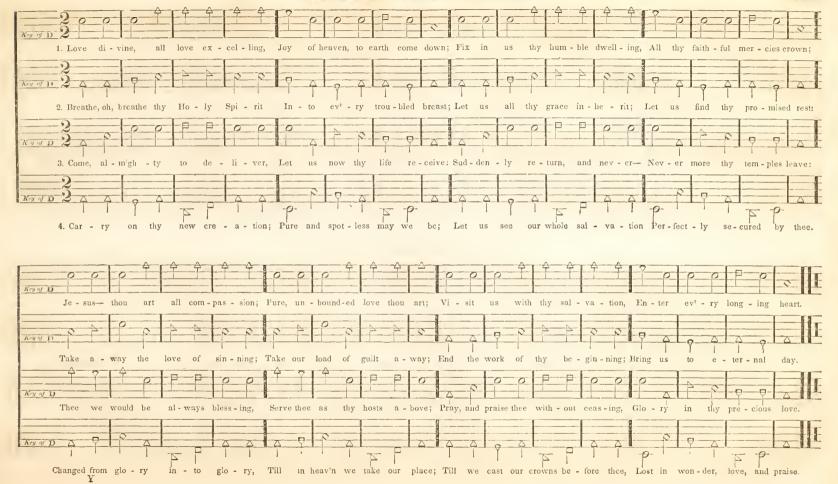






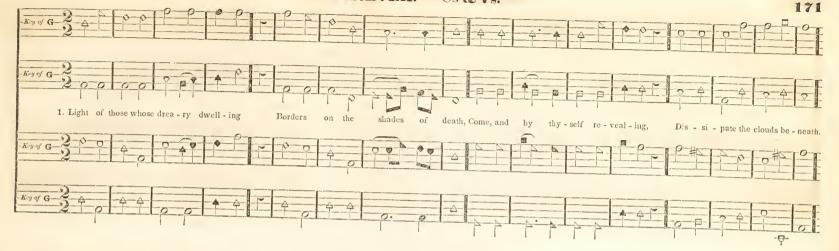
- 2. "Peace on earth, good-will from heaven,
 Reaching far as man is found,
 Souls redeemed, and sins forgiven,"
 Loud our golden harps shall sound.
 "Christ is born, the great Anointed,
 Heaven and earth his praises sing;
 Oh, receive whom God appointed,
 For your Prophet, Priest, and King."
- 3. Sinners, 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!"

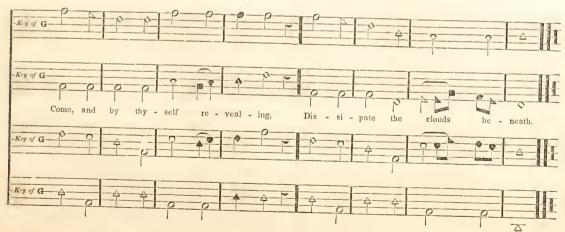






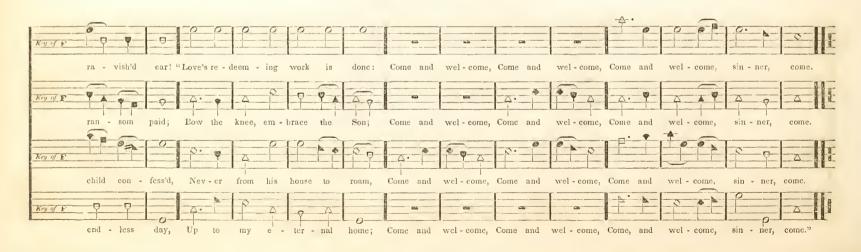
4. Yet a - gain we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in heav'n with joy to greet thee, Where no fare - well tear is shed.





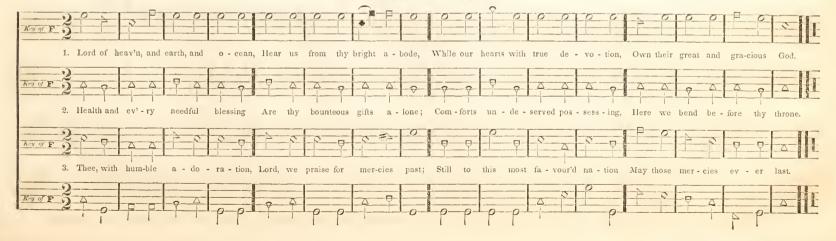
- 2. Thou new heaven and earth's Creator, In our deepest darkness rise, Scattering all the night of nature, Pouring day upon our eyes.
- 3. Still we wait for thy appearing; Life and joy thy beams impart, Chasing all our fears, and cheering Every poor, benighted heart.
- 4. Come, extend thy wonted favour 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.

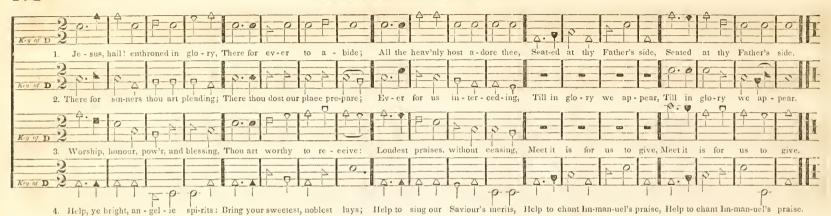


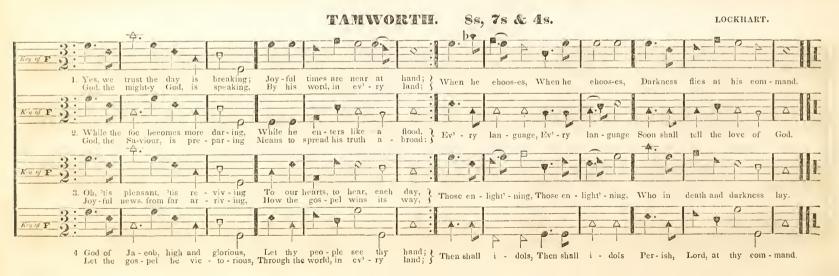


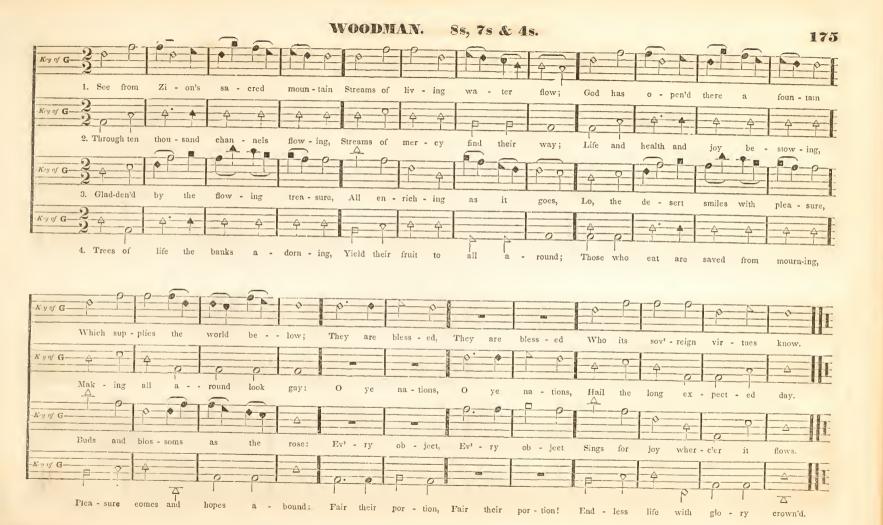








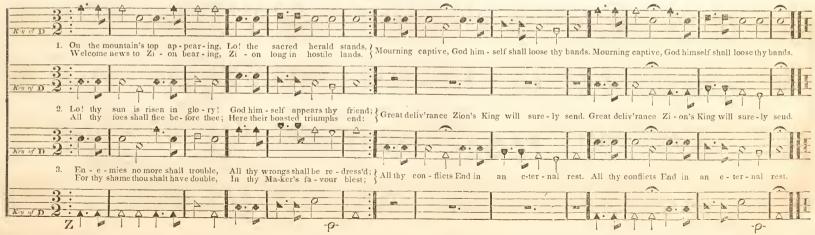


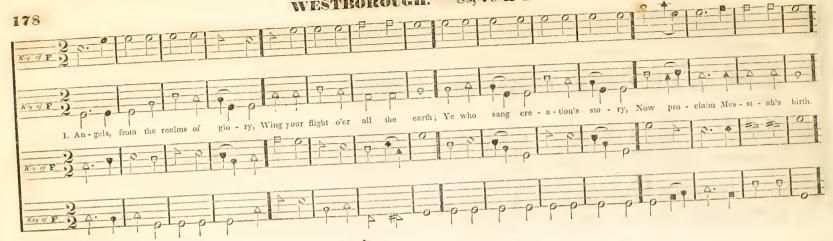


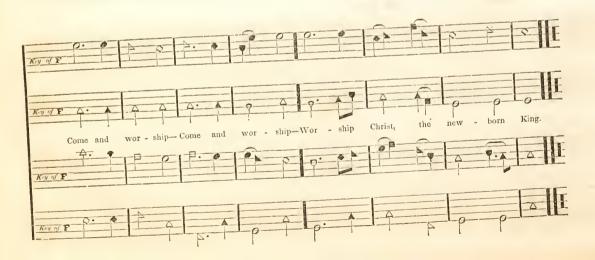








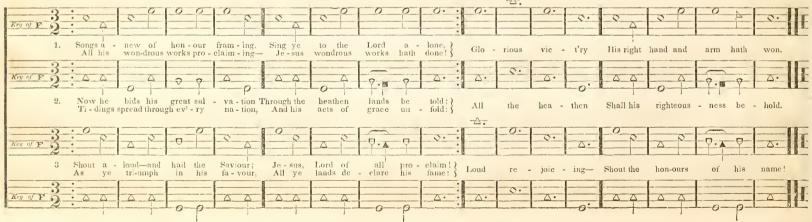


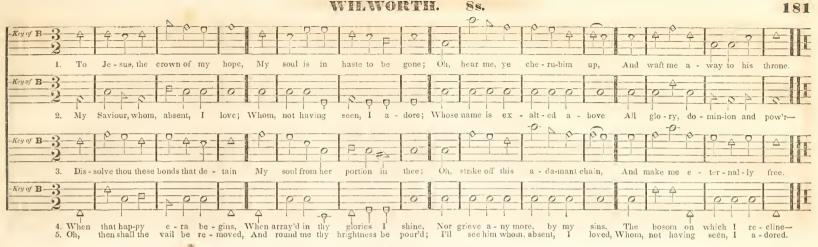


- Shepherds, in the field abiding,
 Watching o'er your flocks by night,
 God with man is now residing;
 Yonder shines the heavenly light:
 Come and worship—
 Worship Christ, the new-born King.
- 3. Saints before the altar bending,
 Watching long in hope and fear,
 Suddenly, the Lord descending,
 In his temple shall appear!
 Come and worship—
 Worship Christ, the new-born King.
- 4. Sinners, bowed in true repentance,
 Doom'd for guilt to endless pains,
 Justice now revokes the sentence;
 Mercy calls you; break your chains:
 Come and worship—
 Worship Christ, the new-born King.

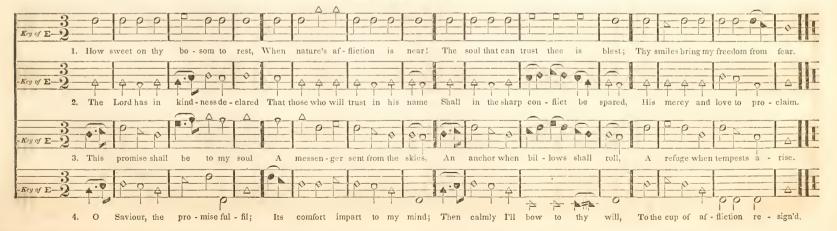


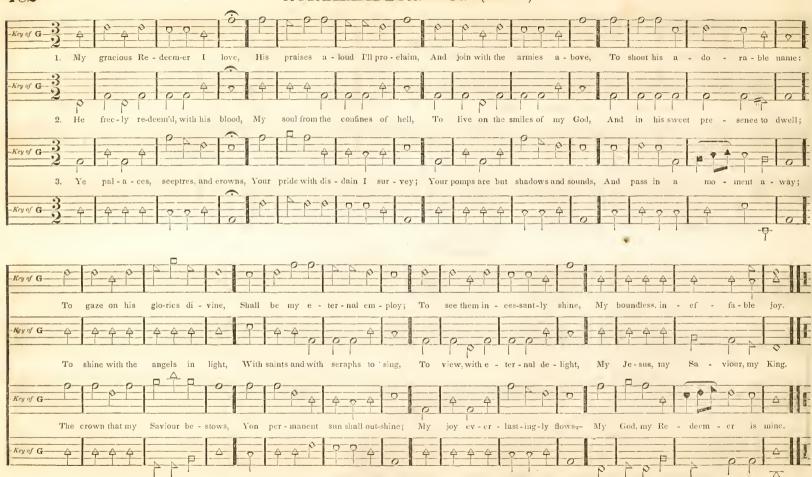


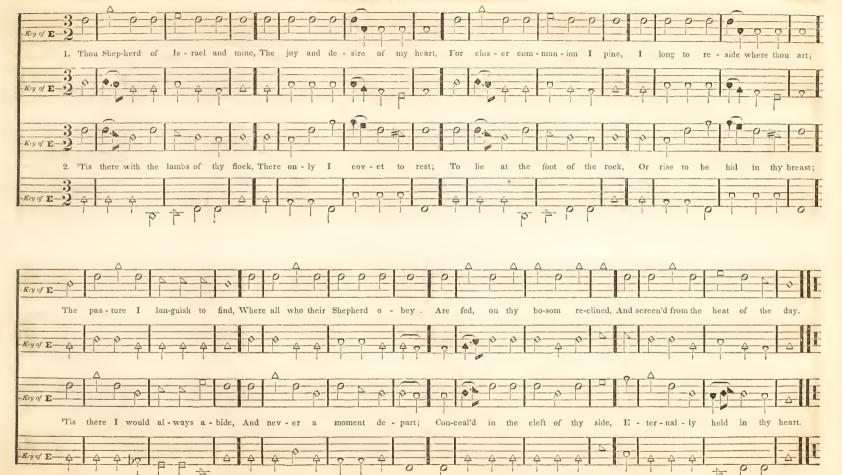


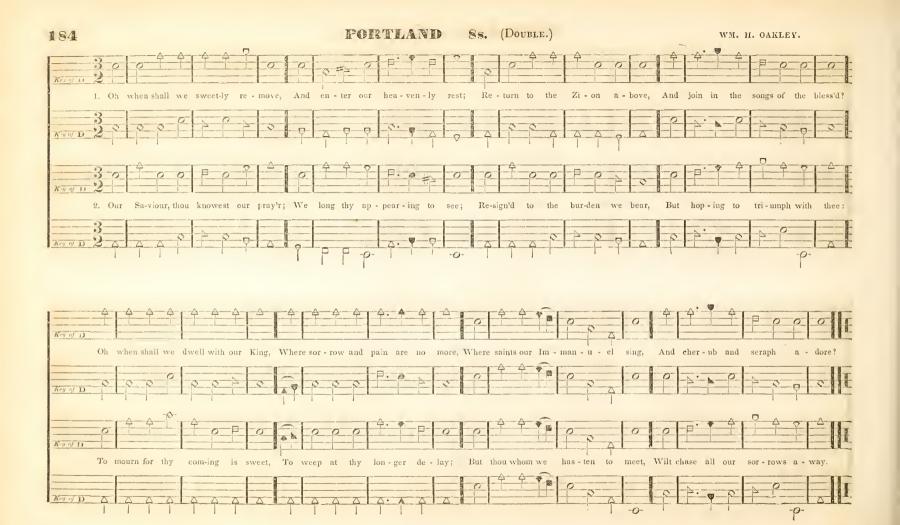


GALENA.



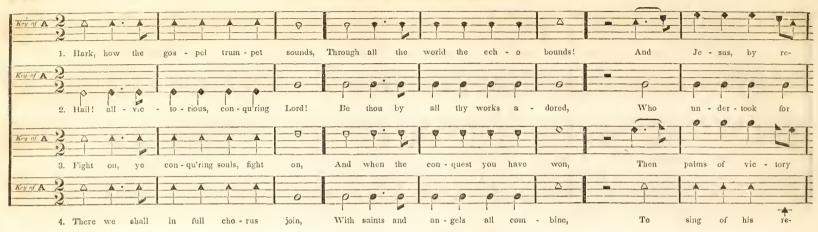


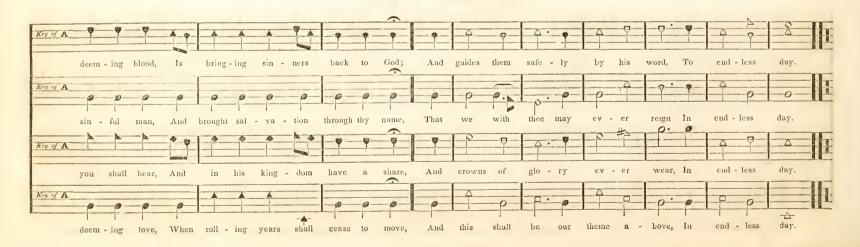






URMUND. 8s & 4s.







With

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Count - cd

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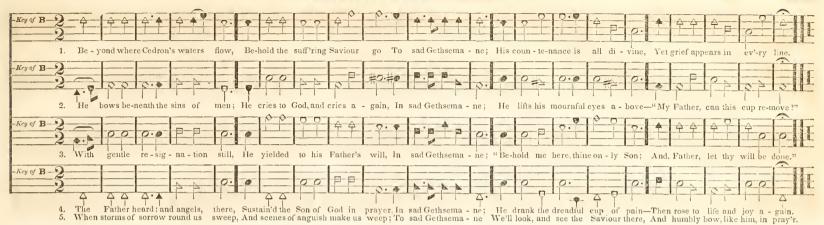
slum - ber,

Let me





- There is a home for weary souls
 By sins and sorrows driven,
 When toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals,
 Where storms arise, and ocean rolls,
 And all is drear—'tis heaven.
- 3. There faith lifts up the cheerful eye,
 The heart no longer riven,
 And views the tempest passing by,
 The evening shadows quickly fly,
 And all serene in heaven.
- There fragrant flowers immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom.
 Beyond the dark and narrow tomb Appears the dawn of heaven.







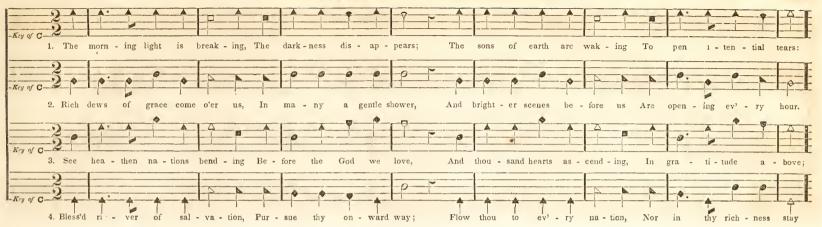


1. From Green-land's

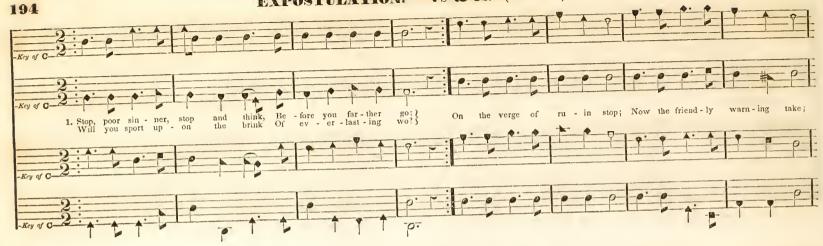
2. What though the

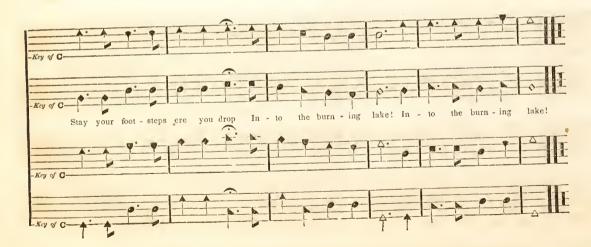












- 2. Say, have you an arm like God, That you his will oppose? Fear you not that iron rod With which he breaks his foes? Can you stand in that dread day, Which his justice shall proclaim, When the earth shall melt away, Like wax before the flame?
- 3. Ghastly death will quickly come, And drag you to the 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.

















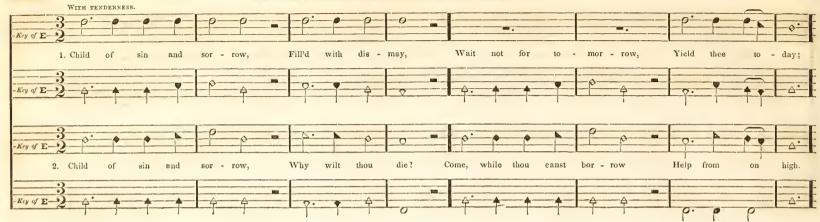




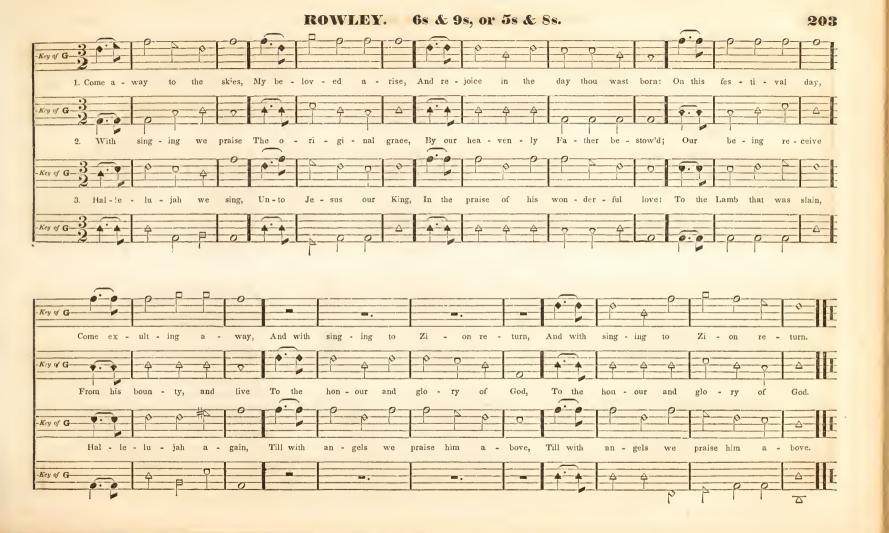




- 3. Join, all ye ransom'd race,
 Our Lord and God to bless:
 Praise ye his name;
 On him we fix our choice,
 In him we will rejoice,
 Shouting with heart and voice,
 "Worthy the Lamb."
- 4. Soon we shall reach the place,
 Where we shall never cease
 Praising his name;
 Then richer songs we'll bring;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







SYRIA.* 6s & 10s.





- 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.
- 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 4th stanzas added by H. G.O. Dwight, Missionary in Constantinople.

* By omitting the slurs, this tune will answer for the hymn "The God of Abraham praise."—Methodist Hymn Book, Hy. 236.

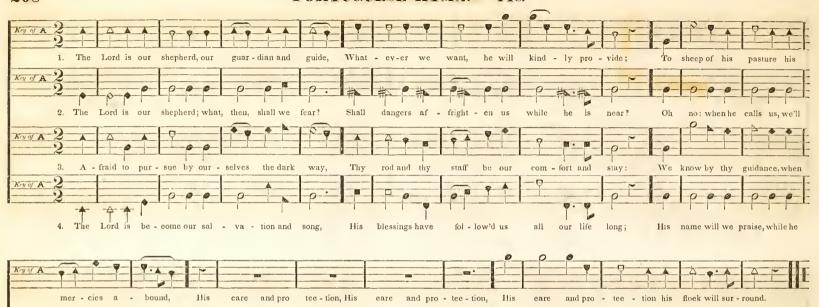


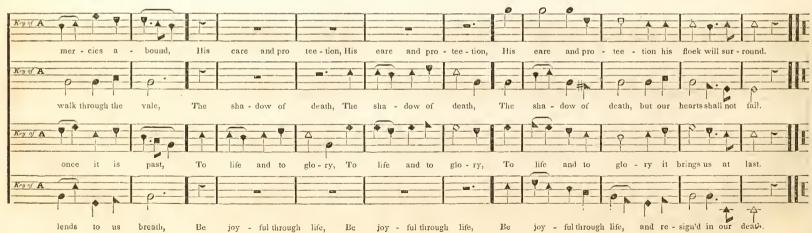


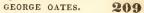
- Beyond the flight of time,
 Beyond the reign of death,
 There surely is some blessed clime
 Where life is not a breath,
 Nor life's affections transient fire,
 Whose sparks fly upward and expire.
- 3. There is a world above,
 Where parting is unknown;
 A long eternity of love,
 Form'd for the good alone;
 And faith beholds the dying here,
 Translated to that glorious sphere.
- 4. Thus star by star declines,
 Till all are pass'd away:
 As morning high and higher shines,
 To pure and perfect day:
 Nor sink those stars in empty night,
 But hide themselves in heaven's own light.













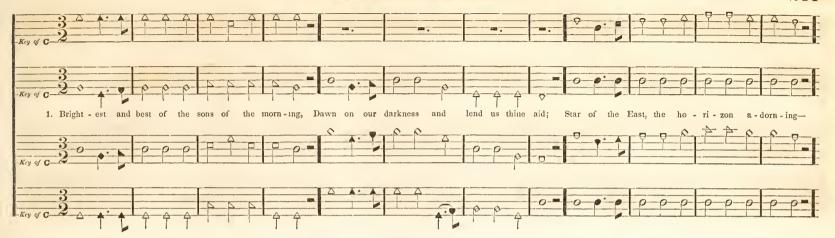


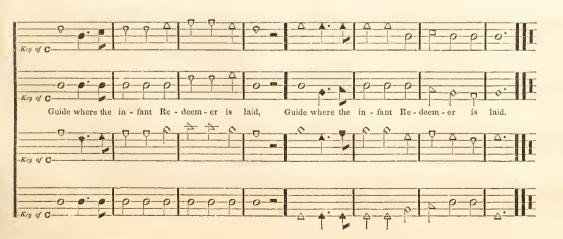
- 2. I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb; Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- 3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God, Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where rivers 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 not—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;
 Her message, unheeded, will soon pass away.
- 4. Delay not, delay not—the Spirit of Grace,
 Long grieved and resisted, may take its sad flight,
 And leave thee in darkness to finish thy race,
 To sink in the vale of eternity's night.
- 5. 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?



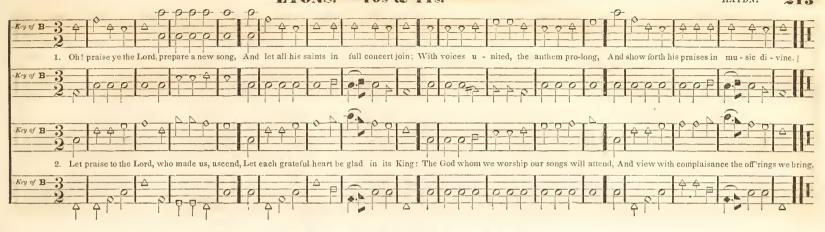


- Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
 Low lies his head, with the beasts of the stall;
 Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining—
 Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
- 3. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
 Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
 Gems of the mountain, and pearls 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:
 Richer, 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 morning—
 Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
 Star of the East, the horizon adorning—
 Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

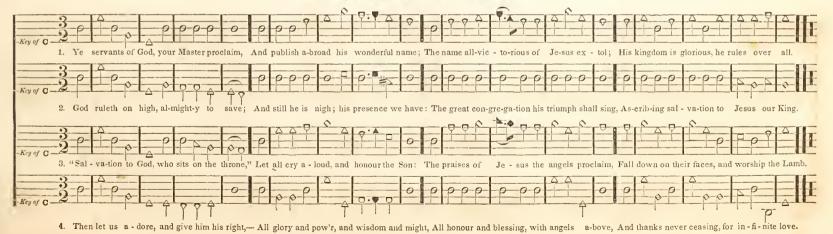




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 Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
 Richer, by far, is the heart's adoration;
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
- Brightest and best of the sons of the morning— Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid Star of the East, the horizon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



FERNANDIANA. 10s & 11s.







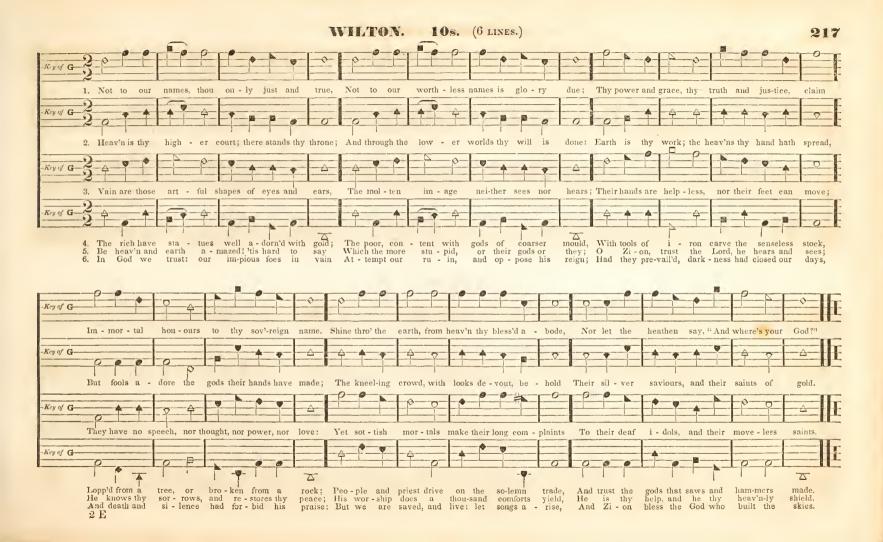


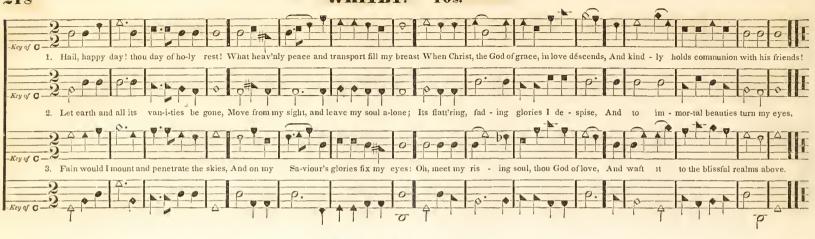




"Now be the gospel banner."

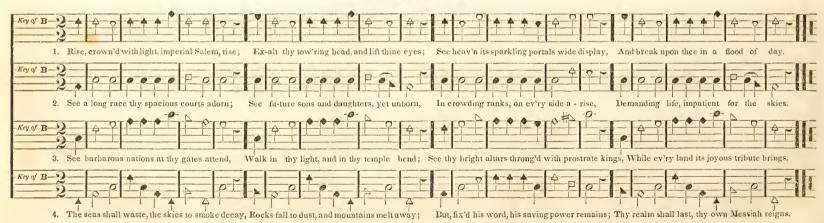
- 2. What though th' embattled legions Of earth and hell combine? His arm throughout their regions Shall soon resplendent shine; Ride on, O Lord, victorious! Immanuel, Prince of Peace! Thy triumph shall be glorious; Thy empire still increase.
- 3. Yes, thou shalt reign for ever, Thou Lord, and King of 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.





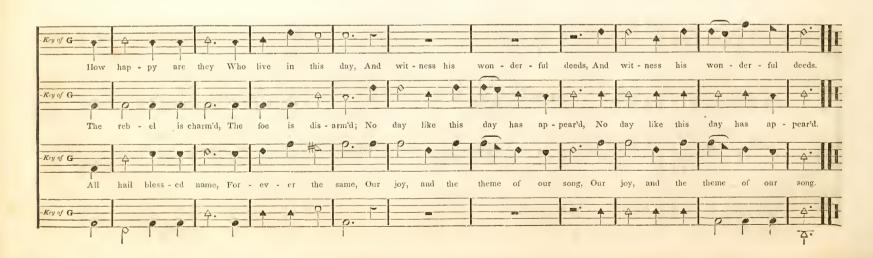
SAVANNAH. 10s.

PLEYEL.











gave thee, he took thee, and

guide;

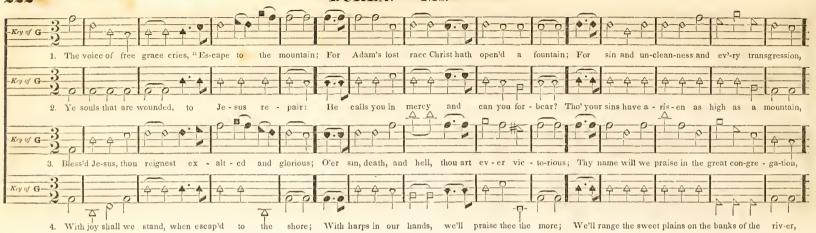


grave, but we will not de - plore thee, Since God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy

4. Thou art gone to

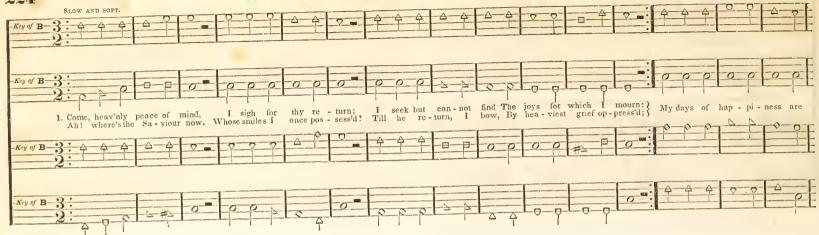
the













- 2. I tried each earthly charm—
 In pleasure's haunts I stray'd—
 I sought its soothing balm—
 I asked the world its aid;
 But oh! no balm it had
 To heal a wounded breast,
 And I, forlorn and sad,
 Must seek another rest;
 My days of happiness are gone,
 And I am left to weep alone,
- 3. Where can the mourner go,
 And tell his tale of grief?
 Ah! who can sooth his wo,
 And give him sweet relicf?
 Thou, Jesus! canst impart,
 By thy long wish'd return,
 Ease to this wounded heart,
 And bid me cease to mourn;
 Then shall this night of sorrow flee,
 And I rejoice, my Lord, in thee.

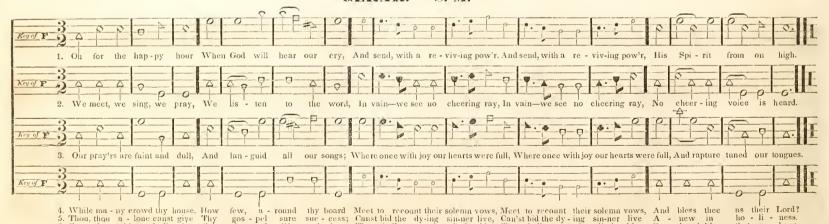






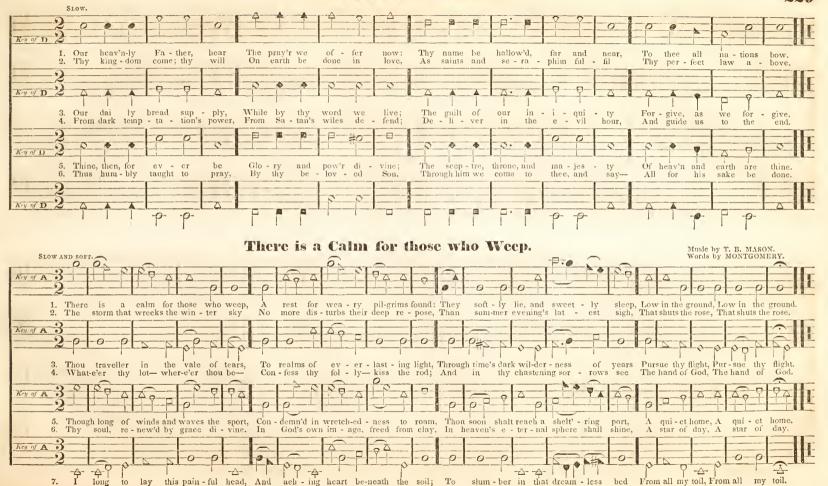


GERAR. S. M.



6. Come, thou, with pow'r di - vine, Spi - rit of life and love; Then shall our people all be thine, Then shall our people all be thine, Our church like

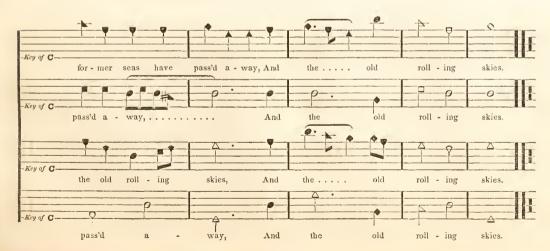
that a - bove.











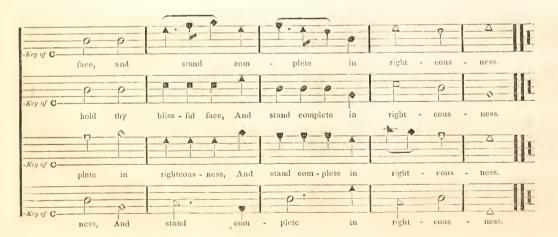
- From the third heaven, where God resides, That holy, happy place, The new Jerusalem comes down, Adorn'd with shining grace.
- 3. Attending angels shout for joy, And the bright armies sing— "Mortals, behold the sacred seat Of your descending King.
- "The God of glory down to men Removes his bless'd abode;
 Men the dear objects 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.



BREEDGEWATER. L. M.

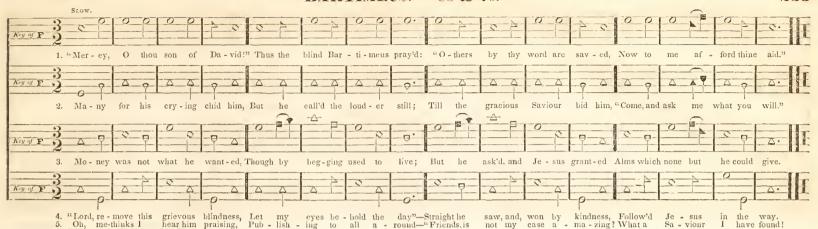






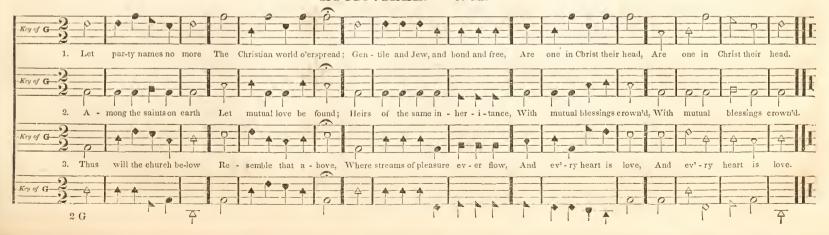
- 2. This life's a dream—an empty show; But the bright world to which I go Hath joys substantial and sincere: When shall I wake, and find me there?
- 3. Oh glorions hour! oh bless'd abode! I shall be near and like my God; And flesh and sin no more control The sacred pleasures of my soul.
- 4. My flesh shall slumber in the ground Till the last trumpet's joyful sound; Then burst the chains, with sweet surprise, And in my Saviour's image rise.

they would has - ten to him, He would cause them all to see."

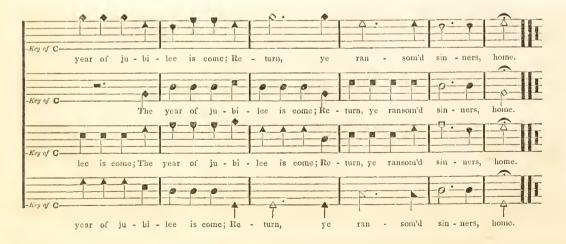


LOUISVILLE. S. M.

6. "Oh that all the blind but knew him, And would be ad - vised by me; Sure - ly







- 2. Exalt the Lamb of God,

 The sin-atoning Lamb;
 Redemption by his blood
 Through all the lands proclaim.

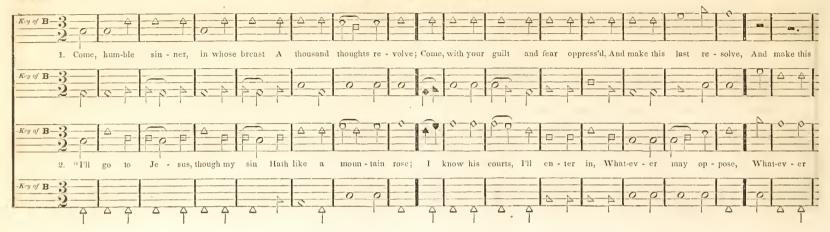
 The year, &c.
- 3. Ye who have sold for naught
 The heritage above,
 Receive it back unbought,
 The gift of Jesus' love.
 The year, &c.
- 4. Ye slaves of sin and hell,
 Your liberty receive,
 And safe in Jesus dwell,
 And blest in Jesus livo.
 The year, &c.
- 5. The gospel trumpet hear,
 The news of pard/ning grace;
 Ye happy souls draw near;
 Behold your Saviour's face.
 The year, &c
- 6. Jesus, our great High-Priest,
 Has full atonement made;
 Ye weary spirits, rest;
 Ye mourning souls, be glad. The year, &c.

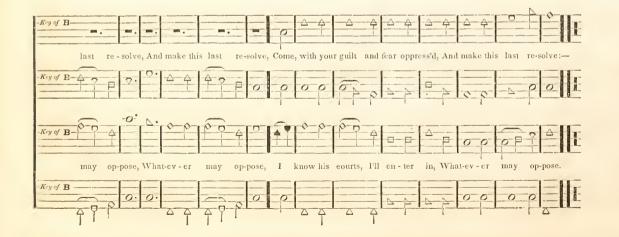


Then shall my cheer - ful spi - rit sing

those fair realms of bliss My spi - rit longs to know; My wish - cs ter - mi - nate in this, Nor can they rest be - low.

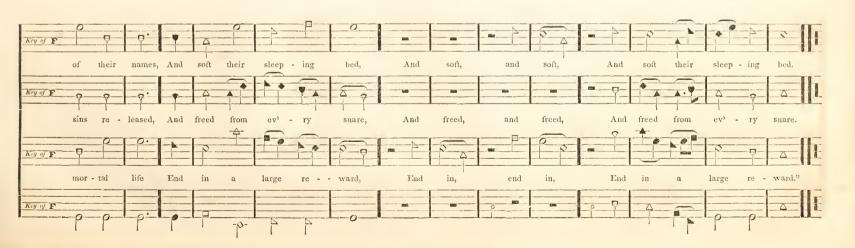
The dark-some hours a - way, And rise, on faith's ex - pand - cd wing, To ev - er - last - ing day.





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







Oh, give him the

feet!



4. Come, saints, and a - dore him; come, bow at his

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.

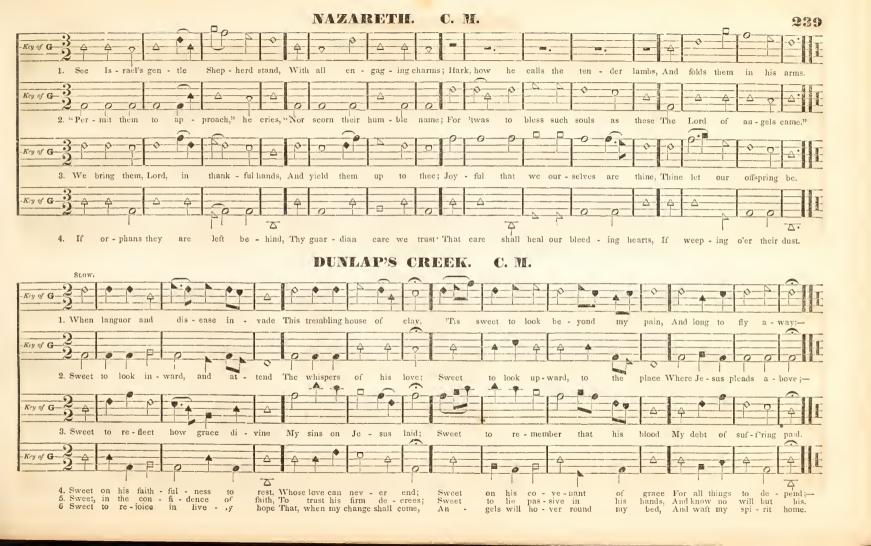
Let joy - ful ho - san - nas un-

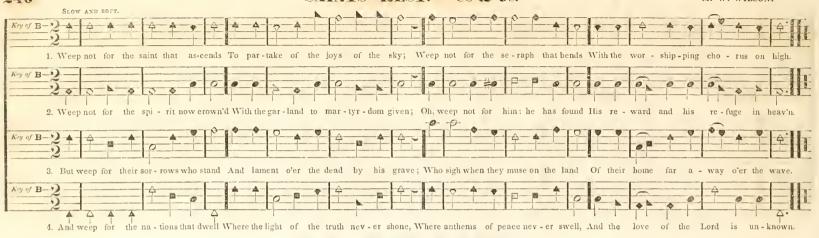
is

meet;

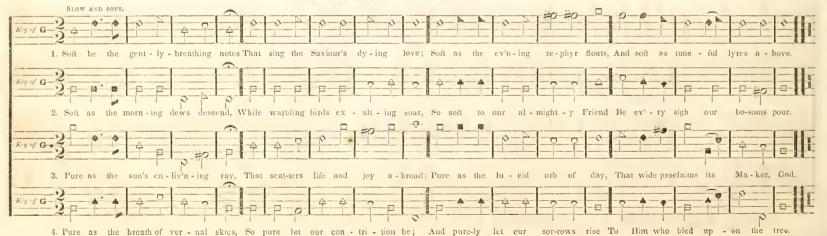
glo - ry, the praise that

- 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; Away 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 rapture nnceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul





ZEPHYE. L. M.





lot;

har - mo - ny di - vine;

east our dis - tant

hope to meet a -



Af - rie's strand, From In - dia's burn-ing

3. From

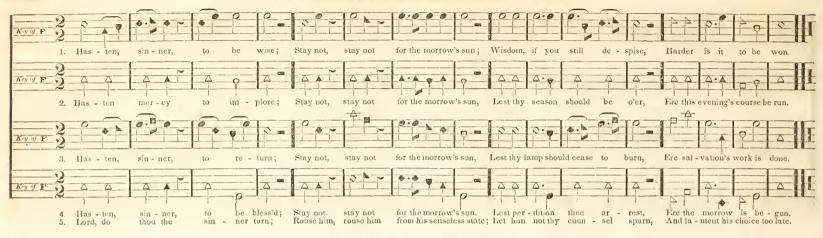
Burmah's shores, from



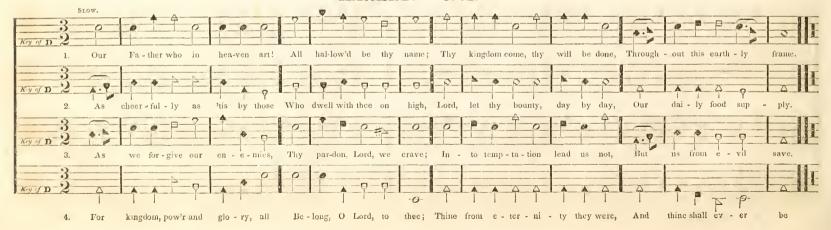
plain,

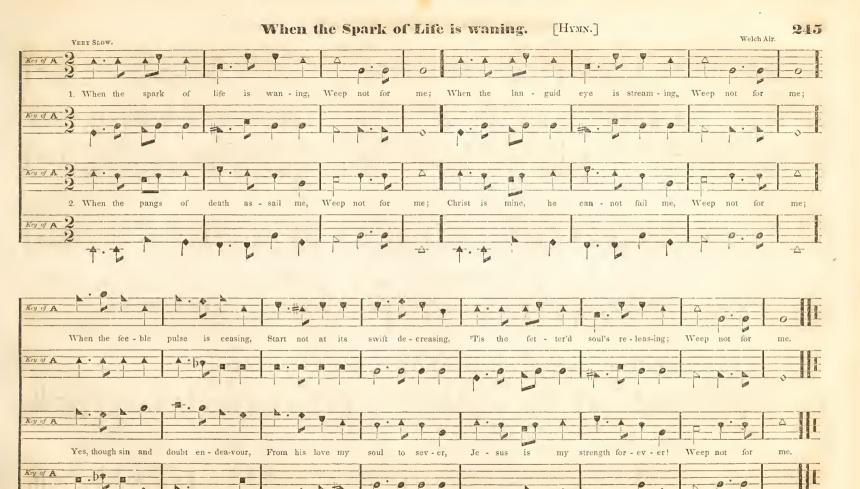
From

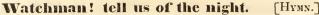
Eu - rope, from Co - lum-bia's land, We



















1.1

2d TREBLE.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

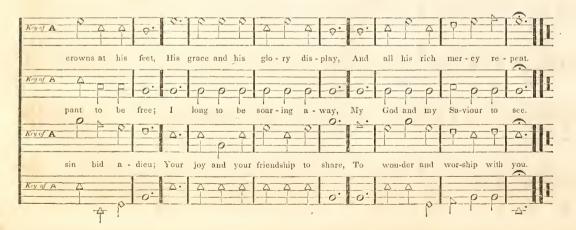


- The storm was loud, the night was dark; The ocean yawned—and rudely blowed The wind that tossed my foundering bark.
- 4. Deep horror then my vitals froze;
 Death-struck, I ceased the tide to stem,
 When suddenly a star arose,
 It was the Star of Bethlehem.

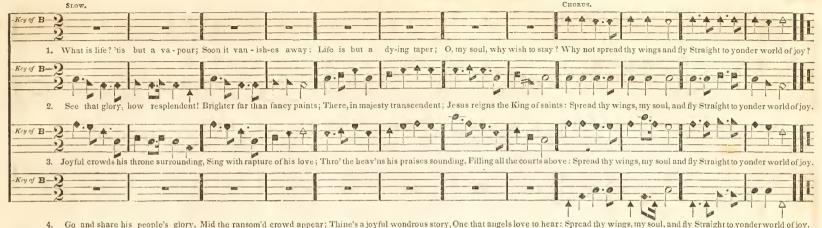
- It was my guide, my light, my all;
 It bade my dark forebodings cease;
 And through the storm, and danger's thrall,
 It led me to the port of peace.
- Now safely moored—my perils o'er,
 I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
 For ever and for evermore,
 The Star—the Star of Bethlehem.







- 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?
- 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 mere.



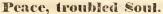
4. Go and share his people's giory, Mid the ransom a crowd appear; Thine's a joy ful wondrous story, One that angels love to hear; Spread thy wings, my soul, and my Straight to yonder world of joy

COME, YE SINNERS.

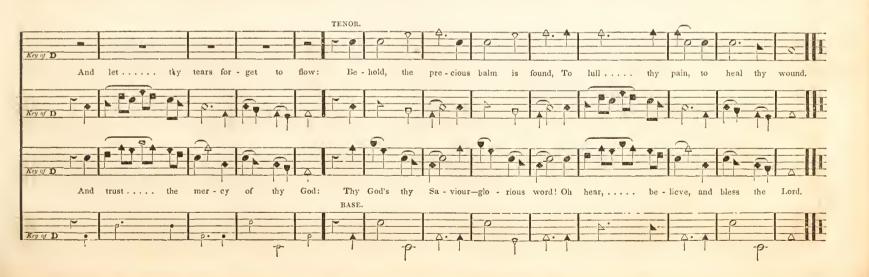




1 . .







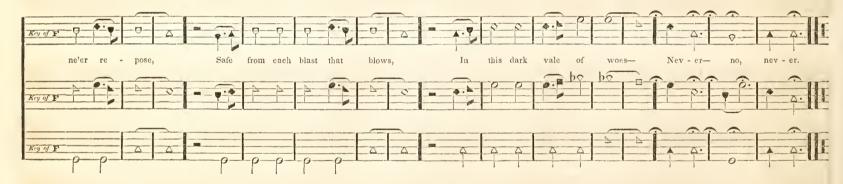
. . . .





When shall we meet again? [Hymn.]



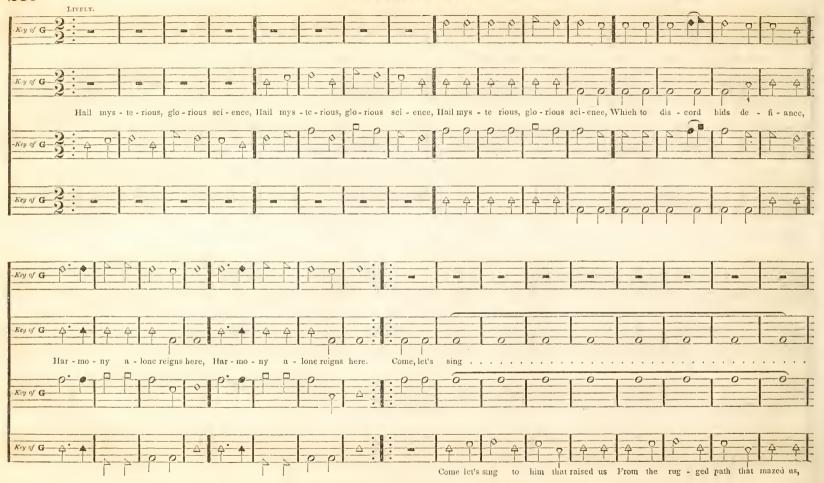


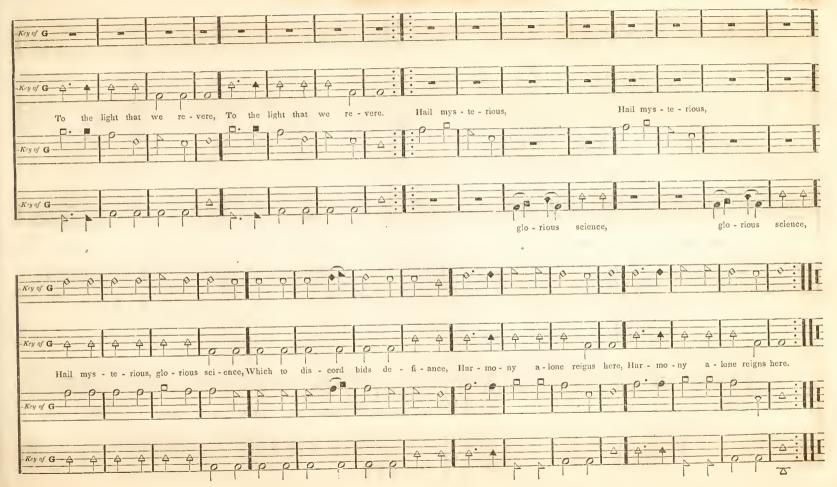
2. When will love freely flow,
Pure as life's river?
When will sweet friendship glow,
Changeless for ever?
Where joys celestial thrill,
Where bliss each heart shall fill,
And fears of parting chill
Never—no, never.

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 music swell,
And time our joys dispel
Never—no, never.

Soon shall we meet again—
 Meet ne'er to sever;
 Soon will peace wreathe her chain
 Round us for ever.
 Our hearts will then repose
 Secure from worldly woes;
 Our songs of praise shall close
 Never—no, never.











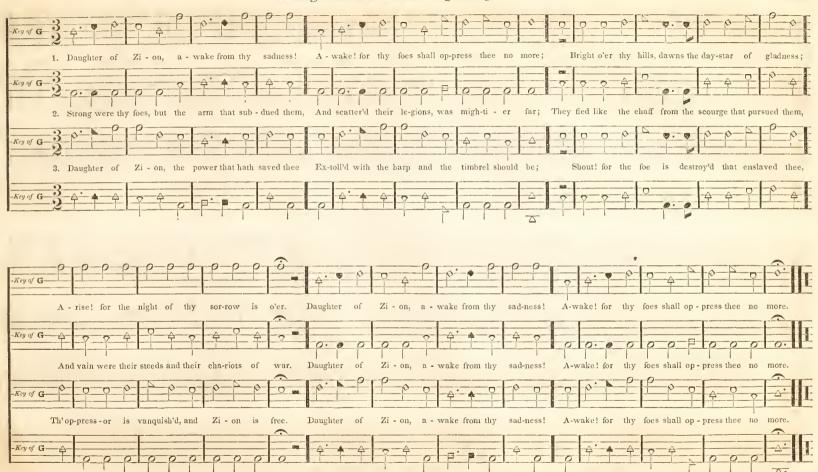




Sa - viour's breast, There may'st thou sweet - ly

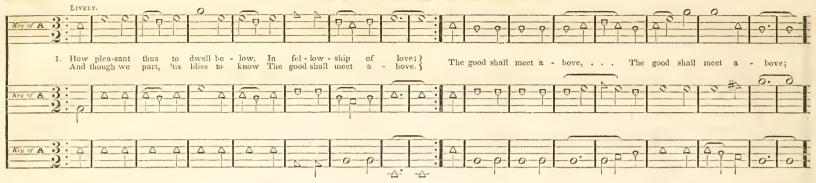
- Weeping and praying.
- 3. "Hence guilty fear and doubt, Leave me for ever! Lord, wilt thou cast me out? Never-oh, never! From unbelief of mind, From thoughts to sin inclined, From flesh and hell combined, Thou wilt deliver."

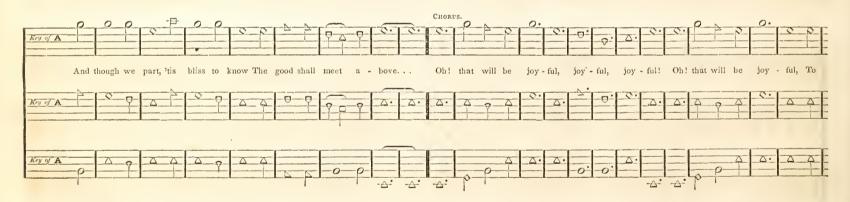




2 L

PARTING HYMN.

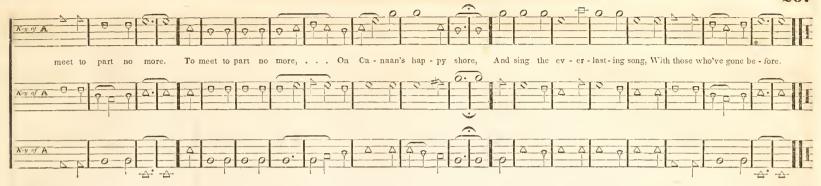


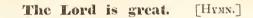


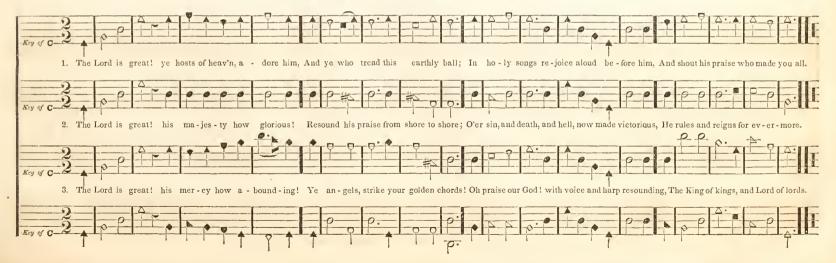
2. Yes, happy thought! when we are free From earthly grief and pain, In heaven we shall each other see, And never part again.

Oh! that will be joyful! &c.

 The children who have loved the Lord Shall hail their teachers there;
 And teachers gain the rich 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.





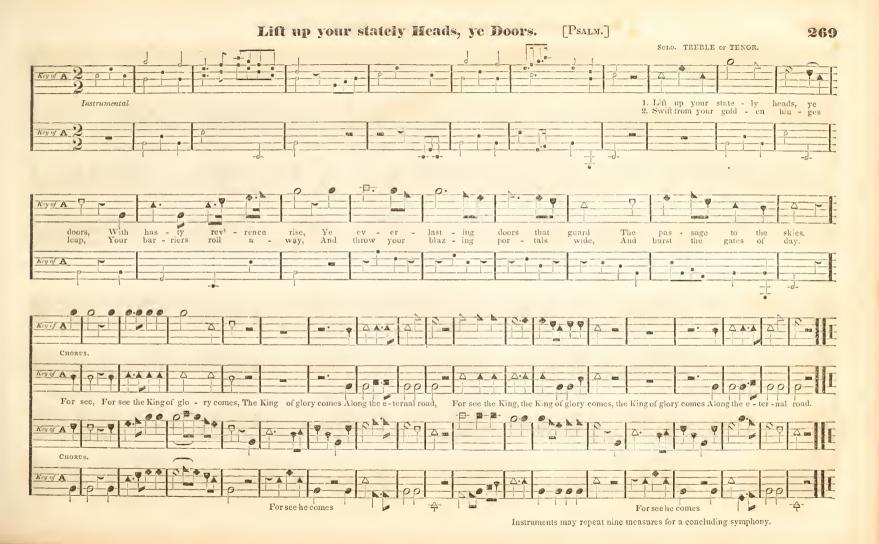




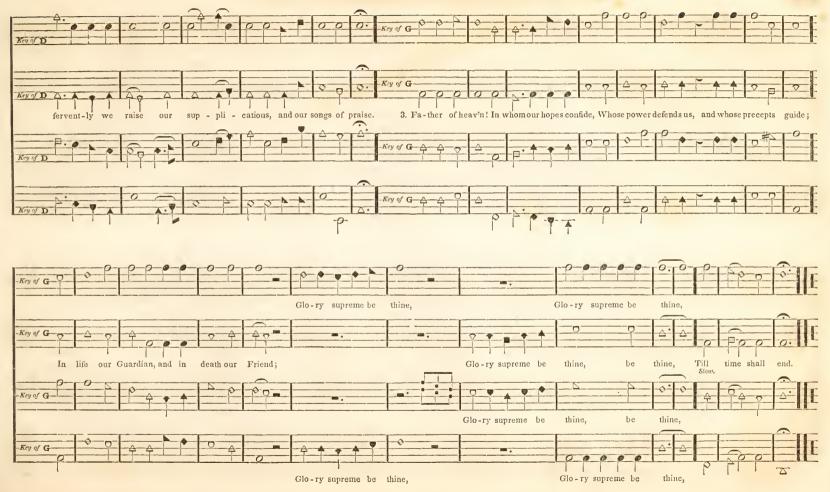
Ky of E

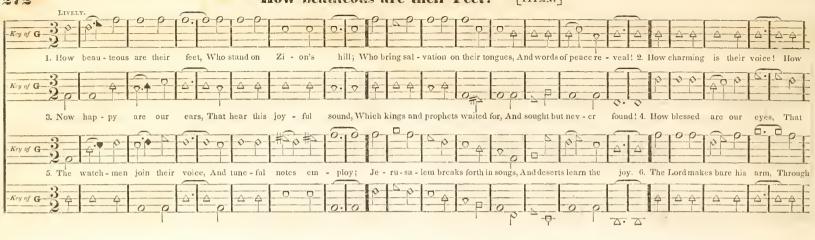
Ky of E

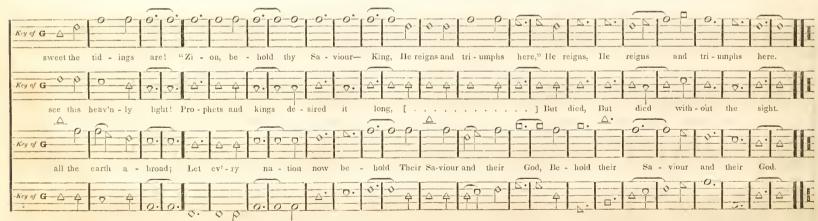
Norg.—The Key of E in the above tune should be played with four sharps.



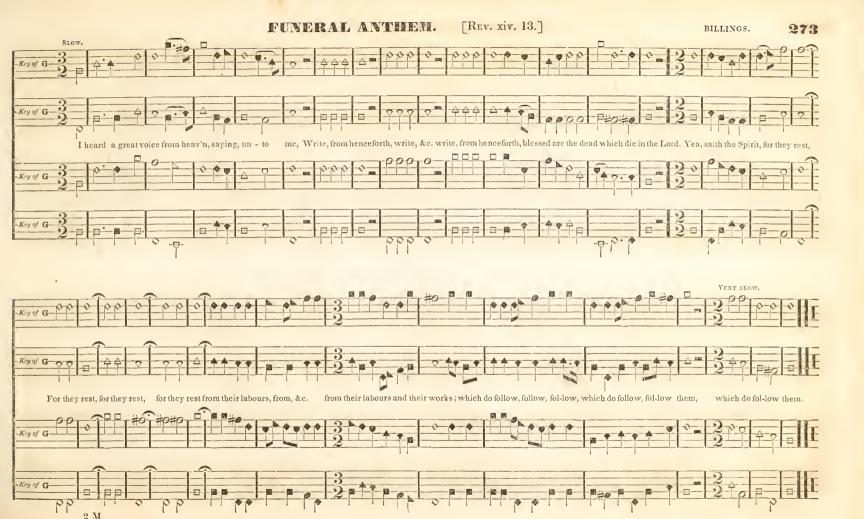




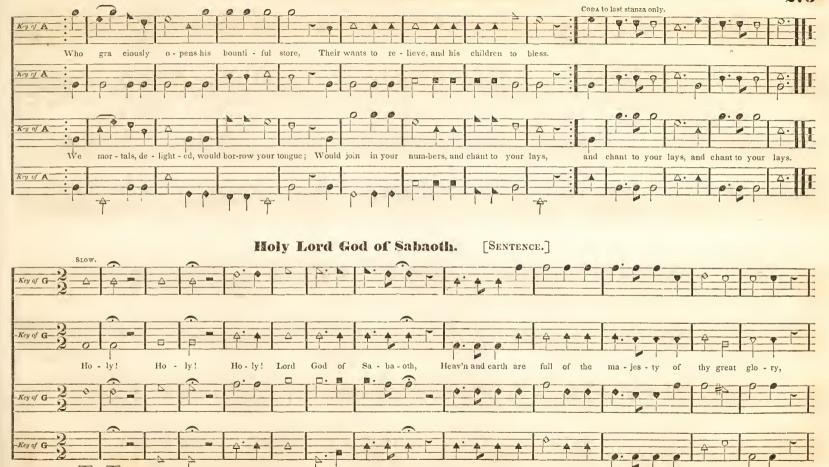




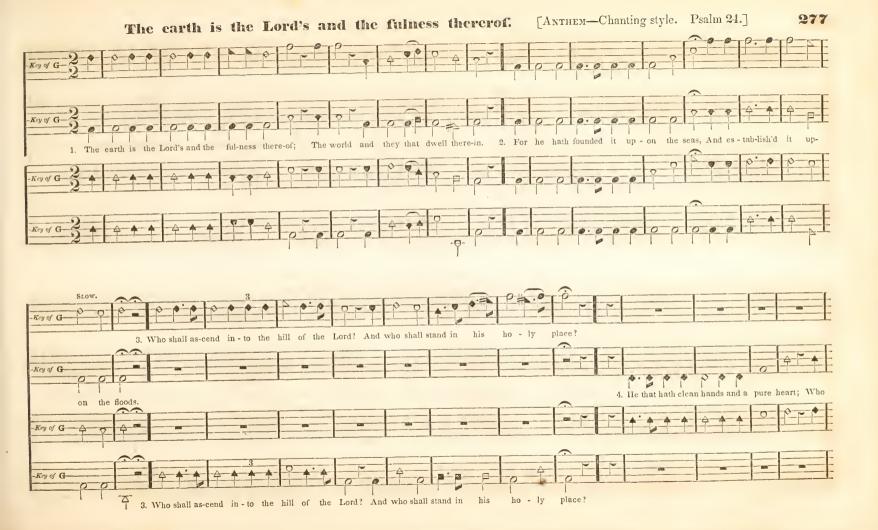
Note.—The first two lines of the 3d and 4th stanzas should be sung as a Duet by Treble voices. In the 4th stanza omit the music between the brackets, [.] so as to avoid a repetition of the line "But died without the sight;" and let this line be sung slow and soft.









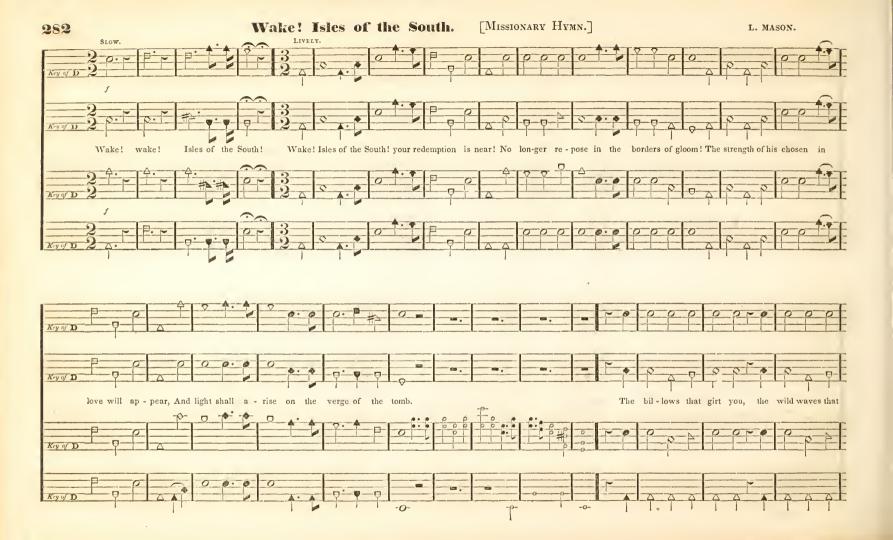












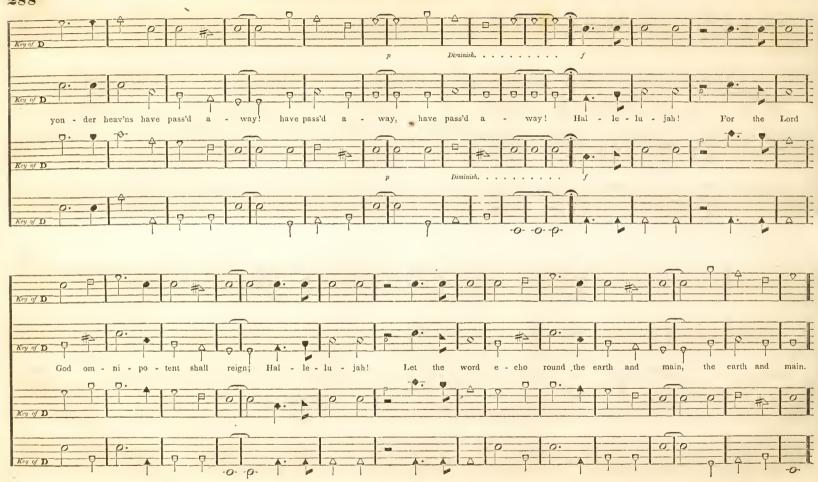




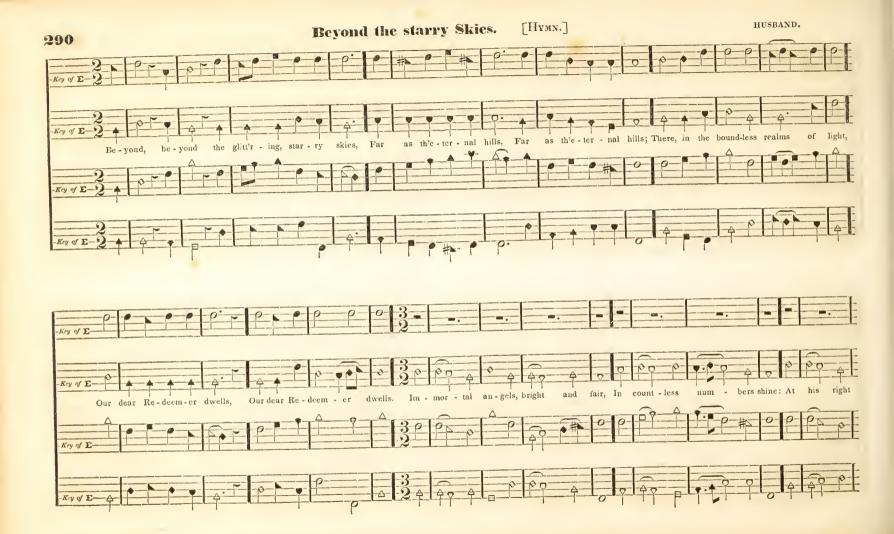
















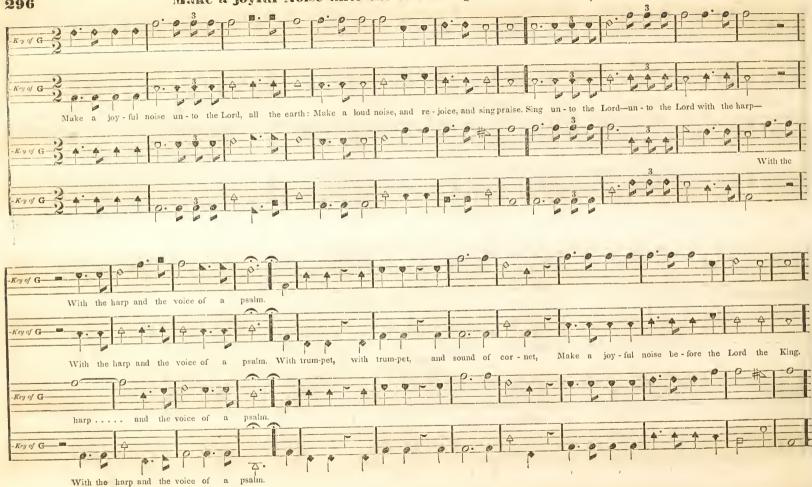


SANCTUS AND HOSANNA.





















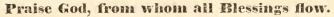
praise him upon the tute and harp;







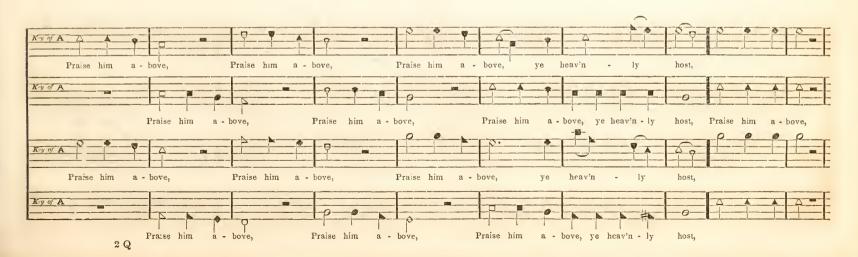




[Doxology.]























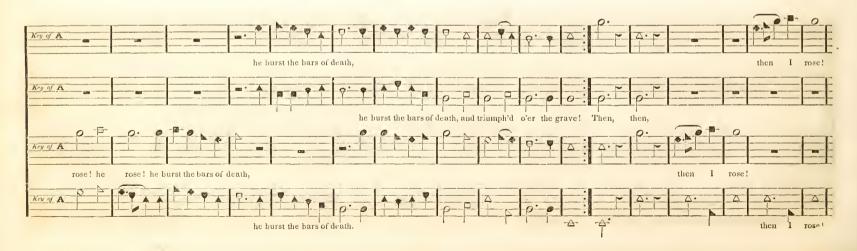


Hal-le - lu - jah!

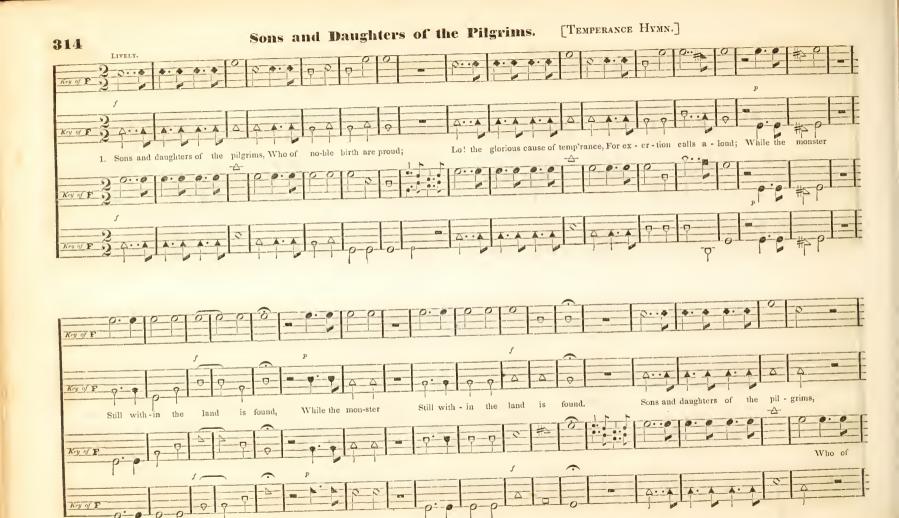
Keyof A

Tis-en from the dead, and be-come the first fruits of them that slept,



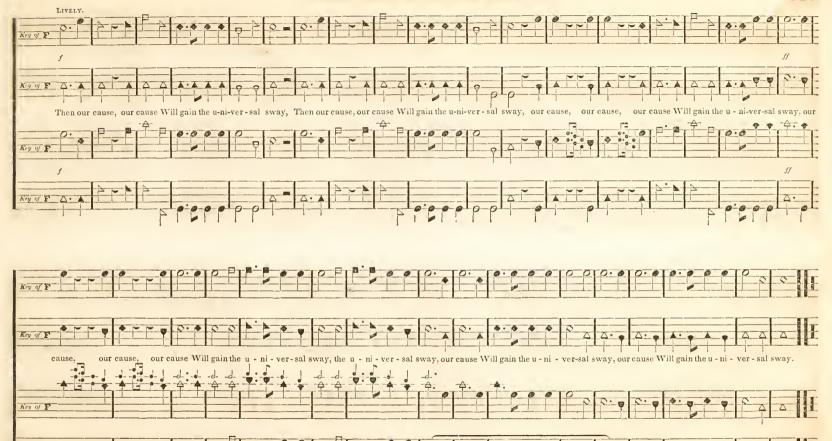












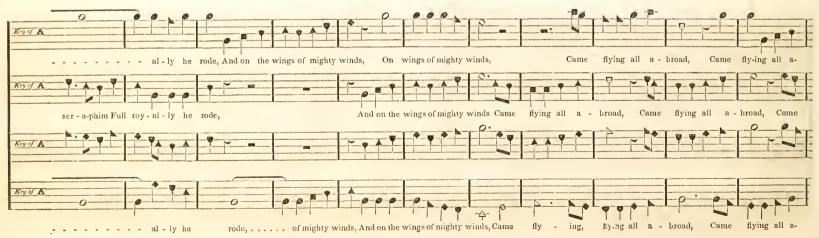
The Lord descended from above.















GEBAL. S. MI.



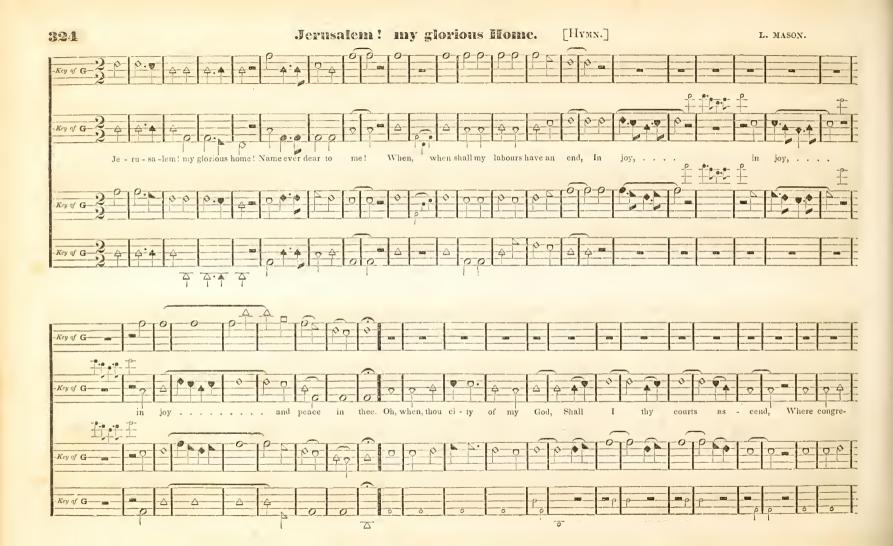
There's nothing true but Heaven.



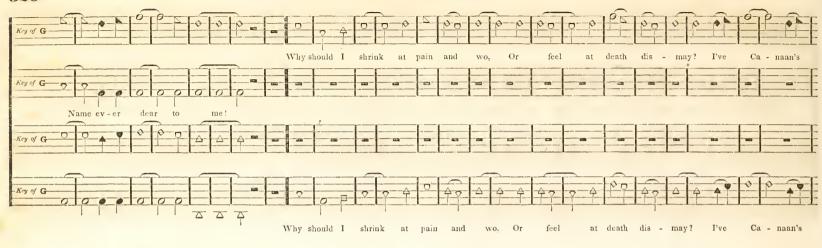




- Oh how fair
 Smiles | does nature bear
 To God!
 She glows with his praises,
 Glory raises:
 In his bright abode
 All is fair.
- Mid the spheres
 Praise | through circling years
 Is sung,
 To God the Creator
 King of nature:
 Oh praise him my tongue
 Endless years.









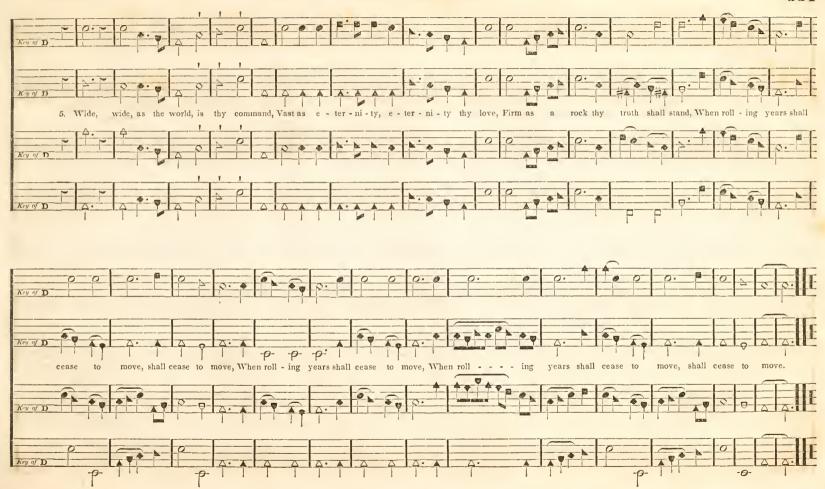
















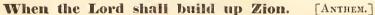














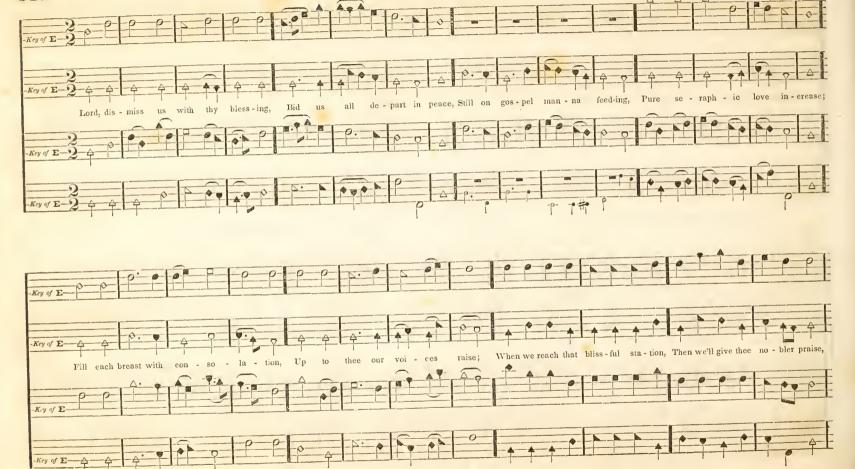




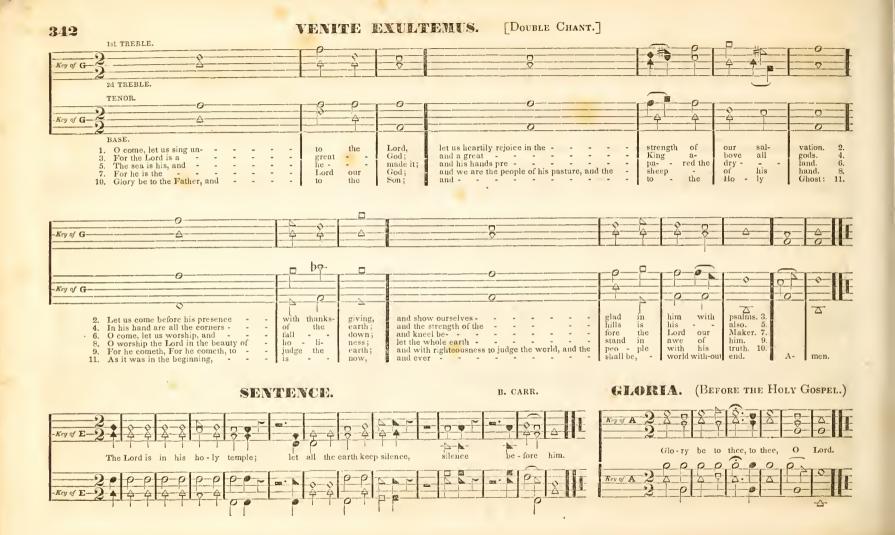


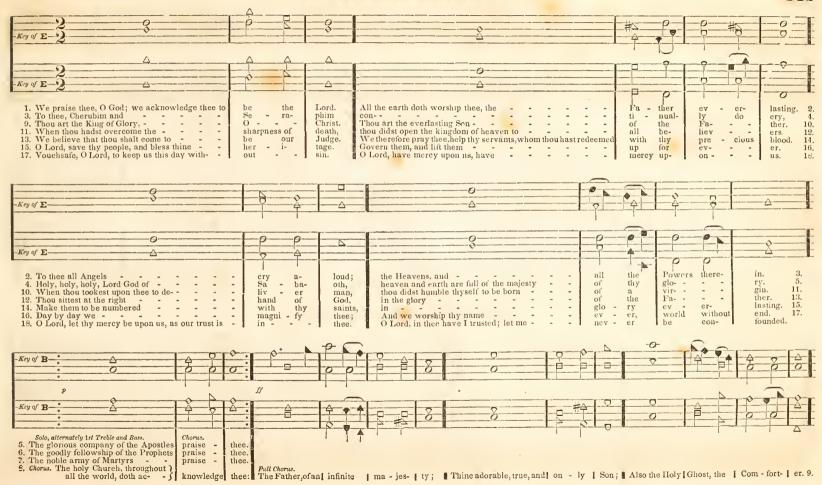
Note.—Repeat the Semi-chorus, "Oh pray for the peace," &c., and the Chorus, "Peace be within thy walls," and close with the Amen.









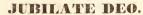








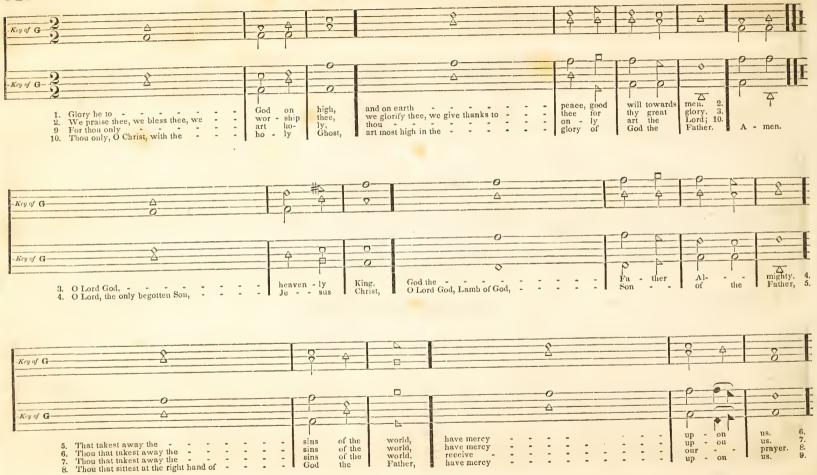




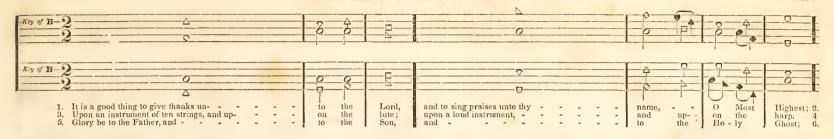




GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.





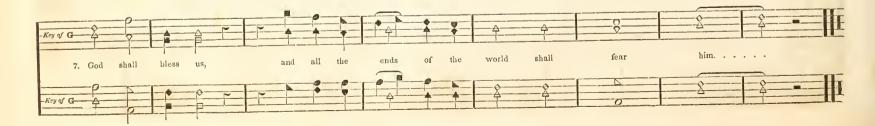


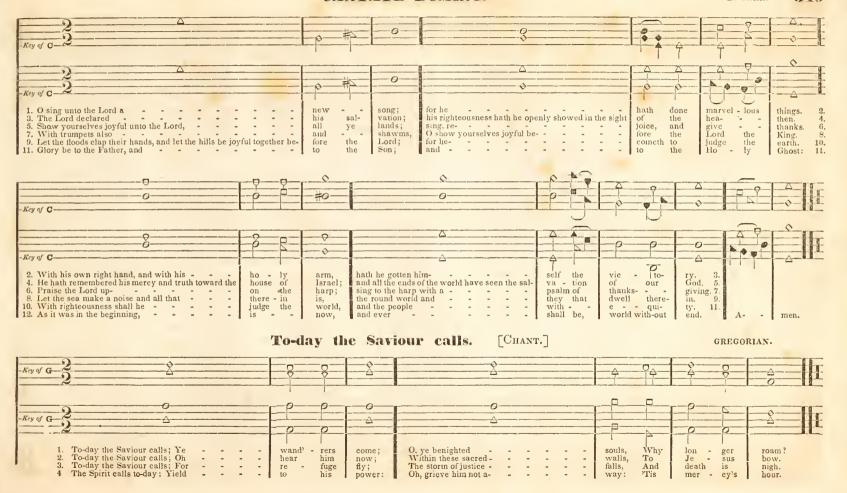












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RECOMMENDATIONS.

M. J. B. AIRIN,

musical notation in the Christian Minstrel. I am not sufficiently a practical musician to be able to form a judgment of the value of the collection of tunes contained in the book. But of one thing I am perfectly certain. You have simplified the method by which an understanding of the theory of music is conveyed to the mind in a remarkable degree. Of all the scier is to which my attention has been directed, music is the most complicated and unintella, le in the ordinary modes of instruction. If I had enjoyed the advantages of your book twenty-five years ago, it would have saved me some months of perplexing study. The in pression that peculiar musical 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 new days, as would require several months in the usual more of instruction. At a time when there are so many pretenders to improvements in every branch of science, very few of which do not prove to be more pretenders, you will, of course, meet with difficulties in introducing your book, but the truth is mighty and must ultimately prevail.

With great respect, I remain yours, truly, JOEL PARKER, D. D.,

Pastor of the Ulinton street Presbyterian Church.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1840.

Mr. J. B A.KIN.

Dear sir: - I have an ear and soul for music; but of the science I am no master. Your selection of musical airs for public worship I deem excellent. In hearing one of your lectures on your improvements, I learned more of the science of music than I could ever before 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 Pustor of the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties.

Philadelphia, July 9th, 1846. concar.

11.1. Comphin, July 13, 1846.

Mr. J. B. AIRIN,

Dear sir: - The Christian Minstrel should command the attention of the musical public. In your work, the science of music is so simplified as to render a practical knowledge of it easily attainable. The difficulty of mastering and practically applying the common system of notation is so great that few persons whose time is limited suckeed in overcoming it. You have done a good service to the church and to the community by removing the mysticism which has been hitherto unnecessarily thrown around a scie. whose humanizing influences can hardly be over-estimated. You have popu. ized mus and made Prejudice will doubtless look on your im to ments with jaunour even; but your system must succeed. I am satisfied that you is token un the " amiling-blocks out of the way of the people," and henceforth he will the red 'music. Truly your friend. THOS. MACKELLAR.

From the Christian Observer.

age is applied. The results of this process may be seen in most of the text-books in our cause of sacred music.

schools, and in every scientific manual. In the work before us, we have an illustration of My dear sir .- I have carefully perused, and I may say studied, your new system of this process in the science of music. As we are not prepared, from personal knowledge, to speak of its merits, we subjoin the estimate of another.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, of 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.

This 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 improvements. His reasons for these changes are then given in a very clear and explicit manner, and, in conjunction 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 over 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 acquirement of music, caused by the common notation, he has done a good service to the community. The collection comprises about four hundred pieces, which seem to have been selected with great eare. To those acquainted with the old nota ion, the new offers no difficulties; indeed, it will save the most practised singer some thought.

From the Mississippi Baptist.

WE have received of our friend J. B. AIKIN, 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. AIKIN, while he was in our state, and can testify to his success 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 within 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 confusion in regard to time, and almost totally ignorant respecting the transposition of the scale. The two keys that have been so stressiously 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 delightful science. It is easy to see how many of these difficulties are removed, from the following considerations:

1. By correcting the position 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 sharps as signatures to determine the keys is laid aside.

4. Instead of nine varieties of time, he employs but two.

5. The shape of every note in the scale indicates its name.

Let thone condemn these changes notil they have given them a fair examination. Prejudice and personal interest will probably raise a war against this work; but even should To simplify whatever is complex, is one of the great purposes to which the genius of the its use be somewhat limited thereby, it will succeed, and prove a distinguished aid to the