A

## NEW SYSTEM OF MIUSICAL NOTATION;

WITH A COLLECTION OF
PSALM TUNES, ANTHEMS, AND CHANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE
flost popular $\mathfrak{b o r k s}$ in Europe and Anmerica.

DESIGNED FOR THE
USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING-SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETIES.
B Y J. B. A I K I N.
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Tre number of sacred music books has been greatiy multiplied within the last few years. Mason s publicationd alone have furnished the churches with a rich variety of music, arranged and harmonized in a style of unequalled beauty and sublimity, anci characterized by a chasteness, simplicity, and facility of expression, and all that is adapted to dignify and elevate the character of devotional song, which must com. mend it to the hearty acceptance of the most intelligent and best cultivated minds in the world. And from the number of editions of these publications, which have succeeded each other in rapid succession, and which have been anxiously sought after and liberally distributed throughout the country, it seems fair to infer the existence of a happily increasing interest in the subject.

The fact, also, that the unscientific and trashy publications, which but too lately were held in high popular estimation, and which supplied the churches, especially of the south and west, with nearly all their music, are now being in a great degree displaced by those of a more serious and scientific character, indicates a decided improvement in the popular taste.

It is a singular fact, nevertheless-and one which demands the serious consideration of the friends of music, and which it concerns teacher* and guides in the science to account for-that by far the largest portion of the community are altogether unacquainted with the elementary principles of the science, and have no use for written music whatever; and this is the case, not only among the ignorant and unlearned, but among the more enlightened and educated portions of the community. Even among members of the church, a very small minority are able to distinguish one note from another, and two-thirds of the ministers find it more difficult to sing the plainest tune unaided, without having first heard it, than to write a sermon. And I must add, though I regret the occasion which requires it, that of the classes that receive the instructions of our most scientific and devoted tcachers-however they may sing what they have learned by the hearing of the ear-not one half are even able to read and comprehend the simplest passages in the books.

Whence, and how is this? Do the people feel no concern upon the subject? Have they no desire to understand the science, or to acquire the art? Or have our guides bcen at fault? Have they left the simple path of nature, and constructed a road less inviting and more intricate and difficult? Multitudes,-often those of the first order of intellect, who cannot be suspected of a want of energy equal to any mental enterprise, -are heard to say daily, how much they would give to be able to sing by note. They have paid some attention to the subject, but a mist seemed to hang over it. They have, perhaps, entered upon the study with earnestness and zeal, but the first results were unsatisfactory, and the difficulties in attaining any thing like an accurate knowledge of the subject appeared insurmountable, with the time and labour which they were prepared to bestow. The fact is notorious, and these deplorable results follow the most improved system of Pestalozzian analysis.

These rcsults are by no means owing to any want of ability or zeal on the part of those engaged in instruction. The energy and untiring
perseverance of those who have for some ycars past devoted themsclves to the business of instruction, and the preparation of music-books, are worthy of all praise, and command our highest admiration. But with the experience of the past, and a just observation of the prescnt, it requires rot the gift of prophecy to foretell, that while the same system is continucd, no efforts 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.

A radicat reform in the mode of writing music is what is required. We must cease to inculcate as elementary principles mere dogmas, arbitrarily imposed upan us by those who have gone before. We must make no factitious distinctions where there arc no differences. I have bestowed much time and consideration upon this subject, having had the experience of a number of ycars in teaching. I have looked at the subject again and again, impartially and independently, as far as possible without reference to existing theories, and uninflucnced by the settlcd opinions and interesting systems of others; and though conscious that I must hazard the imputation of vanity and presumption, I have ventured to offer to the public a "new book," presenting the subject in a shape less complicated, more simple, and as I conccive more in accordance with nature.

I respectfully ask of musicians a careful examination of this work, and a careful consideration of the particulars in which it differs from others, and which I cannot but believe they will agree with me in denominating improvements.

## PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORK.

I. varieties of measure, or modes of time.

As music is ordinarily written, the varieties of measure amount to some nine or ten. Professor Mason says in his Carmina Sacra, page 7, "Other varieties also may be used,"-even as many as fiftcen or more. In this work only three varieties are used, equal, unequal and compound.

The reasons which induce this change, and the claims it has to be considered an improvement in the mode of writing music, may be estimated from the following considerations.

1st. Other varietics are not necessary. Every variety of music may be written intelligibly in one or the other of these three measuresequal, unequal, or compound. All sounds, of whatever relative length, and in every possible combination, may be clearly represented to the eyc without the use of any other.

2d. Other varieties are useless. They are of no practical value whatever. They do not define the time. For this the very highest authority may be adduccd. "The example $\frac{2}{2}$ is not, necessarily, either slower or quicker than $\frac{2}{4} ; \frac{3}{2}$ is neither slower nor quicker than $\frac{3}{8}$, \&c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples [thc examples specify fifteen] are practically the samc. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike."* These numerous varieties, or ways of writing music, then, are of course useless, inasmuch as they are, confessedly, really and in fact not varicties of measure at all, but are "practically the same."

* Proiessor Mason, Carmina Sacra, p. 7.

We sometimes find the same music written in different varietics of measure in different books, and those, sometimes, by the same author, ) and when a choir happens to be supplied with a variety of books, they are not unfrequently found singing in good time, and together, the same music, each unconscious that one is singing half-notes and another is singing quarters.

3d. These multiplied varieties are not only unnecessary and useless, they are positively injurious, and only tend to involve the subject in difficulties. "The most important requisite in all good performance," says the respected author quoted above, "is accuracy of time.-To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are must likely to fail."* Nothing is more true, as the experience of every teacher will testify. But is it strange? Can it be otherwise, when the 'theory and the practice are so directly at variance? The acquisition of the art must be difficult when the theoretical instruction is so lumbered up with distinctions, without any essential differences. Much time and labour are spent in acquiring a knowledge of the many varieties of measure, as indispensable to the keeping of time; but when the pupil comes to practise, he finds that nearly all these varieties which have been so distinctly pointed out to him, are only such theoretically, and on paper; they are varieties to the eye, but in fact, and to the ear, they are the same. The eye readily perceives the distinction, but the ear cannot discern the difference. The measure of the eye and the measure of the ear do not agree. Each organ loses confidence in itself or in the other ; nature is divided against itself-a conflict ensues-an appeal is made to the books, and each claims the victory; for, "to the eye they are different, to the ear alike"-each organ charges the other with deception and falschood, and the poor pupil with "confusion worse confounded" despairs of ever . finding "patience and perseverance" to carry him through the labyrinth of time.

But the evil may be rendered still more intelligible to all, and the advantage of the improved method will be fully justified by considering another particular. "Every person lcarning to sing should give strict attention to beating time. Experience proves, that where the habit of beating time is neglected, the ability to keep time is scldom acquired." $\dagger$ Such is doubtless the fact, as all teachers must know. To keep time, we must beat timc, and when one mode of each measure only is used, correctness in keeping time is soon attained. The habit is soon formed of appropriating one beat to each half-note, or its equivalent, whether in equal or unequal measure.

This is the method adopted in this work. The music is so written that the measure and the counting, or beating, are always the same, whatever may be its character; and the habit once formed is never to be changed. To this most common mode of time teachers generally first incroduce their pupils, and all is well until a variety is introduced; then the difficulty commences, and patience begins to be tried. The habit sedulously cultivated, and already well formed, is now to be directly contravened; and instead of appropriating a beat to each half-note, and one to two quarters, each quarter claims its beat, and the half-note two. The difficulty is not in giving a beat to cacil quarter, or two beats to the half, but is produced by the breaking up of a fixed habit, and the formation of another, which is so directly the opposite of the first. The more fixed and decided the first habit, the better is the pupil prepared for the performance of the first mode; but the formotion
of the second is proportionally difficult. This much is at length accomplished; then the pupil is put back upon his trials in the first measurc, and he finds, to his discomfiture, that the second habit has almost displaced the first, and so he must address himself to that again. This, however, is only the beginning of his troubles; he must go through all the varieties, learning and unlearning, advancing and rctreating, forming habits and again effacing them from his mind, to make room for the formation of others-forgetting as far as possible the first, in order to embrace the next; and forgetting the last in order to remember the first. Surely much patience and perseverance are required in such a work as this; and yet it is a labour which satisfieth not-nothing whatever is gained by it.

The method of writing music, adopted in this work, avoids all the evil, and accomplishes every purpose that can be needed or desired.

## II. THE MINOR SCALE EXCLUDED.

The same general considerations which were offered in reference to the varieties of measure, may with equal propriety and force be urged against the usual distinction of major and minor scale, or major and minor mode. There is no ground for such a distinction in nature-such a distinction is not necessary. It answers no practical purpose whatever; and it is difficult to conjecture why it was invented, unless it were to confound the uninitiated, to puzzle the student, and to involve the whole subject in mystery.

The natural scale, with the sharp fourth, fifth, \&c., contains all the sounds and all the intervals that can be furnished by the artificial minor scale. Every conceivable variety of music, bold and cheerful, soft and plaintive, may be written upon the natural scale. All music is in fact written upon it. The minor scale itself (so called) is founded upon it, or more properly is not really any thing different from it. The minor scalc, it is evident, is neither more nor less than portions of two octaves of the natural scale-commencing with the sixth in the octave below the key, and ending with the sixth in the octave above. It is a part of the scale embracing such a proportion of half-intcrvals, as to secure a plaintive effect, and when a certain amount of this plaintive influence is introduced, it has been called the minor scale, or minor key. But why object to it? Because it is a distinction without a difference. We might, with equal propriety, commence a scale with the third, another with the fourth, another with the fifth, and so on, and name them from the peculiar musical effect-the sub-major where the tune is half as plaintive as the minor, and the super-major where the effect is peculiarly cheerful.

But the objection to this distinction is not merely that it answers no valuable purpose. Its effect is to produce confusion in the mind, and to hinder the progress of the student by introducing two keys into the theory, and fixing a double set of numerals to precisely the same sounds and syllables.

The key, or one, of the natural scale, is the basis or governing sound: it governs or detcrmines the pitch of all the other sounds in the scale. It is of the first importance that the key, and the relation of other sounds to it, and their dependence upon it, be well understood and tirmly fixed in the mind. Hence all authors and teachers are obliged to devote special attention to the exposition of the
point, and to the practice of singing the scale by numerals, by skips, \&c.; and this must be persevered in until, the kcy bcing given, the learner can with ease produce any sound of the scale when designated by its numeral.*

But when this is accomplished, and the situation of the half-intervals as always occurring between three and four, and between seven and eight, has become familiar to the pupil; and pleased with the ease with which he is able to recognise the high and low sounds by their numerical relation to the key, he fancies himself just prepared to read music with some satisfaction, his mind is at once and suddenly upset by the introduction of another scale, whose numerals conflict throughout with that which had been so firmly fixed in his mind. Now three is no longer three, but five; five is metamorpnosed into seven; two has become four; four is six; seven is two; and one, yes, one, the key, which he supposed to be fixed, independent and immovable, sitting as a monarch on his throne, marshaling and locating his subjects around him, is now dethroned, and made to take the place of a slave. And to add to his confusion, he finds that even the "semitones" are represented as unfaithful servants to their master, now in duress, and as having in the general confusion left their places and taken their stations elsewhere. Inquiring earnestly for their whereabouts, he learns, to his amazement, and to the utter undoing of his confidence, that their location is uncertain; they have no abiding-place-that "in the minor scale, the tones and semitones do not occur in the same crder, ascending, that they do in descending." $\dagger$

In this work the minor key is not reckoned as belonging to the principles of the science; and by its entire exclusion, deceptive distinctions are avoided, the subject is divested of some of its mysteries, and presented in a manner at once natural, simple, and intelligible to all.

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III. POSITION OF THE LETTERS ON THE STAFF.

A new position has been assigned to the letters on the staff. Heretofore, and apparently without reason, so far as the author has been able to discover, the staff has been located, so to speak, on one side of the voice. The more appropriate location, doubtless, is to give G, the letter representing the central sound of the compass of the voice, a central position upon the staff. In this work, $G$ is accordingly placed upon the middle of the staff, and the other letters occupy their places in due order.

By this arrangement, a great advance has been made towards simplifying and reducing to a more complete system the mode of writing music for the various classes of voices, and for various instruments. Heretofore the letters upon the staff have been located variously for the treble, the counter, and the base. The C cleff, indicating the position of the letters upon the alto staff, has of late years, however, gone nearly out of use in this country; and modern authors generally letter the alto staff in the same way as that of the treble. This was one step towards reform-rendering the subject less complicated, and easing the art of reading music of one of its unnecessary burdens.

In this work, the use of the cleff is entirely dispensed with, the new lettering of the treble staff rendering it perfectly convenient to write all music, for the base voice as well as for base instruments, on the same staff, or one similarly lettered. Thus, the central $G$ of the base voice is fixed on the centre of the staff, and perfect uniformity is attained in the mode of lettering the staffs for all the parts in which music is written.

Teachers will be able to appreciate at once the advantage gained by this arrangement. It supersedes entirely the necessity of introducing into their lessons of instruction, all the scales based upon the F cleff, or base staff, and relieves them of all further concern in regard to just one-half of that half which remains after the carrying away of the fourteen by the exclusion of the so-called minor-key. And the pupil will find his mind no longer confused by the various positions of seven letters; and his memory burdened with endless distinctions. But having mastered the seven scales, based upon the seven letters occupying seven fixed places on the staff, he will find his way short and comparatively easy, without being required to retrace his steps or to cross his path. Much might be said in favour of this mode of writing music, and much will readily suggest itself, especially to the instrumental performer, to whom alone it will be an immense gain,* but further remark here is unnecessary. Those concerned, and the public, will judge for themselves.

- To the organist, and to the performer on the piano, the advantages of this method of lettering the staff 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 method neretofore adopted, 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 the central line of another is $\mathbf{D}$; in short, that the letters of both, and their relation to the instrument, conflict throughout; and all this while the octaves on the instrument are exactly alike. Any one can, in some measure, appreciate the difficulty which consists not so much in learning the position of a number of letters, virtually amounting to fourteen-which would be objectionable enough, since it is unnecessary-but in distracting the mind by the use of two staffs, so much alike, and yet so much unlike.

Upon the method here adopted, when the pupil has mastered one staff, he has accomplished all in this department. The author designs, should the present work meet with putne favour, in accordance with the repeated solicitations of many teachers, to publish a work upon this plan expressly for the piano-forte.
IV. THE SIGNATUKE.

The signature ordinarily used, consistirg of flats and sharps at the commencement of a tune, indicating the position of the key, has been laid aside, and its place supplied by the use of the word key itself. This mode of designating the place of the key has been adopted as being more simple, and less liable to misconstruction than the use of the flats and sharps. It is well known to all musicians, that the flats and sharps at the beginning of a tune are not designed to affect the voice in any manner whatever. The singer has no concern with themexcept so far as they serve to indicate the place of the key; and yet it is amazing how many persons-who are by no means entire strangers to music books-have utterly misconceived the design of flats and sharps when used as a signature, and have supposed that they really affect the character of the music to which they are prefixed !-that the flats and sharps fix the place of the key, \&c.

Now, as the key constitutes a sufficient and most intelligible signature; and as the performer on instruments, to whom alone they can be of any possible service, should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the rules for performing each scale, and is supposed to know immediately when the key is given, what letters are to be played flat or sharp: these characters have been entirely excluded from the signature and the direct method of signing the key has been adopted.

## V. FIGURED 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 sounds of 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 more complete; and universally, where this system is adopted in singing schools, the intonation is much sooner formed.

But this work differs from all others in the use of seven figured notes, each of a peculiar shape. Every singer knows how difficult it is to learn to apply the seven syllables to the notes all of one shape. The learner must know whether the note is doe, ray, or faw, 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, in the seven scales, doe, as well as every other syllable in the octave, is on every line and space on the staff.

The system adopted in this work will be found to have tne duable advantage of giving to each sound its own name, and to each note or nams its own form. As seven different syllables, or names, are used for the purpose of attaining the seven different sounds in the octave with

## PREFACE.

greater facility; so seven different figures, or forms, are used for the purpose of obtaining the names immediately and with perfect certanty. The key, and the name of any note, and also its pitch and relation to the key, as well as its length, are all written and clearly presented to the eye of the reader by the figured symbol. The name, the shape, and the sound of a note, and its relative pitch, are thus perfectly associated.

The round notes teach nothing which is not taught by the use of the seven figured notes. But the figured notes do teach what the round notes do not. The musical ideas are the same, whether the notes be round or figured. But as the ideas are expressed unambiguously, and with equal precision, ana, withal, may be read with greater facility when written in figured notes, seven characters are used in this work, as best adapted to increase the number of readers of music

The peculiarities above specified embrace the chief characterstics of this work, aud constitute its principal claims to public patronage. Whether to them shall be awarded the merit of being considered 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 modes of instruction, has had no share in getting up this work. With the firm conviction that the science, 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.

## ELEMEN'S 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 DEPARTMENT.-Рı

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

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 halfintervals.

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval to the third; from the third sound, a half-interval to the fourth-then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-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 does the first department embrace? [Ans-Every variety of pitch, or all the higb and low sounds.] What is an interval? Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another?
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:


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

## QUESTIONS.

What are the greater intervals called? What the less ? In what order do tie intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending ? Is this order natural or arti-
ficial? What is an octave? What do notes represent? What interval occurs between ficial? What is an octave? What do notes represent? What interval occurs between 1 and 4,1 and 8,3 and $8, \&$ c. ?

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken a har P interval-then three whole-intervals in succession-then another half-inter-val-then two whole-intervals in succession-making five whole-intervas and two half-intervals.
These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave descending, thus:

Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds, and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.
If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take any sound, and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave-then descend the octave, by the same steps, to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below-and you have a scale of tyo octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds and

QUESTIONS.
By what steps aocs the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? Is this order of sounds ond intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What will be the result f the voice is extended above or below the octave if
seven natural intervals. The voice thas naturally forms, upon the first sound taken, two octaves; and this (the first sound taken) becomes the kry or govertiay sound in the ear and voice ; thus,


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, an. its relation to it.

## questions.

What is the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice. How does the volce 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 aliways called 1 , and the othey numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first, or ley 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 fail 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, throughoit the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.
he fixed or stationary sounds are obtained by means of instruments, which are put in tune by 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 instıuments alone, that it

## 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 tne human voice? How is it ascertained whot sounds are embraced within its compass? Whv studv instrumental
is ascertained what sounds are embraced withın the usual extent of its com pass; 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 names of instrumental sounds are those of the first seven letters of the alphabet, as in the following illustration :


In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on instruments, and the spaces between the lines represent the whole and half-intervals.

The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace which extends from $G$ to $G$, embracing two o taves.

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.

sounds when you only desire to learn vacal music? [Ans. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a science.] What are the names of instrumental sounds? What sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice? What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? Was this arbs trary? Where do the half-intervals occur on instruments?

C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; $\mathbf{A}$; 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 $\mathrm{C}, \& \mathrm{c}$.

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

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

## QUESTIONS.

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


Compass of the voice.

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 $\mathbf{C}$; the first space is D ; the second line is $\mathrm{E}, \& \mathrm{c}$. 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 !ines


This scale of notes occupying the places of the letters on the staff, represents the fixed or stationary sounds on instruments.
$\mathbf{C}$ is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the $\mathbf{C}$ 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; $\mathbf{2}$ is called Ray; 3 is called Mee; 4 is called Faw, (a as in far;) 5 is called Sole; 6 is called Law, ( $\mathfrak{a}$ as in far;) and 7 is called See. The same sylla-

## QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of soundsindicated ${ }^{\text {[Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] }}$ 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 scale,
ble and the same note being always applied to the same number of the scale.

This C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first continuously, and then by skips, as $1,3,5,8 ;-1,5 ;-1,5,8 ;-1,8$, \&c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required, or of any note pointed out on the staff.

## QUESTIONS.

why use seven syllables? What names are used ? Is the same name or syllable alwaya given to the same number? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what is Mee On what is Sole? Sing the scale.

## G SCALE.



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

The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the key.
Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

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

## 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 $\mathbb{C}$ in the $\mathbf{C}$ scale? Why take different letters or sounds as the key? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what line or space sounds as the key?

Sole $?$ Sing the scale.
Instrumental.- Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale? Does the
will produce them between B and C , and between F and G ; the half-interval between $B$ and $C$ on the instrument will correspond with the voice between 3 and 4 , but the hall-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 $\mathbf{F}$ and G , conforming to the whole-mterval 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, $F^{\prime}$ must be played sharp to form the seventh of the scale. Nors.-A flat 7 th in the key of $G$ is played on $F$.

## QUESTIONS.

instrument ascend and descend the octave from $G$ in this scale as it does from $\mathbf{C}$ in the $\mathbf{C}$ scale ? What sound or sounds not introduced in the $\mathbb{C}$ ecale are required in order to form the scale on G? What letters are performed differently! Why is F played sharp? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the voice.] What is meant bv F'鲃? What is the rule for performing this scale?


In this scale, D is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the D scale.
The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the same whatever may be the key.

## instrumental.

In this scale D is assumed as the key.
From $\mathrm{D}=1$ to $\mathrm{E}=2$ is a whole-interval on the instrument. From $\mathrm{E}=2$ 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 Faw 1 Sing the scale?
Instrumental.- Between what letters does the ear require the halt-intervals in this scale?

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 t What letters are required to be performed differently ? Why? [Ans. To make the instru. ment please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale?


In thie scale, $\mathbf{A}$ is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the A scale.
The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the key.

> INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale $\mathbf{A}$ 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 scale? What do you understand by the key? On what line or space in this scale 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

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 $\mathrm{A} b$ is the key, $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{A}$, and D must be played flat.

## QUESTIONS.

this? Where does the ear require the half-intervals in this scale? What letters are pur formed differenty? What is the rule for performing this scale? What is the second rule? Do the numerals, syllables. and notes occupy the same lines and spaces when this scale is performed with threc sharps as with four flats? [Ans. They du.?

## F SCALE.



This is called the $\mathbf{F}$ scale, because $\mathbf{F}$ is the key or governing sound of the scale.
I'he natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. Fis 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 $\mathbf{C}$ in the $\mathbf{C}$ scale? Where is Doe in this ecale? 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.-[Tif When F is the key, B must be played flat to form the fourth of the scale.
Nors-A sharp 4th in the key of $F$ is played on B.

## QUESTIONs.

Instrumental. - What sound or sounds besides those introdaced 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?

## Bb SCALE.



In this scale, B flat is the key or governing sound ; it is therefore called the Bb 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 1 What note is on the second line and first space above $!$ How many times docs Doe occur in this scale? What is the name of the note on the added line above ? Sing the scale.
Inotrumental.-What is the pitch of the key in this scale $!$ Does the inst. ascend or de-
perform this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{b}}$.
Rule. When the key or governing sound is $\mathrm{B} \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{B}$ and E must be played flat in every octave.
[Note.-This scale is played with Bb and E b as a convenience to the instrumental performer.

Take B as the key or governing sound, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.]

## QUESTIONS.

scend the octave by the same degrees from $B \boldsymbol{b}$ as it does from the key of $C$ \& $W$ ha: 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 perforined differently? What is the rule for performing this scale ?

## Eb SCALE.



In this seale, E flat is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the Eb scale.

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

In the preceding scales, the key-note, Doe, has been so varied as to occupy 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 scales has the key-note been on every letter on the staff? Why are ouly seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instruare only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instru-
ment, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters or ment, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters or
sounds as the key? [Ans. It produccs a greater variety in the combination of sounds.] sounds as the key? [Ans. It produccs a greater variety in the combination of sounds.]
Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? On what line or space is Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? On what line or space is
Doe in this scale? Is the syllable Doe always applied to the key or governing sound? Doe in this scale ? Is the syllable Doe always applied to the key or governing sound?
Wnat syllable is always applied to the 3d sound of the scale What to the 5th? What Wnat syllable is always applied to the 3d sound
o the \%th? What to the 2d? Sing the scale.
must be played flat, but G 井 has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

Rule.- When the key or governing sound is $\mathrm{Eb},-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$, 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 the scale based on every letter, must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals. Accordingly all correct instruments are so made.

## Questions.

Instrumental. What is the key or governing sound of this scale ? 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 differIs the sharp of any letter the same as the fat of the one next above it ? What sounds differ-
ent from those in the $C$ scale are necessary to perform this?
[Ans. An intermediate sound ent from those in the $C$ scale are necessary to perform this ? [Ans. An intermediate sound
between $A$ and $B, D$ and $E, G$ and $A$.$] What letters must be performed differently ?$ between $A$ and $B, D$ and $E, G$ and $A$.$] What letters must be performed differently?$
What is the rule for performing this acale? Must an instrument be constructed upon a What is the rule for performing this scale? Must an instrument be constructed upon a
scale of haif-in ervals, in order to perform the scale based on every letter ? Can instruments scale of haif-in'ervals, in order to perform the scale based on every letter? Can instruments
thus made perform this scale of notes by assuming E as the key? What is the rule? Do tne numerals, syllables, and notes occupy the same lines and spaces when this scale 18 performed with three flats as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

## SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTh.

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

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

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.
The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which represent pitch, also represent length, by adding a stem, \& c., as in the following illustration:


These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.
A dot $(\cdot)$ adds to a note one half its length.
Thus, a dotted half-note $\rho$. is equal to three quarters
A dotted quarter $\rho$. is equal to three eighths


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

## QUESTIONS.

What ls 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 halves? 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 dotted whole note, six seconds; the dotted quarter one second and a half.

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

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

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

Measures.-To regulate the time, and to preserve 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 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 $\frac{2}{2}$ because two half-notes constitute a measure.
Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked $\frac{\mathbf{3}}{\mathbf{2}}$ because three half-notes constitute a measure.

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called compound time. It is marked $\frac{6}{4}$ because six quarter-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 How 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 down, the second up.
Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second horizontally, to the left, the third up.
Compound time has two beats to the measure, with three quarter-notes, or their value, to each beat.
Rule. - 153p The downward beat always begms 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 dot $(\cdot)$ 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.

Thus:


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


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

Thus:


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

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES



UNEQUAL TIME,
$\square$

## Questions.

What is the use of beating time? How many beats nas equal tume? How many has unequal? In what part of the measure does the hand descend in beating time? What are rests? How many are used? For what is the panse used? For what is the staccato used?

## QUESTIONS.

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

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

## THIRD DEPARTMENT.-Force.

Musical suunds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without effecting their pitch or length.

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

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

Forte.-A loud sound called forte is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked $f$.
Fortissimo.-A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked $\mathscr{f}$.

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

Organ sounds.-A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound.-A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft, is marked thus $>$.

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

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

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



## QUESTIONS.

What does $f$ signify ! What does ff signify $\boldsymbol{f}$ What is the frst rule tor accent ? What is the second rule? What is the third rule? What is an organ sound?
practical exercises.





 , E=302\%


In the preceding scales, we have already seen that an instrument, in order to perform tunes written in all the various keys, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.
But this figure in connection with the 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 scund 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

[^1]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, trebte, alto, and tenor. The $G$ on the middle line of the base and the tenor stafis, 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, melodeon, \&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 fute is based upon $D$, some of the clarinets upon $B b$, and others upon $E b$. The church organ, piano-forte, and scveral ather leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C . This key, or scale, is therefore called satural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of referencc and comparison.

## CHROMATIC SCALE.



It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between $\mathbf{3}$ and 4 , and between 7 and 8 , are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.
Now between the other sounds of the octaveithas been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate sounds may be produced between 1 and 2,2 and 3,4 and 5,5 and 6 , and between 6 and 7 ; but not between 3 and 4 , and 7 and 8 , 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 halfinterval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a \# 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 sourd is called a flat 3 d , a flat 7 th , \&c.
涫A sharp (\#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.

## QUESTIONS.

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the inter vals thus produced natural? Why may we not have intermediate sounds between 3 and 4, and vetween 7 and 3 ? 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 stafi with a $\neq T$ prefixed, how is it

解A flat (b) depresses the pitcn of a note a half-interval.
In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the vowel sound of the syllable used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Rav, Faw, \&c., these syllables should be pronounced Dee, Ree, Fee, \&c. When a flat occurs before a note, the intermediate sound should be attempted by pronouncing See, Mee,\&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 continucd several measures, the syllables should be changed, (see page 332,) but when the change is made for one or two notes only, the $\overline{\text { fth }}$, or $b^{7}$ th, \&c., should be introduced; hence the necessity of singers practising the cliromatic scale.
to be sung? How when a $b$ is prefixed? Is it any advantage in singing sharped or flated notes to change the pronunchation of the sylables? What change is recornmended?
Instrumental. When a note appears on the staff with $\mathrm{a} \#$ prefixed, how is it to be played? [Ans. The sound is to be raised a half-interval in the key in which the ture is written.] When ab how? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval in the key in which the tune is writen.] When a $\pi 4$ th occurs in the key of $F$, how is it to be played? [Ans. On B.] When a $b$ th occurs in the key of $G$, how is it to be played? [Ans. On F.]

## 

OLD HIUNDRED. L. M.


## 



1. With all my powers of heart and tongue, I'll praise my Mak - er in my song; Angels shallhear the notes I raise, Ap - prove the song, and join the praise.


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


## AIEHELTV. L. M.

Altered from holyoke.



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



## WWELK. <br> [. . 哣. <br> HOLLAKD.


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

4. Fhen what my thoughts design to do Mvhands, with all your might pursuc; Since no device nor work is found, Nor faith, nor hope, beneath the ground.


#  <br> 1. Sweet peace of conscience, heavenly guest, Come, fix thy man - sion in my breast; Dis - pel my doubts, my fears con - trol, And heal the an - guish of my soul. 


2. Come, smiling hope, and joy sincere, Come, make your con - stant dwelling here; Still let your presence cheer my heart, Nor sin com - pel you to de - part.


LINLEY.

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


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

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

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

## 



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



## STEERENTG. L. IVI.




3. I lay my bo - dy down to sleep; Peace is the pil-low for my head, While well-ap-point - cd an-gels keep Their watchful sta-tions round my bed.

4. Thus, when the night of death shall come, My flesh shall rest be - neath the ground, And wait thy voice to rouse my tomb, With swect sal - va - tion in the sound

## 



1. God is the ref-uge of his saints, When storms of sharp dis-tress in - vade; Ere we can of - fer our complaints, Be-hold him pre - sent with his aid.

2. Let mountains from their seats be hurl'd Down to the deep and buried there; Convulsions shake the, so-lid world; Our faith shall nev - er yield to fear.

3. Loud may the trou-bled o-ccan roar; In sa-cred peace our souls a - bide: While ev'ry na-tion, ev' - ry shore, Trem-bles and dreads the swell-ing nde.


4. Rroad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to - gether therc; But wisdem shows a nar-row path, With here and there a travel - ler.

5. "De - ny thy - self, and take thy cross," Is the Redeem-er's great command: Na - ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.
 3. The fear - ful soul that tures and faints, And walks the ways of God no more, Is but esteem'd al - most a saint, And makes his own de - struc - tion sure.
6. Lord, let not all my hopes be vain; Cre - ate my heart en - tire - ly new: Which hy - po - crites could ne'er at-tain, Which false a - postates ne - verknow

## 


4. Oln for his sate, our guilt for-give, And let the mourning sin-ner live. The Lord will hear us in his name, Nor shall our hope be turn'd to shame.

## 



## CHNTDN. L. 頉.



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

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


## 





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


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


## ROTRIWELL. L.: BI.




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

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


## WAKEEMELD. L. MI.


2. Oppress'd with sin, a pain - ful load, Oh come, ans spreadyour woes a - broad: Di - vine com - pas-sion, migh - ty love, Will all the puin - ful load re - move.

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




## GOLAN. K. ITH.



1. O Thou that hear'st when sin-ners cry, Though all my crimes be-fore thee lie, Be - hold them not with an-gry look, But blot their mem'ry from thy book.



2. Though I havegrievedthy Spi-rit, Lord, Thy help and comfort still af - ford; And let a wretch come near thy throne, To plead the merits of thy Son.
3. A
4. A broken heart, my
5. Mod, my
Ling,
soul lies humbled
in the
dust,

## ALTERETON. K. II.

W. BEASTALL.


1. Bless, $\mathbf{O}$ my soul, the liv-ing God; Call home thy thoughts that rove a-broad; Let all the powers within me join In work and wor-ship so di - vine.

2. Bless, O my soul, the God of grace; His fa-vours claim thy high-est praise: Why shouldthe wondershe hath wrought Be kept in silence, and for - got.

3. Let the whole earth his power con-fess; Let the whole earth a - dore his grace; The Gentile with the Jew shall join In work aud wor-ship so di vine.


## LEYDEN.

H. NI.

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 aroundShall hear, and in thy name rejoice.
5. Eternal God, celestial King, Exalted be thy glorious name;
Let hosts in heaven thy praises sing, And saints on earth thy love proclaim

1. Wake, O my soul, and hail the morn, Forun-to us a Sa-viour's born; See how the angels wing their way, To usher in the glo-rious day! To usher in the glo-rious day.

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

3. Come, join the angels in the sky, Glory to God, who reigns on high ; $p$ Let peace and love on earth abound, $f$ While time revolves and years roll round, While time revolves and years, \&c




4. $m f$ My heart shaii triumph in the Lord, And bless his works-and bless his word: Thy works of grace-how bright they shine! How deep thy counsels-how divine! How deep thy counsels, \&c.


CASTHE STREECRE K. MI.



#   <br> Whle God in - vites, how blest the day ! How sweet the gos-pel's charm-ing sound! Come, sin - ners, haste, Oh, haste a - way, While yet a pard'nug God is found 






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





1. Zi-on, awake! thy strength renew, Put on thy robes of beauteous hue : Churchof our God, a - rise and shine, Bright with the beams of truth divine ! 2. Soon shall thy radiance stream a - far,


Wide as the heathen na-tions are. Gentiles and kings thy light shall view : All shall admire and love thee too.
ff All shall ad All shall admire $p$ and love thee $p p$ too.
P


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

H. K. OLIVER.




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

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

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

## AUGUSTR. K. 酞.


2. "They shall find rest, wholearn of me; I'm of a meek and low - ly mind; But passion ra-ges like the sea, And pride is rest - less as the wind.

3. "Bless'd is the man whose shoulders take My yoke, and bear it with de - light; My yoke is ea - sy to his neek, My grace shall make the bur - den lifht."


[^2]
2. He feeds and clothes us all the way; He guides our footsteps lest we stray; He guards us with a powerfulhand, And brings us to the heav'nly land, And brings usto the heav'nly land.




MAYSVILCEE. E. M. ( 6 ines.)


## LEPMNTET L. N.


2. He saw me ruined in the fall, Yet loved me notwithstanding all; He saved me from my lost es - tate, His loving - kindness-oh how great! His loving-kindness-oh low great!

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

## POERTUGAL. K. 唒.






-Key of C-C Twas on that dark, that dole-ful night, When pow'rs of earth and hell a - rose A - gainst the Son of God's de - light, And friends betray'd him
2. Be - fore the mourn-ful scene be-gan, He took the bread, and bless'd, and brake: Whatlovethrough allhis actions ran! What wondrous words of grace he spoke.
 3. "This is my bo-dy, broke for sin; Re-ceive and eat he liv-ing food;" Then took the cup and bless'd the wine; "Tis the new covenant in


## 



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



## QUITO. K. M.

## 

1. Who is this stranger in dis - tress, That travels through this wil-der - ness? Oppress'd with sorrow and with sins, On her be-lov - ed Lord she lcans, On her be - lov-ed Lord she leans.
 203
2. This is the church of Christ, our God, And bought with his own precious blood: And her re-quest, and her complaint, Is but the voice of ev'ry saint, Is but the voice of ev'ry saint.








## 



## 1BRITVEIELCH. L. M.


2. From north to south the princes meet To pay their homage at his feet; While western empires own their Lord, And savage tribes attend his word.
3. To him shall endless prayer be made, And endless praises crown his head; His name like swect perfume shall rise With every morning sacrifice.
4. People, and realms of every tongue, Dwell on his name with swcetest song: And infant vorces shall prentam Their early blessings on his came.


1. An - other six days' work is done, An - other Sabbath is begun: Re - turn, my soul, enjoy thy rest; Improve the day thy God has blest, Ual - le - lu - jah! Hal-fe - lu - jah!

2. Oh that our thoughts and thanks may rise As grateful incerse to the skies; And draw from hear'n that sweet repose, Which none but he that feels it knows. Hal-le - lu - jah! Ual-le - lu - jah

3. This heav'nly calm within the breast! The dearest pledge of glorious rest, Which for the church of God remains-The end of cares, the end of pains. Ual-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!

4. With joy, great God, thy works we view, In varied scenes both old and new; With praise we think on mercies past; With he e we future pleasures taste. Hal-le - Iu - jah! Mal-le - Iu - jah !
5. In holy du-ties let the day In holy pleasures pass a-way: How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend, In hope of one that ne'er shall end. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!


## 

1. Come, gra - cious Spi-rit, heav'nly Dove, With light and comfort from a - bove; Be thou our guardian, thou our guide, O'er ev' - ry thought and step pre - side.

2. The light of truth to us dis - play, And make us know and choose thy way; Plant ho-ly fear in ev'ry heart, That we from God may ne'er de - part.

3. Lead us to ho-li-ness, the road That we must take to dwell with God: Lead us to Christ, the liv-ing way, Nor let us from his precepts stray.

4. Lead us to God, our fi - nal rest, In his en - joy-ment to be bless'd; Lead us toheav'n, the seat of bliss, Where plea - sure in per - fec - ton is.

## 



## FeOSTENEEN.

H. 限.


Be-fore Je-ho-vah's aw-ful throne, Ye na-tions bow with sa-cred joy; Know that the Lord is God a-lone, He can cre-ate and he de-stroy, He can cre-ate and he de-stroy.



## 




## DUNETESH. H. MI. (Dovble.)



1. How pleasant, how di - vine - ly fair, O Lord of hosts, thy dwellings are! With long de-sire my spi - rit faints, To meet th' as-sem-bly of thy saints.

2. Blest are the saints who sit on high, Around thy throne a-bove the sky; Thy brightest glories shine a-bove, And all their work is praise and love.

3. Blest are the men whose hearts are set, To find the way to Zi - on's gate: God is their strength, and through the road, They lean up-on their helper, God.








## 



1. Oh render thanks, and bless the Lord, In - voke his sacred name; Acquaint the nations with his dceds, His matchless deede proclaim, His matcl - less deeds proclaim.

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

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

4. Seekye the Lord, his sav-ing strength De-vout - ly still implore; And, wherehe's ever pre - sent, seek His face for ev-er-more, His face for ev-er-more. 5. The wonders that his hands havewrought, Keepthankful - Iy in mind; The righteousstatutes of his mouth, And laws to us as - sign'd, Aud laws to us as - sign'd.

1PATMOS. C. 险.


1. All hail the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal di - a - dem, And crown him Lord of all, Bring forth the royal di - a - dem, And crown him Lord of all.

2. Crown him, ye martyrs of our God, Who from his altar call; Extol the stem of Jes - se's rod, And crown him Lord of all, Ex-tol the stem of Jes - se's rod, And crown him Lord of all.

3. Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, Ye ransom'd from the fall-Hail him who saves you by his grace, And crown himLord of all, Hail him who saves you by his grace, And crown him Lord of ail.

4. Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget The wormwood and the gall; Go spread your trophies at his feet, And crown him Lord of all, Go spread your trophies at his feet, And crown him Lord

## HROLTON. C. VI.




## 





1. There is a land of pure de - light, Wheresaints im-mor-tal reign; Where cnd-less day ex - cludes the night, And plea-sures ban-ish pain.
 3. Sweet fields be - vond the swell-ing flood Stand dress'din liv-ing green; so to the Jews old Ca - naan stood While Jor-dan roll'd be - tween.



 En=


## ANTEOCR C. 1 H.



## HOWARTD. C. ME


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


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

A joyful song l'll raise:
But oh, eternity's too short
To utier all thy praise.


## MEAR. C. M.



4. Let an un - $u$-sual joy sur - prise The islands of the sea, Ye mountains, sink, ye valleys, rise; Pre - pare ins Lorans way

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


3. And shallmy guilty fears pre - vail To drive me from thy feet? Oh let not this dear re - fuge fail, This on - ly safe re-treat, This on - ly safe re - treat.

4. Oh shine on this be - nighted heart, With beams of mercy shine; And let thy healing voice im - part A taste of joys di - vine, A taste of joys di - vine.

HOLYOKE. C. PI.




## 



置ENRI.
C. II.
s. B. POND.


2. For she has trea-sures great-er far, Than east or west un-fold; More pre-cious are her bright re-wards Than gems or stars of gold.

3. Her right hand of - fers to the just, Im - mor - tal, hap - py days; Her left, im - per - ish - a - ble wealth, And heav'n - ly crowns dis - plays.

4. And, as her ho - ly la - bours rise, So her re-wards in-crease; Her ways are ways of pleas-ant-ness, And all her paths are peace.

## NEWW YOREK. C. NI.




1. What shall I render to my God; For all his kindness shown? My feet shall vis-it thine a-bode, My songs address thy throne, My songs address thy throne, My songs address thy throne.

2. Among the saints who fill thy house, My off'ring, shall be paid: There shall my zeal perform the vows My soul in anguish made, My soul in anguish made, My soul in anguish made.

3. How much is merey thy delight, Thou ev - er bless-ed God! How dear thy servants in thy sight! How precious is their blood, How precious is their blood, How precious is their blood!

4. How happy all thy servants are! How great thy grace to me! My life, which thou hastmade thy care, Lord, I devote to thee, Lord, I devote to thee, Lord, I de - vote to thee!


## 



ravenscroft.



MIAREOTW. C. NII.




## HECTOR

C. $\overline{\text { II }}$.


## 




## RINIDGE. C. MI.


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

3. E-ter-nal wisdom has prepared A soul-re-viv-ing feast, And bids your longing appetites The rich pro-vi-sion taste, And bids your longing appettes The rich pro-vi-sion taste.

4. Ho, ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and die: Here you may quench your raging thirst, With springs that neverdry, Here you may quench your ragmg thirst, With springs that nevr 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 nappy 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 ur wants away



## 


2. To - day he zose and left the dead, And Sa-tan's em-pire fell; To - day the saints his tri-umphsspread, And all his wonders tell.

 5. Ho - san-na in the high-eststrains The churchon earth can raise; The high est heav'ns, in which hereigns, Shall give him no-bler praise.


2. $p$ Buriedin sorrow and in $\sin , p$ At hell's dark door we lay; $f$ But we a - rise by grace di - vine, To see a heav'n-ly day.

3. Sal-va-tion-let the e-cho fly The spa-cious earth a-round; While all the ar-mies of the sky Con-spire to rase the sound.


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


## ACHMCN. C.

Blow ait sort


1. Plunged in a gulf of dark des-pair, We wretched sinners lay, Without one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimm'ring day. Coda, to be steng after the last verse. $=$

2. With pitying eyes the Prince of grace Be-held our helpless grief; He saw-andoh, a-maz-ing love! He ran to our re - lief. Hal-le - lujah! Halle-lu-jah! Halle-lit - 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.


4. 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 highestnotes, His love can ne'er be told.

H. B. 0 .


1. The Lord himself, the migh-ty Lord, Vouchsafes to be my
guide; The shepherd by whose constant care My wants are all sup-plied. 2. In ten-der grass he makes me feed, An




1．Come，let us join our cheer－ful songs With angels round the throne；Ten thousand thousand are their tongues，But all their joys are one，But all their joys are one．


2．＂Worthy the Lamb that died，＂they cry，＂To be ex－ait－ed thus：＂Worthy the Lamb，＂our lips re－ply，＂For he was slain for us，＂＂For he was slain for us．＂




耳蹅要阴．
C．ITI．
A．williams．


 （G

1. Sing to the Lord a new-made song, Who wondrous things has done; With his right hand, and holy arm, The conquest he has won, The conquest he has won, The eonquest he has won

2. The Lord has through th' astonish'd world, Display'd his saving might; Andmade his righteous acts appear, In all the heathen's sight, In all the heathen's sight, In all the hea-then's sight.

3. Of Is-rael's house, his love and truth Have ev-er mindful been; And earth's remotest tribes, the power Of Israel's God have seen, Of Israel's God have seen, Of Is - rael's God have seen.












## REFEGE. C. PI.


2. Thou ci - ty of the Lord, be - gin The u-ni - vcr-sal song; And let the scatter'd villages, And let the scat - ter'd vil-la - ges The cheer - ful notes pro-long.

3. Till 'midst the strains of distant lands, The islands sound his praise; And all, combined, with one accord, And ail, combined, with one ac - cord, Je - ho - vah's glories raise.



2. To all the list'ning tribes, © 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

## HERTHMN. C. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {H }}$



## 









2. My gracious Master and my God, As-sist me to pro - claim, To spread through all the earth abroad, The honours of thy .name, To spread through all the earth abroad. The honours of thy name.







## HYTHA. <br> C. VI.

C. L.








## 




STH ANNMS. C. IR.
DR. CROFT.


HARTHORID.
C. ㅍI.


WHNTEER. C. WI.


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

3. From vani - ty turn of mine eyes; Let no cor - rupt de - sign Nor co - ve - tous de - sircs a - rise With - in this soul of mine.

 6. Make me to walk $m$ thy commands; 'Tis a de-light - ful road, Nor let my head, or heart, or hands, of - fend a - gans: my rod



WESTEORD.
C. M.
*
L. MASON.






PETEREBCROC C. ME.


CHINA. C. MI.


[^3]

## LETBANON. C. TL.


2. In darkest shades, if thou ap - pear. My dawning is be - gun; Thou art my soul'sbright morning star, And thou my ris-ing sun, And thou my rising sun.

3. The op'ning heav'ns a - round me shine With beams of sa-cred bliss, While Jesus showshisheart is mine, And whispers I am his! And whispers I am his!


DOUGLARS. C. MI.



1 With joy we hail the sa - cred day, Which God has calld his own; With joy the summons we 0 - bey, To wor-ship at histhrone.


Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelu-jah!

2. Thy chosen temple, Lord, how fair! Where willing votaries throng To breathe the hum-ble, fer-vent pray'r, And pour the cho - ral song.


> PTHESS' HANE. C. 险.

SHRUESOLE.



All hail the pow'r of Je - sus' name! Let an - gels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal di - a - dem, And crownhm, crownhim, Crown - - him Lord of all,


# WELFDRED. <br> C. 相. 

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3. So, with mild in-fiaence from a - bove, Shall promised grace de - scend, Till u - ni - ver - sal peace and love o'er all the earth ex - tend.


HANEEY. C. 限.


2. From the third heaven, where Gol 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 singOf your descending
4. "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 death itself shall die?" griefs and feare

How long, dear Saviour, on how long Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day.

MEDETTATHON.
C. 陋. (Double.)

IN A GENTIR AND GMOOTH ETYLE.


3. Lord, shall these breathings of my heart As-pire in vain to thee!

Con - firm my hope that where thou art I shall for ev - er
be;


This can my ev' - ry care con-trol, Gild each dark scene with light; This is the sun - shine of the soul; Vith-out it all is night.


Her part in those fair realms of bliss My spi - rit longs to bnow: My wish-es ter - mi - nate in this, Nor ean they rest be - low.


Then shall my cheer - ful spi - rit sing The dark-some hours o - way, And rise, on faith's ex - pand - ed wing, To ev - er - last - ing day.


## 偪TVATER

WATTER. C. ML.





solve, And make this last re - solve, Come, with your gult and fear op-press'd, And make this last re - solve:-

3. "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 touchAnd 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 die."

# HEVECATTHPV. ©. NH. 






## DUNHAPS CREEKK. C. TI.




3. When free from en - vy, scorn, and pride, (Our wishes all a - bove.) Each can his brother's fail-ings hide, And show a brother's love. 4. Let love, in



one de-light - ful stream, Throughev'ry bo-som flow; And u-nion swcet, and dear es-teem, in ev' - ry ac - tion glow. . . In ev'ry ae - tion glow.
 sold-en chain that binds The hap-py souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heav'n, who finds IIs bo-som glow with love. His bo-som glow with love,

LEMNOS. C. PI.




## 121

TEE最畳盢。
C．限．


1．To us a Child of hope is born，To us a Son is given：Him shall the tribes of earth ohey，Him，all the hosts of heav＇n，Him shall the tribes of earth obey，Him，all the Losts of heav＇n．


2．His name shall be the Prince of Peace，For ev－ermore adored，The Wonderful，the Counsellor，The great and mighty Lord，The Wonderful，the Counsellor，The great and mighty Lord．


Sev of C－His pow＇r，increasing，still shall spread；His reign no end shall know；Justice shall guard his throne ahove，And peace ahound below，Justice shall guard his throne ahove，And peace ahound helow．


4．To us a Cbild of hope is born，To us a Son is given－The Wonderful，the Counsellor，The mighty Lord of heav＇n，The Wonderful，the Counsellor，The mighty Lord of heav＇n．

## 



1．Soon as I heard my Father say，＂Ye children，seek my grace；＂）Let not thy face be hid from me，Nor frown my soul a－way；God of my life，I fly to thee，In each dis－tress－ing day．



2．Should friends and kindred near and dear，Leave me to want or die，
My God will make my Ife his care，And all my ueed sup－ply．$\}$ Wait on the Lord，ye trembling saints，And keep your courage up；Ile＇ll raise your spirit when it faints，And far exceed yrur hove．



## HISRON. S. MI.




3. One day, a - mid the place Where Goudmy Saviour'sbeen, Is sweeter than ten thousand days Of plea-sure and of sin, Is sweeter than ten thousand days Of pleasure and of sin.

9. Mv will-ming sout would stay In such a frame us this, Till calld to rise, and soar a way To e-ver-lost-ing bliss, Till calld to rise, and soar away To e-ver-lasting bliss.

## LQCKPOIET. S. M.


4. The hill of $\mathrm{Zi}-$ on yields A
5. thou - sand
5. Then let our songs a - bound, And
ev' 5. Then let our songs a - bound, And ev' - ry tear be dry; We're march - ing through Im - ma - nuel's ground, To fair - er worlds on high.

C@1B. (To be sung or omitted at pleasure.)



TNVEMENEGS.
S. 酩.
L. MASON.



TDOVETE. S. MPI.


[^4]1. Ex - alt the Lord our God, And worship at his feet; His na-ture is all ho-li-ness, And mer-cy is his seat. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Keyor F
2. When Is - rael was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Mo-ses cried, when Samuel pray'd, He gave his peo-ple rest. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - Iu - jah !

3. Oft he for-gave their sins, * Nor would destroy their race; And oft he made his vengeance known, When they abused his grace. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!

4. Ex-alt the Lord our God, Whose grace is still the same; Still he's a God of ho - li - ness, And jeal-ous for his name. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

GERARE. S. TI.


3. Our pray'rs are faint and dull, And lan-guid all our songs; Where once with joy our hearts were full, where once with joy our hearts were full, And rapture tuned our tongues.


While me - ny crowd thy house, How few, a - rounc thy board Meet to recount their solemn vows, Meet to reecunt their solemn vows, And bless thee Thou, thou a - ione canst give Thy gos-pef sure suc- cess; Canst bia he dy-ing sin-ner liye, Can's! bid the dy-ing sin-ner live A - new in Come, thou, with now'r di - vine, Spi - rit of life and love; Then shall our peopie sill be thine, Then shall our people all be thine, Our church like


#  





1. Tho Saviour's glorious name For-ev-er shall endure, Long as the sun, his matchless fame Shall ev-er stand secure; Long as the sun, bis matchless fame Shall ev-er stand se-curs.

2. Wonders of grace and pow'r To thee alone be-long; Thy chnrch those wonders shall adore In ev-er-last-ing song; Thy church those wonders shall a - dore In ev-er-last-ing song.

3. O Israel, bless him still, His name to honour raise; Let all the earth his glory fill, Midst songs of grateful praise; Let all the earth his glo-ry fill, Midst songe of grateful praise.


## 田ANTS. S. ITH.


(1) HHO. S. MI.


GEHBAL. S. M.



## COVIPTON. S. TI.

E. K. PROUTV.



TAGE. S. MI.

2. When Is - rael was his church, When Aa - ron was his priest, When Mo - ses cried, when Sam-uel pray'd, He gave his peo - ple rest.



## 



HBEYSTMN. S. PI. L. mason.


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DUNRAR. S. MI.
CORELLI.





## HOXIORID. S. III.




WARINERES S. PI.



GOLDEIN HETHES S. TPI.




2. 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.
4. Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days;
It lays in heav'n the topmost stone, And well deserves the prase.

## 




[^5]



PENTIONVILEE. S. MI. $\rightarrow$ LINLEY.



OLAPUTE S S. 险.


## LINSTEAE. S. MI.




## WATCHMAN. S. 㑑.

LEACH.


1. Raise your tri - umph - ant songs To an im - mor - tal tune; Let all the earth re - sound the deeds Ce - Ies - tial grace has done.

2. Sing how $E$ - ter - nal Love Its Chief Be - lov - ed chose, And bade him raise our wretch-ed race From their a byss of woes.




HANDEL.

 4 While he af - fords his aia, I can - not yield to fear; Though I should walk through death's dark slade, My shep - herd's with me there.
5 . A 6 'rise boxm ties of thy love Shall crown my fol-lowing days Nor from thy house will I re - move, Nor cease io speak thy praise.


## 




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.




## EATON.

H. MI. ( 0 hines.)

WYVIIL


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 lc 7 e our souls shall fly Nor tire amidst the heavenly roa


1. Let all the earth their voi - ces raise,


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, Ind barbarous nations fear his name; Then shall the race of men confess The beauty of his holiness,

And in his courts his grace proclaim.


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GAMITRA. K. P. 根.
3. B. MASON


## NEWCOURT. K. P. M.


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 welt, But turns the wicked down to hell:

Thy God, 0 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 drath,

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.

fie - - ry wing, In tri-umph walks th'e - ter - nal king: $f$ Th'as - ton - ish'd worlds a - dore.

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, ${ }_{p p}$ Each whispering breeze of yielding air, And breathe it to the soul.
4. 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,
Fill heaven shall echo back the sound In songs of hoiy joy



1. The fes - tal morn, my God, is come, That calls me to thy sa - ered dome, Thy pre - sence to a - dore:

2. With ho - ly joy $I$ hail the day That warns my thirst - ing soul a - way; What. trans - ports fill my breast!


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C. Tr. Tiv.

L MASON


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

3. I'd sing the cha - rac - ters he bears, And all the forms of love he wears, Ex - alt - ed on his throne: In lof - tiest songs of




#  <br>  <br>   <br>   <br>  <br>  <br>  



## 



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


2. Slain in the gailty 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


## 160

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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 ineet a joyful doom!
4. Be this my one great business hereWith 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 thes above; Where faith is sweetly lost in sight. And hope in full, supreme delighi. And everlasting love.






## GANGES. C. P. 险.



2. Those that against me rise Are aliens from the skies;
They hate thy church and kingdom, Lord They mock thy fearful name; They glory in their shame; Nor heed the wonders of thy word.
3. But, $O$ thou King divine, My chosen friends are thine;
The men that still my soul sustain : Wilt thou my foes subdue, And form their hearts anew, And snatch them from eternal pain.
4. Escaped from every wo,

Oh 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.




3. There David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne;
He sits for grace and judgment there;
He bids the saint be glad;
He makes the sinner sad;
And humble souls rejoice with fear.
4. May peace attend thy gate, And joy within thee wait,
To bless the soul of ev'ry guest; The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thine increase, A thousand blessings on him rest.
5. My tongue repeats her vows-
"Peace to this sacred house,"
For here my friends and kindred dwell;
And since my glorious God
Makes thee his bless'd abode,
My soul shall ever love thee well.


## L. MASUN



# MAETON. S. IP. 昭. 

A. WILLIAMS.

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

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



3. 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.
4. Thy pro-mi-ses are true, Thy grace is ev-er new: There fix'd, thy church shall ne'er remove: Thy saints, with holy fear, Shallin thy courts appear, And sing thine e - ver - Iast - ing love.

## 

W. BILLINGS.



N题WEUTIET.
[县. P17.


## 

${ }^{4}$ 1. Give thanks to God most high, The u-ni-ver-sal Lord, The sov'reign King of kings; And be his grace adored. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall still endure; And ev-er sure A-bides thy word.

2. How mighty is his hand! What wonders hath he done! He form'd the earth and seas, And spread the fieav'ns alone. His pow'r and grace Are still the same; And let his name Have endess prase

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

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


1. Ye tribes of A-dam, join With heav'n and earth and seas, And offer notes divine To your Cre - a-tor's praise. Ye ho - ly throng Of angels bright, In worlds of light, Begin the song.

2. Thou sun, with dazzling rays, And moon, that rul'st the night, Shinc to your Maker's pralse, With stars of twinkling light. His pow'r declare, Ye floods onhigh, And clouds that fly In empty air.




[^6]
L. MASON.

2. The thunders of his band 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 sQv'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 Iord

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3. With life he clothes the spring, The earth with summer warms: He spreads th' autumnal feast, And rides on wintry storms: His gifts divine Thro' all appear, And round the fear His glories shine.


## STOUW. 輀. 险.



1. I give im-mor-tal praise, To God the Father's love, For all my comforts here, And better hopes above. He sent his own e-ter-nal Son, To die for crimes that man had done.





## 


2. Rejoice, the Saviour reigns,

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

He 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.
5. Rejoice in glorious hope ;

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




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

## 



1．Ye dy－ing sons of men，Immerged in sin and wo！Now mer－cy calls a－gain，Its message is to you！Ye perishing and guilty，eome！In morcy＇s arms there yet is room．


2．No Iong－er now de－lay，Nor vain excuses frame；Christ bids you eome to－day，Though poor，andblind，andlame：All thingsare ready，sumers，come！For ev＇ry trembling soul there＇s room．


3．Drawn by his dy－ing love，Ye wand＇ring sheep，draw near！Ile calls you fromabove，The Shephcrd＇s voice nowhear：Tohim whoever will may come，In Je－sus＇arms there still is room．




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

## 


2. Exalt the Lamb of God, The sin-atoning Lamb;
Redenimtion by lis blood
Througli all the lands proclaim. The year, se.
3. Ye who have sold for naught The heritage above, The gift of Jesus' love. The year, isc.
4. Ye slaves of sin and hell, Your liberty reccive, Your libery reccive,
And safe in Jesus dwel And blest in Jesus live. The year, \& c.
5. The gospel trumpet hear, The news of pard'ning grace; Behold your Saviour's face
6. Jesus, our great High-Priest, Has full atonement made; Ye weary spixits, rest; Ye mourning sou's, be glad The year, to



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## 




2. Beyond the flight of time,

Beyond the fight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime There surely is some blessed
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 shince To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night. But hide themselves in heaveris own hght.

2. 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, Iranslated to that glorious sphere.
4. Thus star by star declines,

Till all are pass'd away:
As morning high and higher shimes, To pure and perfect day :
Nor sink those stars in empty night, Eat hide themsclues in heaven's own lighi

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2. I tried each earthly charmIn pleasure's haunts I stray'dIn pleasure's haunts s stra 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 oi happiness are gone, And I ain left to weep alone.
3. Where can the mourner mo, And tell his tale of grief? Ah! who can sooth his wo, And give him sweet relief? Thou, Jesus! canst impart, By thy long wishd return, Ease to this wounded heart, Then shall this night of sorrow fice And I rejoice, my Lord, in thee. Village Ifanas


EVETMERTM Ts.


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2. 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 irward 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 divins.
Scatter all my unbelief;
More and more thyself display; Shining to the perfect day.














## 



CGDTK


## [PB Hixivip. 7s. (Double.)

## 



2. Simers, turn, why will ye die? God yoursaviourasks yon why; \} Will je let him diein vain? Crucify your Lord again! Why, ye ransom'd sinners, why Willye slight his grace and die?
He who did your souls retrieve, Died himself hat yemightlive:









## NOHEWECRET 7s.



KIR. 7 s .


3. Then shall wars and tumults eease, Then be banish'd grief and pain; $\}$ Righteousness, and joy, and peace, Un-dis-turb'd shallev - er rcign.


## HENTHON. $\%$ s.



1. To thy pas-tures, fair and large, Heav'nly Shepherd, lcad thy charge; And my couch with tcnderest care, Midst the springing grass pre-pare, Midst the springing grass pre-pare.

2. When I faint with sum-mer's heat, Thou shalt guide my wea-ry feet To the streams that, still and slow, Thro' the ver-dant mea-dows fow; Thro' the ver-dant mea-dows flow.

3. Con-stant to my lat - est end, Thou my foot-steps shall at-tend; And shalt bid thy hallowed dome Yield me an e - ter - nal home, Yield me an e - ter - nal home.

4. Safe the drea-ry valo I tread, By the shades of death o'erspread; With thy rod and staff sup-ghied, This my guard, and that my guide, This my guard, und that my guhe.

## NEESSIONAEY HYMIN. 7 s \& 6.
















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 crymg loud, And then-no refuge nigh.



2. Time is winging us a-way To our e - ter - nal home; $\quad$ Life is but a win-ter's day, A jour-ney to the tomb: $\}$ But the Christian shall en-joy IIealth and beauty, soon, a-bove, Where no worldly griefs an - noy, Se - cure in Je - sus' love,


## TPIBOKLYN. 7s \& 6s.



## 



ZALITINA要. 7s, 6s \& 8s.
D. C.


1. Je - sus, let thy pitying eye Call back a wand'ring sheep; False to thee, like Peter, Let me be by grace re-stored; On me be all long - suffering shown; False to thee, like Peter, I Would fain, like Pe - ter weep.
Turn, and look on me, $\mathbf{O}$ Lord! And break my heart of stone.


2. Sa - viour, Prince, enthroned above, Repent - ance to im - part, \} Give, what I have long im - plored, A por - tion of thy grief unknown
Give me, through thy dying love, The hum - ble, contrite heart. Turn, and look on me, of love,










3. Starting from this dying state, Upward bid my soul aspire; Open thou thy crystal gate,

To thy praise attune my lyre: Dwell for ever-
Dwell on each immortal wire.
3. When the mighty trumpet blown Shall the judgment dawn proclaim,
From the central, burning throne, 'Mid creation's final flame, With the ransom'd, Judge and Saviour, own my nane.


1. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight; An-gel, onward speed; Cast a-broad thy radiant light, Bid the shades re-cede; Tread the i-dols in the dust, Heathen fanes de-stroy,

2. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight

An-gel, onward fly: Long has been the reign of night; Bring the morning nigh: 'Tis to thee the heathen lift Their im - plor-ing wail;

4. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight;

An-gel onward speed; Morning burst up on the sigh

## HERELTN. 7 s \& 5s.


2. Like an in-fant meek and mild, I have learn'd to rest; Like a gen - tle, humble child, On his mother's breast.

3. Thus, $O$ Is-rael, trust the Lord, Trust him and a-dore: He shall be thy full reward, Now and ev-er-more.










1. Praise the Lord! ye heav'ns a - dore him; Praisehim, an - gels, in the height; Sun and moon, re-joice be - fore him; Praise him all ye stars of

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

ATIALAND. 8s \& 7s. (Doubie.l





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 abread 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 C 3 most higin !"

1. Far from mor-tal cares re - treat-ing, Sor - did hopcs and vain de - sires, $\}$ From the fount of glo-ry beaming, Light ce - les - tial cheers our eyes,
Here our will-ing fontsteps meet-ing, Ev'ry heart to heav'n as - pires. Her - cy from a - oove pro-claim ing peace and har - don from the pies.



## 

D. N. GOULD.











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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 Savir,ur, 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.


## WOMRTR





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 2. Chance and change are bu - sy ev-er; Mande-cays, and a - ges move; But his mer-cy waneth nev-er; God is wis - dom, Godis love.


PIDUNTV VERENDN. 8s \& 7 s .




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



## MIESGINA. 8s \& 7s.



1. Lord of heav'n, and earth, and o-cean, Hear us from thy bright a - bode, While our hearts with true de - vo - tion, Own their great and gra-cious God.

2. Health and ev'-ry needful blessing Are thy bounteous gifts a - lone; Com-forts un - de - served pos - sess-ing, Here we bend be - fore thy throne.

3. Thee, with hum-ble a - do - ra - tion, Lord, we praise for mer-cies past; Still to this most fa - vour'd na-tion May those mer - cies ev - er last.


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





5. See that glory, how resplendent! Brighter far than fancy paints; There, in majesty transcendent; Jesus reigns the King of saints: Spread thy wings, my soul, and fy Straight to yonder world of joy.





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3. All, all be-low mast fade and die; The dear-est hopes we cher-ish, Scenes touch'd with brightest ra-dian - cy, Are all de-creed to per . ish.


[^7]TOTREINGTUN. Ss

2. After warfare, rest is pleasant :

Oh how sweet the prospect is
Though we toil and strive at present Let us not repine at this: Toil, and pain, and conflict, past, All endear repose at last.
3. When we gain the heav'nly regions, When we touch the heav'nly shore,Blessed thought ! - no hostile legions Can alarm or trouble more : Far beyond the reach of foes, We shall dwell in sweet repose
4. Oh that hope! how bright, how glorious ' 'Tis his people's blest reward ;
In the Saviour's strength victorious 'They at length behold their Lord : In his kingdom they shall rest. In his love be fu: $:=$; blest

# EREWES. SS \& 7s. (PECuliar.; 



1. The voice of my Be-lo - ved sounds, While o'er the mountain top he bounds; He flies ex - ult - ing o'er the hills, And all my
 Keyof $2 \cdot \mathrm{~A}$
2. The scatter'd clouds are fled at last, The rain is gone, the win-ter's past, The love - ly ver - nal flow'rs ap - pear, The warb - ling K-





3. Hark, ten thousand harpe and yoices, Kound the note of praise above: $\}$ Sce, he sits
Jesus reigns, and heav'n rejoices: Je-sus reigns the God of love :
onjonderdhrnie; Jesus rules the world a-lone. Halle-lu-jah!Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! A - men.





 When, the gospel summons hear

Wity tenderness and feeling.

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





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


## 




2. When I tread the verge of Jor-dan, Bid my anx-iousfears sub- side; Bear methroughthe swell-ing cur-rent; Land me safe on ${ }^{-1}$ Canaan's side-



#  <br> 1. Sinners, will you scorn the message Sentin mercy from above? Ev'ry sentence, oh, how tender, Ev'ry linc is full of love: Listen to it ; Listen to it; Fv'ry line is full of love.  







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






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

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

In his temple shall appear!
Come and worship-
Worship Christ, the 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 chans Come and worship-
Worship Christ, the s pw-bo!n King




## GALENA. 8s.


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


[^8]











1. How te-dious and taste-less the hours, When Sweet pros-pects, sweet birds, and sweet flow'rs, Have all lost their sweetness to



2. Content with beholding his face, My all to his pleasure resign'd;
No changes of season or place
Would make any change in my mind.
While bless'd with a sense of his love,
A palace a toy would appear;
And prisons would palaces prove,
If Jesus would dwell with me there
3. Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine, If thou art my sun and my song,
Say why do I languish and pine?
And why are my winters so 'ong?
Oh drive these dark clouds from my sky Thy soul-cheering presence restore;
Or take me to thee up on high,
Where winter and clouls are so more


XENIA．8s．（peculiar．）




1. A - las l how poor and lit - tle worth Are all those glitt'ring toys of earth That lure us herel Dreams of a sleep that death must break: Alas! before it bids us wake, They dis - ap - pear.

2. Where is the strength that spurn'd decay, The step that rolld so light and gay, The heart's blithe tone? The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows weariness and wo When age comes ou.

3. Our birth is but a starting-place; Life is the running of the race, And death the goal: There all those glitt'ring tojs are brought; That path alone, of all unsonght, Is fonnd of a

4. Oh let the soul its slumbers break, A-rouse its senses, and awake To siee how soon Life, like its glo-rics, glides a - way, And the stern footsteps of de - cay Come stealing on.

## 



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

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

3. Then will I teach thy sa-cred ways; With ho-ly zeal proclaim thy praise; Till sinners leave the dang'rous road, Forsake their sins. and turn to God With hearts sin-cere




4. Blest are the hallow'd vows that bind Man to his work of love-Bind him to cheer the hum-ble mind, Con-sole the weeping, lead the blind, And guide to joys a - bove.

5. Sweet shall the song of glo-ry swell, Spi-rit di - vine to thee, When they, whose work is fin - ish'd well, In thy own courts of rest shall dwell, Blest through eter - ni - tr

## HORTON. 8s \& 4s.



[^9]
2. 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.
4. 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


3. The secret pride, the subtle sin, Oh let it never more steal in, T" offend thy glorious eyes ! T'o desecrate our hallow'd strain, And make our solemn service vain, And mar our sacrifice.
4. To magnify thy awful name.

To spread the honours of the Lar!b, Let us our voices raise ;
Our souls' and bodies' powers unite, Regardless of cur own delight. And dead is umman praise.




$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 2. There we to all e-ter-ni - ty Shall join th' an - gel - ic lays, } \\ \text { And sing in per-fect har-mo-ny To God our Sa-viour's praise; }\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { He hath redeem'd us by his blood, } \\ \text { And made us kings and priests to }\end{array}\right.$ God; $\}$ For us, for us the Lamb was slain, Praise ye the Lord I A - men.


## LANGEDN. 8s, 7s \& 6s.



1. Watchmen, onward to your stations, Blow the trumpet long, and loud;
Preach the gospel to the nations, Speak to ev'ry gath'ring crowd; $\}$ See, the day is breaking; See the saints awaking, No more in sadness bow'd,

No more in sadness bow'd.


'Tis life among the slain !

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 3. Watchmen, as the clouds are flying, As the doves in haste re - turn, } \\ \text { Thousands from amid the dy-ing, Flee to Christ his love to learn: }\end{array}\right\}$ All their sighs and sadness Turn to joy and gladness, When they his grace discern, When they his grace dis - cern.


GEPEEN ETOCSD
$8 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{fis} \& \mathrm{~s}$.


RHEURTR. 8s, 3s \& 6s.



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

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

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


## 



1. A - gain we lift our voice, And shout our solemn joy ! Cause of high-est raptures this, Raptures that shall never fail! See a soul escaped to bliss, Keep the Christian fes - ti - val!

2. Our friend is gone be - fore To that ce-les-tial shore; Me hath left his mates behind, IIe hath all the storms outrode; Found the rest wetoil to find, Landed in the arms of God.


3 And shall we mourn to see Our fil-low-prison'r free? Free from doubts, and griefs, and fears, In the haven of the skies: Can we weep to see the tears Wiped for ev-er from his eyes?


[^10]



 7way ${ }^{3}$


Join, all ye ransom’d race,
Our rord and od od to bess :
Praise ye his name : On him we fix our choice,
In him we will feioe,
Shouting whit hear and
"Worithy the Lamb."






2. Je-sus hath now re - ceived Their latest living breath; death: \} For still, tho' dead, they speak, And loud from heav'n proclaim To many a wak'ning land The one a - vail - ing Name


HEATHNG. 6s \& /is.



1. A - gain we lift our voice, And shout our so - lemn lay ! Cause of high-est rap - tures this, Rap - tures that shall nev - er fail;


2. Our friend is gone be - fore, To that ce - les - tial shore; He hath left his mates be - hind, He hath all the storms out - rode;


3. And shall we mourn to see Our fellow-prisoner free?
Free from doubts, and griefs, and fears, In the haven of the skies:
Can we weep to see the tears Wiped for ever from his eyes?
4. No, dear companion, no! We gladly let thee go,
From a suffering church beneath,
To a relgning church above:
Thou hast more than conquer'd death; 'Thou art crown'd with life and love

5. I pant to feel thy sway, And only thee obey;
Thee my spirit gasps to meet : This my one, my ceaseless prayer, Make, oh make my heart thy seat; Oh set up thy kingdom there !
6. Triumph and reign in me, And spread thy victory:
Hell, and death, and sin control, Pride, ard wrath, and every foe, All subdue; through all my soul, Conquering, and to conquer go.

## 




3. Unwilling kings obeyed,

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

And triumphs o'er his foes,
His weapous drawn from armories above.
Behold the vanquish'd sit
Submissive at his feet,
And strife and hate are changed to peace and love
The $2 d, 3 d$, and 4ith stanzas added by H. G.O. Dwight, Missionary, in Constantinaple.

* By omithag the s!urs, this tune will answer for the hivnn 'The God of Abraham rraise."-Methodist Hymn Book, Ily 236




## Rocr, willev'd. wecpmig heapt! Gis \& 5s.

2. Come, trembling, ti - mid soul, Why this de - lay-ing? $\quad$ Thunders that o'er thee roll Fall on thee stray-ing: Turn from de-struction's ways, Turn to the throne of grace, There, seek thy Father's face, Weeping and pray-ing.

3. "Menee, guilty fear and donbt, Leave me for ev-eri
Lord, wilt thou cast me out? Nev-er-oh, nev-erl $\}$ From un-be-lief of mind, From thoughts to sin inelined, From flesh and hell eombined, Thou wilt de - Liv - er."


SHEOA階. C. TV.


3. See! sce! the cross is raised; The cres - cent droops be - fore it; The Pa - gan na - tions feel its pow'r, And pros - trate ranks a - dore it.

4. Pray ! pray! then, Christian, pray; Tho'faint, be yet pur - su - ing, - And cease not. day by day, the pray'r Of live - ly faith re - new - ing







1. The God of Abra'm praise, Who reigns cnthroncd a - bove; An-cient of ev - er - last - ing days, And God of love! Je - ho-vah, great I AM!

2. The God of Abra'm praise, At whose supreme command, From earth I rise, and seek the joys At his right hand; I'd all on carth for - sake,

3. The God of Abra'm praise, Whose all-sufficient grace Shall guide me all my happy days, In all his ways:
He deigns to call me friend
To call himself my God! And he will save me to the end, Through Jesus' blood.
4. He by himself hath sworn I on his oath depend; I shall, on cagle's wings upbo:ne, To heav'n ascend: I shall bchold his face, I shall his pow'r adore And sing the wonders of his grace ${ }^{5}$ or cvermore.







5. There dwells the Lord our King, The Lord our Righteousness, Triumphant o'er the world and sin,

The Prince of Peace; On Sion's sacred height, On sion's sacred helgh, And glorious with his saints in light, For ever reigns.
4. He keeps his own secure,

He guides them by his side, Arrays in garments white and pure His spotless bride:
With groves of living joys
With streams of sacred bliss, W $n$ all the fruits of Parad se, He still supplics.

## 9269


6s \& Ds. (peculiar.)

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Thro' thy pro - teet - ing care, Kept till the dawning, } \\ \text { Taught to draw rear in pray'r, Omit. . . . . . ] }\end{array}\right\}$ eed we the warning. 0 thou great one in Three, Gladly our souls would be Ev-er-more praising thee, God of the morn - ing.


2. God of our sleeping hours, Watch o'er us waking, $\}$ In thine handstaking: In us thy work ful-fil, Be with thy ehildren still, Those who o-hey thy will Never for - sak - ing.
All - per-feet pow'rs [Omit. . . . . ]


## 

plaintive.



3. Remember that Vietor o'er death and the grave: Ho liveth for ever his people to save: Oh, take with thanksgiving this pledge of his love, The foretaste of rapture e ter-mal above.

$\qquad$







## There is a Fountain filled with Trifod. [Hymn.]

> L. MASON.


1. There is a fountain fill'd with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins: And sinners plunged beneath that food, Lose all theirguilty stains, Lose all their guilty stains.


2 The dying thief rejoiced to see That fountain in his day; And there may I, though vile as he, Wash all my sinsaway, Wash all my sins a- way.

3. Dear, dying Lamb! thy preciousblood Shall never lose íts power, Till all the ransom'd chureh of God Be saved to sin no more, Be saved to sin no more.

4. H'er snce by faith I saw the stream, Tly flowing wounds supply, Redeeming love has been my theme, And shall be till 1 die. And shall be till 1 die.


2. Lovely is the dawn Of each ris - ing day, Loveli - est the

## morı

Of the Sabbath doy. Then in-fant thougtits are full
Of the pre - cious Sabbath-sclool



4. Sweetly fades the light
Of each pass - ing day; Peaceful is the
night Of the Sabbath-day

Wrth boldness.


3. Sal - vation to God, who sits on the throne, Let all ery a - loud, and honour the Scn: The praises of Je-sus the angels proclaim, Fall down on their faces, and worship the lamb.

4. Then let us a-dormand give him his right, All glo-ry and pow'r, and wishom and might; Ali homour and blessing, with angels a - bove, and thanks never ceastux sor in-6 wite love




3. A country of joy without any alloy, We thither repair;
Our hearts and our treasure already are there We march hand in hand to Immanuel's land; No matter what cheer
We meet with on earth; for eternity's near:
4. The rougher our way, the shorter our stay ; The tempests that rise
Shall gloriously hurry our souls to the skies. The fiercer the blast, the sooner 't1s past; The troubles that come
Shall come to our rescue, and hasten us home.



## 



1. A - long the banks where Babel's current flows, Our captive bands in deep despondence stray'd, while Zion's fall in sad remembrance rose, Her friends, her ehildren, mingled with the dead.
 Key
2. The tuneless harp, that onee with joy we strung, When praise employ'd and mirth inspired the 'ny, In mournful silence, on the willows hung, And growing grief prolonged the tedious day.






3. Fain would I mount and penetrate the shies, And on my Sa-viour's glories fix my eyes: Oli, meet my ris - ing soul, thou God of love, And waft it to the blissful realms above.


SAUANNA䦔. 10s.
PLEYEL.






3. Fain would I mount and pene-trate the skies, And on my Saviour's glories fix my eyes: Oh, meetmy ri-sing soul, thou God of love, And waft it to the blissful realms a-bove.


## FHURON. TOS A HIS.





1. Ont praise ye the Lord, prepare a new song, And let all his saints in full concert join; With voices u - nited, the anthem pro-long, And show forth his praises in mu - sic di - vine.





## 


2. God ruleth on high, al-might-y to save; And still he is nigh; his prescuce we have: The great con-gre-ga-tion his triumph shall sing, As-crib-ing sal - va-tion to Jesus our King.



\& The" ire is a - dore, and give him his right, - All glory and pow'r, and wisdom and might, All honour and blessing, with angels a bove, And thanks never ceasilit, for in - fi-nite love





## 




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 trumph descending the skies.
3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God, A way from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns?
4. Where the saints of all ages in harm miy theet, Their Saviour and brethren transporged 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, T'o 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?


1. I would not live alway; I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way, The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here, Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer
2. I would not live alway; no-welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom: There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise To hail him in triumpl 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 ${ }_{5}$ While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

## NOL


2. Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining; Low lies his head, with the beasts of the stall; Angels adore him, in slumbers recliningMaker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
3. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mire?
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 soni of the morningDawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid Star of the East, the horizon adorning Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.


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

Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
Richer, by far, is the heart's adoration ; Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
5. Brightest and best of the snns of the morningDawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid Star of the East, the horizon adorningGuide where our intant Redeemel is laid.





 canvert. macs sa

 2





geaster, simmer, to be wise.
[Hymn.]


COTHE, WE STINEEES.


#  


 BASE


And I am left a - lone with thee; With thee all night, all night I meanto stay, And wres - tle till break of day.


I need not tell thee who I am My misery and sin declare ;
Thyself hast ealled me by my name, Look on thy hands, and read it there Bu: who, I ask thee, Who art thou?
Teil me thy name and tell me now.

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

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


What though my shrinking flesi complain, And murmur to contend so long; I rise superior to my pain:

When I am weak, then I am strong: And when my all of strength shall fail, I shall with the God-Man prevai.



2. True pleasures abound in the rapturous sound; And wheever hath found it, hath paradise found: My Je-sus to know, and feel his plood flow, 'Tis life ev-er-last-ing, 'tis heaven be-low 1

3. Yet onward I haste to the heavenly feast; That, that is the ful-ness, but this is the tastel And this I shall prove, till with joy I re - move To the heaven of heavens in Je - sus's love.


## 



1. See, daylight is fading o'er earth and o'er ocean; "The sun has gone down on the far-distant sea; Oh, now, in the hush of life's fitful com-mo-tion, We lift our tired spirits, blest Sa-viour, to thee.

2. Full oft wast thou found a - far on the mountain, As eventide spread her dark wing o'er the wave: Thou Son of the IIighest, and life's endless fountain, Be with us, we pray thee, to bless and to save.


3. To God, our great Father, whose throue is in heaven, Who dwells with tho lowly and contrite in heart, To the Son and the Spirit all glory be given: One God. ever blessed and praised, thou art.





3．Now cheerful to the house of pray＇r Your early footsteps bend， The Saviour will himself be there， Your Advocate and Friend： Once by the law your hopes were slain But now in Christ ye live again．

4．How tranquil now the rising day ．
＇Tis Jesus still appears，
A risen Lord to chase away
Your unbelieving fears：
Oh，weep no more your comforts slain， The Lord is ris＇n，he lives again．

5．And when the shades of evening fall，
When life＇s last hour draws nigh，
If Jesus shines upon the soul，
How blissful then to die：
Since he has ris＇n that once was slam， Ye die in Christ to liye again

3. The things of Christ the Spirit takes, And shows them unto men; The fallen soul his temple makes, God's image stamps again: All hall the day of Pentecost, The coming of the Holy Ghost !
4. Come, Holy Spirit, from above, With thy celestial fire;
Come, and with flames of zeal and love Our hearts and tongues inspire:
Be this our day of Pentecost!
The coming of the IIoly Ghost.'

3. Lord what is life? if spent with thee, In hum-ble praise and pray'r, How long or short our life may be,


7
$-8$


Head of the chan ch trivenophame


The world, with $\sin$ and $S a-t a n$, In vain our march op - po - ses; By thee we shall break through them all, And sing the song of Mo-ses. And if thou count us wor - thy, We each, as dy-ing Ste-phen, Shall see thee stand at God's right hand, To take us up to hea - ven.







ev - er! Hal - le - lu - jah! Haise the Lord!

ev - er! Je - sus Christ is our Re-deem - er! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Praise the Lord!


## UNTTY: Gs \& 5s. (pectliar.)












3. $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{c}}$ - ru - sa-lem!my hap-py home! My soul still pants for thec;
Then shall.my la-bours have an end, When I
thy joys shall see. $\}$ We're marching, \&c.



## WWEHRON. 6s \& Es.



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

2. If distress be - fall thee, Painful though it be, Let not grief ap - pal thee, To thy Saviour flee. Let not grief ap - pal thee, To thy Saviour flee.

3. When earth's prospects fail thee, Let it not dis - tress: Bet-ter comforts wait thee, Christ will free-ly bless. Better comforts wait thee, Christ will free-ly bless. 4. Let not death a-larm thee, Shrink not from ins blow; For the conflict arm thee, Triumph o'cr the foe. For the conflict arm thee, Triumpho'er the foe.



## WATCREDEEV. 7s \& 6s.




- Lo, the powers of heaven he shakes, Na-ture in con - vul-sion lies; Earth's pro-found - est cen - tre quakes, The great Je - ho - vah dies.


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

$\mathbf{U}$


2. What thougn tn tmbattled 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 triumpin 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 rasa.,



Why tbat look of sadness? Why that downeast eye? Can no thought of gladness lift thy soul on high? 0 thou heir of beaven, Think of Jesus' love, While to thee is given All his grace to prove.


## SELCDEN. 1 is \& 8s, or 1 IS \& Ds.



1. Let the cares of the week all be banish'd far hence: To de . vo-tion now let us be given: May the work of the sabbath this evening commence, And our souls be pre-par-ing for beaven.


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

4. 

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

Sure I must fight, if I would reign ;
Increase my courage, Lord :
I'll bear the toil, endure the pain,
Supported by thy word

Thy saints in all this glorious war Shall conquer, though they die;
They see the triumph from afar, By faith they bring it nigh.

When that illastrious day shall rise, And all thy armies shine
In robes of victory through the swies.
The gloy shall be thate.

# When the Sparla of Life is waming. [Hymn.' 

311


## Watchman! tell us of the night. [Hymn.]











## 


3. Once on the raging seas I rode-

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

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

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

The Chariot: the Chariot: its Wheels voll in irire. [dymn.]
WILLIAMS. blag



# Fence, trouthed Sout. 



1. Peace, troublei soul, whose plain-tive moan
Has taught . . . each scene the note. . . of wo;
Cease thy com-plaint, sup-press thy groan.


## DOXOLDAY.







## I will arise, and go to my Fallicr: [Sxntence.]




2. Wher. wi: .ove freely flow, Pure as life's river?
When will sweet friendship glow, Changeless for ever?
Where joys celestial thrill,
Where blise 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
4. 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

Ge joghui in Got, all ye lands of the earth. [Thanksoivina Hym !











0






The Lord is great. [Hymn.]








 Xeqor $A$

- dur - eth for ev •er, And the truth of the Lord en - dur - eth for ev - er, ev er, Praise ye the Lord. $\therefore$ Kyoo A Xeyof $A-1$

Praise the Eard. [Thanksgiving Hyme.]
Words translated from the German Music arranged from ROLLE.



 - -

# Lift up your stately Feads, ye Doors. $\Pi_{\text {Halm. }}$ 




 instrumen's may repeat nine measures for a concluding symphony.






 Norm-The frst two lines of the the bung slow and sott.

#   



For they rest, for they rest, for they rest from their labours, from, \&c. from their labours and their trorks; which do follow, follow, fol-low, which do follow, fol-low them,
wnich do fol-low them.


Y






Holy Lord Goid of Sabaoch. [Seserrexe.]



The carth is the Lord's and the fulaess thererot. [Antime-Chanting style. Psalm 2A.?



hath not lift-ed up his soul un-to van-i - ty, Nor sworn de - ceit - ful-ly. 5. He shall re-eeive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal-




344
 20.d 1

LORD strong and mighty, the LORD, the LORD migh-ty in bat-tle. o. Lin up your heads, o ye gates; Ev-en lift them up ye ev-er-
 20.ar-












384


day-spring, the prophet in vi-sion once saw; When the beams of Mes - si-ah will il - lu-mine each clime, And the isles of the ocean shall wait for his law.










## Instrumental.

 (






 God om - ni - po - tent shall reign; Hal - le - lu - jah! Let the word ech o round the earth and main, the earth and main.














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






Make a joy-ful noise un-to the Lord, all the earth: Make a load noise, and re-joice, and sing praise. Sing un - to the Lord-un-to the Lord with the harp-


With the


With the harp and the voice of a psalm. With trum-pet, with trum-pet, and sound of cor - net, Make a joy - ful noise be - fore the Lord the King.



The world.. and they that dwell there - in. Let the floods clap their hands:


The world and they that dwell there - in.
Let the floods clap their hands;


The world and they that dwell there-in. Let the floods clap their havdsi





## 364




Heav'n o - pens on my eyes, my ears With sounds se - raph - ic ring! Lend, lend your wings: I mount, I fly! $O$ grave, where is thy vic - to - ry? $O$



grave, where is thy vic - to - ry? O death, where is thy sting? $O$ grave where is thy vic-to-ry? $O$ death wherc is thy sting? Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!. . . . . . . $\quad$ O







0 praise God in his ho-li-ness, praise him in the fir-mament, in the fir-mament of hispower; praise him in his no-ble acts, praise him in his no-ble acts;









 praise the Lord, in the con - gre - ga - tion, praise the Lord, praise the Lord, in the congre - ga - tion ; praise the Lord, praise the Lord, in the con - gre - ga - tion. Praise the Lord. A - men.















| Key of I |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## 



Hal-le - lu-jah!


## 376 <br> And didhe rise? And didhe rise? ....



, rise?


rose ! he rose ! he burst the bars of death,
then rose!







1. Sons and daughters of the pilgrims, Who of no-ble birth are proud; Lo: the glorious cause of temp'rance, For ex-tr-tion calls a - loud; While the monster




Sons and daughters of the pil-grims, Who of no-ble birth are proud;

Lo! the cause, the cause, the cause of temp'rance calls a-







2. See the loathsome drunkard recl-ing! Hark the cries of weep-ing, friends! \} (hear the mo-ther, children pleading, Heav'n re-liel would gaick-ly
send! $\} \quad$ Cru - el ty-rant! cru - el ty-rant! When will all thy mis'ries end?


Far Tr


When will all thy mis'ries end? 3. O, thou great and mighty Saviour, Haste thee on the glorious day When the pow'rful arch-de-ceiv-er Shall no more his wrath display. 20.

 $f$








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









## There is a Calm for these who Weep.








Song of Praise in the Night. [Moter.]


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

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








-


1. Be-fore Je-ho - vah's aw - ful throne, Ye na-tions, bow with sa-cred joy: Know that the Lord is God a - lone; He can cre - ate, and

form'd us men; And when, like wand' - ring sheep, we stray'd, He broughtus to his fold a gain, He brought us to bis fold a - gain.



Added for the sd stanza






## $394$






F-









Key $\& \mathbf{C}$
ALTo.


BASE.







398 $\qquad$

 $0=1$ $18-1=0$ Tr


104)


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






Lord, dis - miss us with thy bless-ing, Bid us all de - part in peace, Still on gos - pel man - na feed-ing, Pure se - raph - ic love in - creast




Then well give thee no-bler praise, And we'li sing hal-le - lu-jah, A-men, hal-le - lu-jah, And we'll sing hal-le-lu - jah, A - men, hal - le - lu-jah, to God and the Lamb.




SENTENCE.


GHorela. (Before the Holy Gospel.)


TEE DEUPR LAUPAMUS.





## RENEDEC, ANMMA MEA.

NORRIS.



JUHILATC WEO.






BENEDICTIUS.
w. H. W. DARLEY.






Fo-day the Savioure calls. [Cinant.] gregorian.


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## RECÓMMENDATIONS.

## Mr. J. B. Aikin

My dear sir:-I have carcfully perused, and I may say studied, your new /stem , musical notation in the Christian Minstrel. I am not sufficiently a practical nusictian to bu. able to form a judgme: © of the value of the collection of tunes contained in tho book. Bit of one thing I am perfectly certain. You have simplified the methul by which an un standing of the theory of music is conveyed to the mind in a remarkable degree. the sciences to which my attention has been directed, music is the most complicated an unintalligible in the ordinary modes of instruction. If I had enjoyed the advamages of your boo': tw inty-five years ago, it would have saved me some months of perplexing study. The oo: th. my imprer apll that peculiar musical tale nt is necessary to comproint with the science. Ynur an ystem . capable, a lew dajs, as f of which dn hot prove to be mere pretenders, you will, of course, meet with difficulties in introducinm your book, but the truth is mighty and must ultimately prevail

Wiih great respoct, 1 remain yours, truly, Joel Parker, D. I).,
Phi $\quad$ ia, June 25, 1846.
Pastor of the Clinton street Presbyterian Chureh.

## Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ <br> selpect

His,
Thave an ear and soul for music; but of the science I am no master. Your leotiae ,h your improvemer $I$ learned more of the science of music thang one of your
 to stig'y y rur "Elements of Music." With the sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Parker I fully concu:.

Ezra Stylas Ely, D. D.
Philadelphia, July 9th, IR46.
Mr. J. B. Aiety
Dear sir:-The Christian Minstrel should command the attention of the musiral public In your work, the science of music is so simplified as to render a practical knowlectre of it easily attainable. The difficulty of mastering, and practically applying the common systen of notation is 80 great that few persons whose time is limited sticceed in over coming it. You have done a good service so the church and to the community by $1 e$ noving the mystieism which has been hitherto unnecessarily thrown around a scienca whose humạnying influences can hardiy be over-estimated. You hqve popularized music, and made it accessible to the mass. Prejudice will doubilcss look un your improvement w with jaundiced eyes; but youtr system must succeed. I am satisfied that you have tiken up the " i . . nhling-blocks out of the way of the poople," and hencefurth he who " 1 :nneth may end' ninusic. Truly your friend,
Phazudelpiiue, July 13, 1846.
From the Christian Qbserver.
To simplify whatever is complex, is one of the greth purposes to which the ge ius of the nuge is applied. The resufts of this process may be seen in most of the text-b,ooka in our
schools, ard in every scientinic manual. In the Christian Minstrel, by J. B. Anmin, we have an ilsustration of this process in the science of music.

## Mr. J. B. Aikin,

Ilear sir:-I have carefully examined your new system of musical notation, entitled The Christian Minstrel. After being engaged in teaching music for the last twent's five years. I an free to say that your system obviates several difficulties in the old system whicii greanif perplex the learner. The simplification of the subject of the time, and the change " $n$ " ho letters on thè staft, greatly fucilitate the acquisition of the principles of the science of music. The sound and clcar reasoning contained in the preface, and he elementary pinci. ples of your book, are sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind that this valuable work in my own mind that it will soon church in the country. There is chirch musio, ani that the system is of equal importance to instrumental music. Your arrangement of th. measurcs, and the lettering of all the staff alike will diminish more than one-lalf the isbour of the new beginncr.

With groat respect, I remain yours, truly, $\quad$ Georae Hardarint
Philadeiphia, October 22, 1846.
Wo fully concur in the sentiments of approbation above expressed.
thomas G. Afmstrong


Amona the valuable achievements in science of modern times, the last-not least-is a work on music, just published in this city by J. B. AIrin, with a collection of the most popular psalm tuies, anthems, and chamiq entitled Thr Christian Minstrel, designed for the use of churches, singing-schools, \&c.
This work acconyplishes ihat which has been so long and so much needod, viz., rendering the science of unsic intelligible, The olsscurity ant mist which have hitherto bcen in the way of thouminds to at " brogress in the attanment of a clear, distinct knowledge of 4 e principles of th:s scier. $\varepsilon$, ars here dispel $\cdot \mathrm{d}$. The work supplies the deficiencies, whech have been so deeply and so deplorably felt. It cannot th too soon adopted in the churc es and schools of this city, and throughout the cuuntry. If the system which is destined to prevail. The anthor has ereoted for himself a "monumentum perennius cera."-The date of his book is an epocl, in the history of music.
To specify the radicul impovements in the varions arts connected with the science made in this work, would be superfluous, since it . 3 published to the world, and to be appre. ciated and admired, it reeds but to be understood.


[^0]:    * "It is very important, and we repeat it, that the situation of the tones and semitones be firmly fixed in the mind of the scholar.' - Mason's Manual, p. 110.
    + The error of introducing into the theory of music another scale, separate but not distinct from the natural scale, and based upon a separate and imaginary key, called the minor key, may be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any one who will take the trouble to examine it. The justness of this thought may be tested by a reference to the illustration here presented. It is manifest that the numerals conflict, while the sounds agree. There is a double set of numerals to the same sounds and syllables. In excluding the imaginary minor key, the number of scales is not only reduced one-half-at least from twenty-eight to fourteen-but especially it should be noticed, the coufusion of numbers is avoided.

[^1]:    Qoestions.- Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided ! Why is the letter $G$ placed on the thurd or middle line of the staff? What is the rclation of the male voice to that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the change is an octave lower.] Does an instrument sequire three octaves to play two octaves on written music?

[^2]:    4 Jesus, we conse at thy com - mand; With faith and hope and hum - ble zeal, Resignour spirits to thy hand, Tomould and gude us at thy will

[^3]:    

[^4]:    

[^5]:    4. By all his works a-bove, His honours
    be express'd; But saints, who taste his
    saving love, Should singhis praises best, Should sing his praises
    best.
[^6]:    

[^7]:    $\mathbf{P}^{\text {4. Then, man, be wise; thy con - stant care To purer joys be giv-en, Nor let de-lu-sive ob-jects share The place of bliss and hea - ven. }}$

[^8]:    4. O Saviour, the pro - miseful - fil; Its comfort umpart to my unind; Then calnily I'll bow to thy will, Tothe cup of af - liction re - stgnd.
[^9]:    

[^10]:    

